

SOIL SURVEY

Surprise Valley- Home Camp Area, California-Nevada



Issued April 1974

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
in cooperation with
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
and
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in 1966. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 1968. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in the publication refer to conditions in the county in 1968. This survey was made cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station, and the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station. It is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Surprise Valley and Vya Resource Conservation Districts.

Either enlarged or reduced copies of the soil map in this publication can be made by commercial photographers, or they can be purchased on individual order from the Cartographic Division, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

HOW TO USE THIS SOIL SURVEY

THIS SOIL SURVEY contains information that can be applied in managing farms, ranches, and woodlands; in selecting sites for roads, ponds, buildings, and other structures; and in judging the suitability of tracts of land for farming, industry, and recreation.

Locating Soils

All the soils of the Surprise Valley-Homa Camp Area are shown on the detailed map at the back of this publication. This map consists of many sheets made from aerial photographs. Each sheet is numbered to correspond with a number on the Index to Map Sheets.

On each sheet of the detailed map, soil areas are outlined and are identified by symbols. All areas marked with the same symbol are the same kind of soil. The soil symbol is inside the area if there is enough room; otherwise, it is outside and a pointer shows where the symbol belongs.

Finding and Using Information

The "Guide to Mapping Units" can be used to find information. This guide lists all the soils of the county in alphabetic order by map symbol and gives the capability, range, and wildlife suitability classification of each. It also shows the page where each soil is described and the page for the capability unit, range site, and wildlife suitability group in which the soil has been placed.

Individual colored maps showing the relative suitability or degree of limitation of soils for many specific purposes can be developed by using the soil map and the

information in the text. Translucent material can be used as an overlay over the soil map and colored to show soils that have the same limitation or suitability. For example, soils that have a slight limitation for a given use can be colored green, those with a moderate limitation can be colored yellow, and those with a severe limitation can be colored red.

Farmers and ranchers and those who work with them can learn about use and management of the soils from the soil descriptions and from the discussions of the capability units and range sites.

Foresters and others can refer to the section "Management of Woodland," where the management of soils suitable for commercial woodland is discussed.

Game managers, sportsmen, and others can find information about soils and wildlife in the section "Management for Wildlife."

Engineers and builders can find, under "Engineering Uses of the Soils," tables that contain test data, estimates of soil properties, and information about soil features that affect engineering practices.

Community planners and others can find information about soil properties that affect the choice of sites for nonindustrial buildings and for recreation areas in the engineering tables.

Scientists and others can read about how the soils formed and how they are classified in the section "Formation and Classification of the Soils."

Newcomers to the Area may be especially interested in the section "General Soil Map," where broad patterns of soils are described. They may also be interested in the section "General Nature of the Area."

Contents

	Page		Page
How this survey was made	1	Description of the soils—Continued	
General soil map	2	Mosquct series.....	44
Soils of the lowlands, foothills, and upland basins.....	3	Nevador series.....	44
1. Gorzell-Raglan-Schamp association.....	3	Newlands series.....	46
2. Disabel-Weimer-Boulder Lake association.....	3	Ninemile series.....	46
3. Playas-Couch-Lolak association.....	4	Old Camp series.....	47
4. Hussa-Donica-Surprise-Bidwell association.....	4	Olson series.....	48
5. Old Camp-McConnel association.....	4	Pegler series.....	49
Soils of the upland plateaus, terraces, and lower mountain slopes.....	5	Playas.....	49
6. Ninemile-Karlo-Catnip association.....	5	Powley series.....	49
7. Mascamp-Powley association.....	5	Raglan series.....	51
8. Espil-Fertaline association.....	6	Riverwash.....	51
9. Olson-Badland-Nevador association.....	6	Rock outcrop.....	51
Soils and land types on moderately sloping to very steep uplands.....	6	Rubble land.....	52
10. Rubble land-Mendeboure-Rock outcrop association.....	7	Schamp series.....	52
11. Waca-Lyonman association.....	7	Simpson series.....	53
12. Hama-Cama-Newlands association.....	7	Snag series.....	54
	7	Surprise series.....	55
	7	Survya series.....	55

SOIL SURVEY OF SURPRISE VALLEY-HOME CAMP AREA, CALIFORNIA-NEVADA

SOIL SURVEY OF SURPRISE VALLEY-HOME CAMP AREA. CALIFORNIA-NEVADA

FIELDWORK BY R. MALCHOW, H. B. SUMMERFIELD, JR., L. WILLIAMS, AND G. BADURA, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND FOREST SERVICE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SURPRISE VALLEY-HOME CAMP AREA is located in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada (fig. 1). The Surprise Valley part of the survey area is mostly in Modoc County, but a small area is in northeastern Lassen County. It lies east of the crest of the Warner Mountain range and extends for a distance of 12

to 15 miles to the Nevada State line. It extends from the Oregon State line on the north toward the south for 73 miles along the Nevada State line. The Home Camp part of the survey area lies east of and adjacent to the Surprise Valley part along the Nevada-California State line, from Pilgrim Lake at the south boundary to approximately half a mile north of the Long Ranch in northern Washoe County. It extends eastward from the Nevada-California State line for approximately 11 miles at the narrowest part and 35 miles at the broadest part.

The total extent of the survey area is 1,257,366 acres:



procedures. The *soil series* and the *soil phase* are the categories of soil classification most used in a local survey.

Soils that have profiles almost alike make up a soil series. Except for different texture in the surface layer, all the soils of one series have major horizons that are similar in thickness, arrangement, and other important characteristics. Each soil series is named for a town or other geographic feature near the place where a soil of that

sists of the names of the dominant soils, joined by "and." Espil and Fertaline soils is an example.

In most areas surveyed there are places where the soil material is so rocky, so wet, so shallow, or so severely eroded that it cannot be classified by soil series. These places are shown on the soil map and are described in the survey, but they are called land types and are given descriptive names. Marsh is a land type in this survey area.

areas and the 13 associations are described in the following pages.

Soils of the Lowlands, Foothills, and Upland Basins

These are somewhat excessively drained to poorly drained soils that have a surface layer of gravelly and stony loam to clay. They are on alluvial fans, terraces, flood plains, and foothills and in upland basins. They formed from alluvium derived from mixed basic rocks.

These soils are dominantly on the California side of the survey area in the vicinity of Upper, Middle Alkali, and Lower Lakes. On the Nevada side, they are in the vicinity of Boulder Flat, Antelope Flat, Duck Flat, Cottonwood Creek, and Garden Lake. Elevation ranges from 4,000 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 6 to 14 inches, the average annual temperature is 41° to 51° F., and the frost-free season ranges from about 80 to 130 days.

Approximately 5 percent of the acreage is extensively cultivated. It is used to produce hay, grain, potatoes, and pasture plants. The rest of the acreage is used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

Five associations are in this group. They make up 25 percent of the survey area.

1. Gorzell-Raglan-Schamp association

Very deep, well-drained, nearly level to moderately steep soils on terraces and foothills

Association 1 is on terraces, interterrace slopes, and foothills. It forms one continuous area along the eastern side of Surprise Valley in the northwestern part of the survey area. The elevation is 4,000 to 5,600 feet. The average annual precipitation is 6 to 10 inches, the average annual temperature is 45° to 50° F., and the frost-free season is about 100 days.

This association makes up about 5 percent of the survey area. Gorzell soils make up about 30 percent of the association; Raglan soils, 20 percent; and Schamp soils, 15 percent. The remaining 35 percent is minor soils and lands.

Gorzell soils are gently sloping to moderately steep and well drained. They have a surface layer of light brownish-gray gravelly loam about 8 inches thick. The subsoil is light-gray gravelly clay loam about 4 inches thick. Below it is about 18 inches of light-gray gravelly clay loam that is weakly cemented with silica and lime. This material is underlain by light-gray very gravelly loamy sand that extends to a depth of about 60 inches. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush, spiny hopsage, Sandberg bluegrass, squirreltail, and forbs.

Raglan soils are nearly level to moderately sloping and well drained. They have a surface layer of light brownish-gray to light-gray fine sandy loam and light sandy clay loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is pale-brown sandy clay loam about 7 inches thick. The underlying material is pale-brown and light brownish-gray, stratified very fine sandy loam containing silica-cemented concretions. It extends to a depth of 60 inches. The plant cover consists of greasewood, shadscale, and bud sagebrush.

Schamp soils are gently sloping to moderately steep and well drained. They have a surface layer of light brown-

ish-gray stony loam about 3 inches thick. The subsoil is light brownish-gray or brown clay about 29 inches thick. The substratum, extending to a depth of 60 inches, is stratified loam and sandy loam grading to extremely cobbly loam. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass.

Minor soils and land of this association consist of scattered, intermixed, small tracts of Couch, Nevador, Survya, Toney, and Zorravista soils and small areas of the land type Playas.

The major soils of this association are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Gorzell and Schamp soils are suitable for range seeding. Areas of Gorzell soils have been used to a limited extent to grow dry-land wheat. Some areas of Raglan soils are suitable for cultivation if irrigation water is available. Management practices on these soils should include proper grazing use and maintenance of a desirable plant cover.

2. Disabel-Weimer-Boulder Lake association

Very deep, well-drained and poorly drained, nearly level soils on flood plains and low lake terraces and in enclosed basins

Association 2 is in small, enclosed basins and on low terraces and broad flood plains widely scattered throughout the survey area. The elevation is 4,000 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 8 to 14 inches, the average annual temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is about 80 days.

This association makes up about 3 percent of the survey area. Disabel soils make up about 50 percent of the association; Weimer soils, 20 percent; and Boulder Lake soils, 5 percent. The remaining 25 percent is minor soils.

Disabel soils are nearly level and well drained. They have a surface layer of light brownish-gray silty clay loam about 11 inches thick. The subsoil is light brownish-gray to pale-brown clay or silty clay about 30 inches thick. The underlying material is light brownish-gray silty clay that extends to a depth of 60 inches. The plant cover consists mainly of big sagebrush and basin wildrye, but small amounts of greasewood and shadscale are at lower elevations.

Weimer soils are nearly level, very deep, and poorly drained. They have a dark-gray surface layer about 48 inches thick. It is underlain by dark-gray clay that contains white lime segregations. It extends to a depth of 60 inches. The plant cover consists of sedges, rushes, dock silver sagebrush, mat muhly, and evening primrose.

Boulder Lake soils are nearly level and somewhat poorly drained. They have a surface layer of grayish-brown clay about 6 inches thick. The underlying material is light brownish-gray clay that extends to a depth of 60 inches. The plant cover consists of silver sagebrush, mat muhly, povertyweed, and evening primrose. A few sedges and rushes are present in places.

Minor soils of this association consists of scattered, intermixed tracts of Jesse Camp, Crutcher, and McConnell soils.

The major soils of this association are used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. They are suitable for range seeding. Plant species must be carefully selected to provide the most desirable livestock forage.

3. *Playas-Couch-Lolak association*

Very deep, well-drained and poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils that have been affected by salts and alkali; in flat basins and on low lake terraces

Association 3 is in large tracts on lake terraces and low-lying alluvial fans adjacent to the intermittent lakes in Surprise Valley and in one other large, irregularly shaped tract in the southern part of the survey area. The elevation is 4,300 to 6,200 feet. The average annual precipitation is 8 to 12 inches, the average annual temperature is 41° to 49° F., and the frost-free season is about 90 days.

This association makes up about 7 percent of the survey area. The land type Playas makes up about 36 percent of the association; Couch soils, 13 percent; and Lolak soils, 8 percent. The remaining 43 percent is minor soils.

Playas are flat, undrained basins of saline-alkali affected, stratified silty clay and clay lake sediment. In spring and infrequently for short periods in other seasons they contain shallow water because of runoff from higher lying areas. They are very nearly barren.

Couch soils are smooth, nearly level and gently sloping, and well drained. They have a thin surface layer of light-gray loam about 3 inches thick. The subsoil, about 20 inches thick, is brown clay, brown heavy clay, and pale-brown clay loam. The underlying material is light-gray and very pale brown, stratified fine sandy loam and very fine sandy loam that extends to a depth of 60 inches. The plant cover consists of greasewood, spiny hopsage, big sagebrush, and inland saltgrass.

Lolak soils are smooth, nearly level, and poorly drained. They have a surface layer of light-gray to light brownish-gray silty clay and silty clay loam, about 4 inches thick, that is strongly saline-alkali affected. The underlying material is light brownish-gray to light-gray silty clay and clay that extends to a depth of 60 inches. The plant cover consists of greasewood and inland saltgrass.

Minor soils of this association consist of scattered, intermixed, small tracts of Disabel, Kirsing, Raglan, and Zoravista soils.

The major soils of this association are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Couch soils have been used to a limited extent to grow alkali-tolerant grasses and barley where irrigation water is available. Crops grow poorly on these soils.

4. *Hussa-Donica-Surprise-Bidwell association*

Very deep, poorly drained, somewhat excessively drained, and well-drained, nearly level to strongly sloping soils on

gray to black clay loam and loam about 20 inches thick. The underlying material is dark grayish-brown to black, stratified sandy clay loam, clay loam, and silty clay loam that extends to a depth of 60 inches. The water table is at a depth of less than 30 inches. The plant cover consists of meadow plants, mostly sedges, clover, bentgrass, redtop, and bluegrass.

Donica soils are nearly level to moderately steep and somewhat excessively drained. They have a surface layer of very dark grayish-brown to dark grayish-brown very gravelly sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The underlying material is about 16 inches of brown very gravelly sandy loam over light-gray and gray very gravelly coarse sand that extends to a depth of 60 inches. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and bluebunch wheatgrass.

Surprise soils are nearly level to strongly sloping and well drained. They have a surface layer of grayish-brown sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The underlying material is light brownish-gray gravelly sandy loam and very gravelly sandy loam that extends to a depth of 60 inches. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and bluebunch wheatgrass.

Bidwell soils are nearly level to moderately sloping and well drained. They have a surface layer of grayish-brown loam and clay about 10 inches thick. The subsoil is grayish-brown to brown clay loam to gravelly loam about 36 inches thick. The underlying material is pale-brown gravelly loam that extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and bluebunch wheatgrass.

Minor soils of this association consist of scattered, intermixed tracts of Bicondoa, Buntingville, Four Star, Hovey, Lolak, and Simpson soils.

Most of the irrigated and cultivated acreage in the survey area is in this association. The soils are used to grow improved pasture plants, small grain, and alfalfa. The native meadows are used for pasture or hay. The soils are also used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

5. *Old Camp-McConnel association*

Shallow and very deep, well-drained and somewhat excessively drained, nearly level to moderately steep soils on pediments, plateaus, and offshore lake bars

Association 5 is in one large tract and one smaller, irregularly shaped tract on gravel bars, beach terraces, embankments and basaltic pediments, and plateaus in the southern part of the survey area. The elevation is 4,200 to 5,500 feet.

McConnel soils are nearly level to gently sloping and somewhat excessively drained. They have a surface layer of light brownish-gray gravelly loam about 2 inches thick. The subsoil is light brownish-gray gravelly fine sandy loam and fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The underlying material is light-gray to pale-brown very gravelly loamy sand or very gravelly sand that extends to a depth of 48 inches or more. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush, shadscale, spring hopsage, and Indian ricegrass.

Minor soils and land of the association consist of scattered, intermixed tracts of Couch, Disabel, Langston, Pegler, and Vylach soils and small areas of Badland.

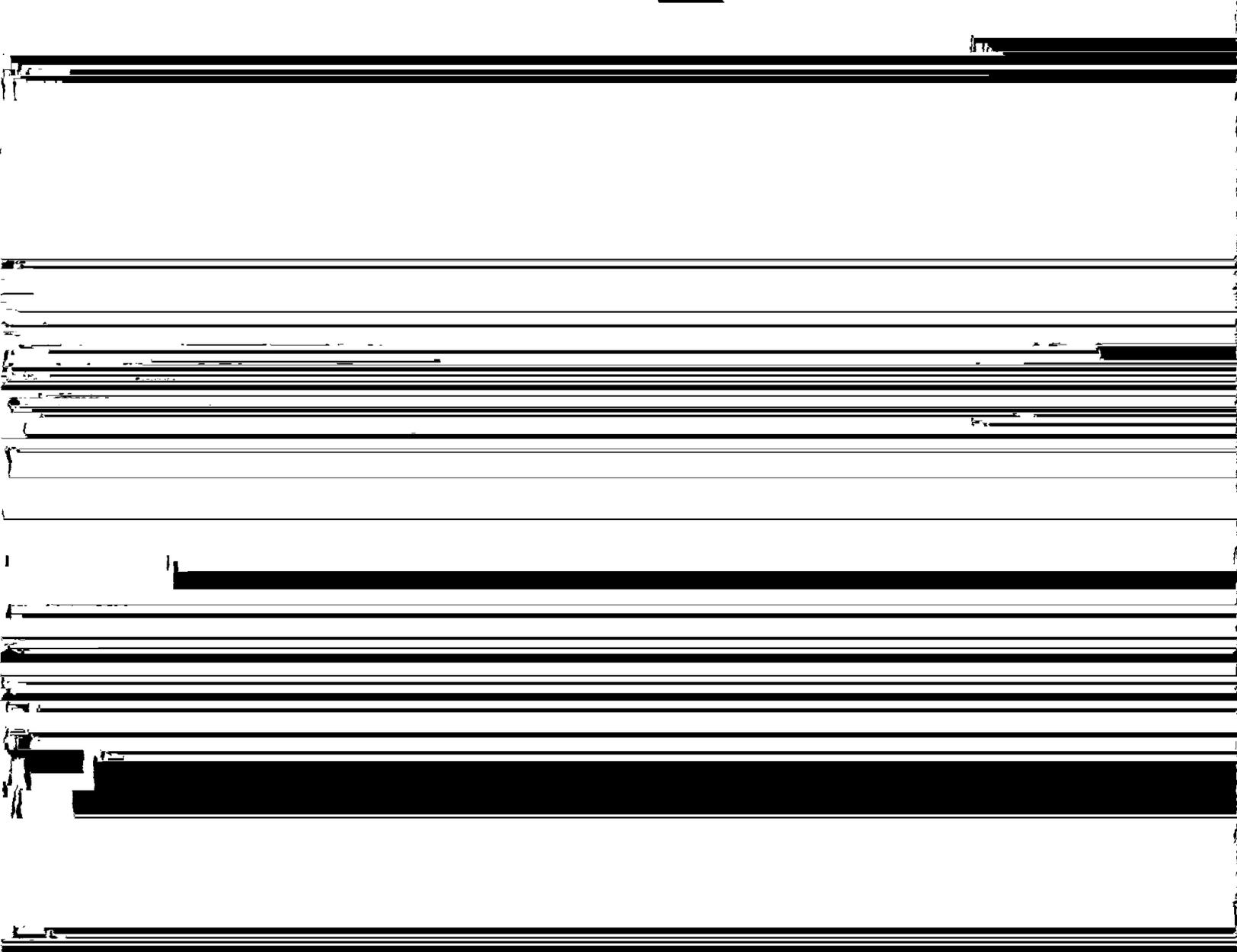
The major soils of this association are used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. They are not suitable for range seeding or for crops. Management practices on these soils should include proper grazing use and maintenance of a desirable plant cover.

by bedrock. The plant cover consists of low sagebrush and Sandberg bluegrass.

Karlo soils are nearly level to moderately sloping and well drained. They consist of dark reddish-brown to reddish-brown clay and silty clay that extends to basalt at a depth of about 32 inches. The surface is extremely stony, but few or no stones are below the surface. The plant cover consists of low gray rabbitbrush and Sandberg bluegrass.

Catnip soils are nearly level to moderately sloping and well drained. They are underlain by basalt or volcanic tuff. These soils have a surface layer of dark grayish-brown and light-gray extremely cobbly loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is about 30 inches of dark grayish-brown, brown, and dark-brown clay that is underlain by basalt. The plant cover consists of low sagebrush, Sandberg bluegrass, squirrel-tail, low Douglas rabbitbrush, and various forbs.

Some of the soils of this association consist of soil



Camp soils and areas of Rubble land and Rock outcrop along escarpments.

The major soils of this association are used for live-stock grazing and wildlife habitat. Powley soils are suitable for range seeding, but Mascamp soils, because of the extremely stony surface, are not. Powley and Mascamp soils are not suitable for crops. Management practices on these soils should include proper grazing use and maintenance of a desirable plant cover.

8. *Espil-Fertaline association*

Very shallow and moderately deep, well-drained, nearly level to moderately sloping soils on valley fill, terraces, truncated alluvial fans, and tablelands

Association 8 is in several large, irregularly shaped tracts and a few scattered small tracts on valley fill and upland terraces on the Nevada side of the survey area, mainly in the eastern part. The elevation is 5,500 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 10 to 14 inches, the average annual temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 60 to 90 days.

This association makes up about 10 percent of the survey area. Espil soils make up about 70 percent of the association and Fertaline soils, about 10 percent. The remaining 20 percent is minor soils and lands.

Espil soils are well drained. They have a surface layer of grayish-brown gravelly sandy loam and gravelly sandy clay loam about 7 inches thick. The subsoil is brown gravelly light clay about 2 inches thick. The underlying material is a variegated pale-brown and brownish-yellow, in-

tion is between 8 and 10 inches, the average annual temperature is 42° to 47° F., and the frost-free season is about 85 days.

This association makes up about 5 percent of the survey area. Olson soils make up about 45 percent of the association; Badland, 40 percent; and Nevador soils, 10 percent. The remaining 5 percent is minor soils.

Olson soils are well drained, and they are underlain by a silica-cemented hardpan. They have a surface layer of light brownish-gray to light-gray fine sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is light brownish-gray to light yellowish-brown sandy clay loam and gravelly sandy clay loam about 9 inches thick. The upper part of the underlying material is a very pale brown, indurated hardpan about 8 inches thick. The lower part, to a depth of 44 inches, is light-gray gravelly loamy sand. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush, spiny hopsage, Indian ricegrass, and squirreltail.

Badland is a barren area of gullied and dissected lake terraces. It consists of stratified silt, clay, volcanic ash, and diatomaceous lake sediment. It supplies very limited amounts of forage and for the most part is of no practical value.

Nevador soils are well drained. They have a surface layer of grayish-brown to light brownish-gray fine sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is grayish-brown to pale-brown clay loam about 13 inches thick. The underlying material is pale-brown, weakly cemented sandy loam about 18 inches thick in the upper part. The lower part is pale-brown loamy sand that is mildly alkaline and extends to a

land types provide limited forage for livestock, but they are of considerable importance as wildlife habitat.

Four associations are in this group. They make up about 36 percent of the survey area.

10. Rubble land-Mendeboure-Rock outcrop association

Moderately deep, well-drained, steep and very steep soils interspersed with stones and boulders; on mountains

Association 10 is in irregularly shaped tracts along the foothills and mountainous slopes that are extensive in the survey area. It occurs at elevations between 4,500 and 8,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 20 inches, the average annual temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is about 60 days.

This association makes up about 7 percent of the survey area. Rubble land makes up about 65 percent of the association; Mendeboure soils, 20 percent; and Rock outcrop, 10 percent. The remaining 5 percent is minor soils.

Rubble land consists of nearly barren, steep and very steep mountain slopes that are strewn with colluvial stones and boulders.

Mendeboure soils are well drained and moderately steep to steep. They have a surface layer of grayish-brown very stony loam about 3 inches thick. The subsoil is dark grayish-brown to brown very stony clay loam and light clay. It is underlain by basalt at a depth of about 31 inches. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass.

Rock outcrop consists of lava-flow escarpments of volcanic dikes and sills and other exposed bedrock.

Minor soils of this association consist of scattered, in-

dark grayish-brown to brown sandy loam and cobbly loam about 13 inches thick. The subsoil is brown cobbly clay loam about 11 inches thick. The underlying material is light yellowish-brown, brown, and pale-brown clay loam and cobbly clay loam about 24 inches thick. The plant cover consists of white fir and ponderosa pine and an understory of grasses and browse.

Minor soils of this association consist of scattered, intermixed bodies of Campone, Longval, Snag, Tourn, and Welch soils.

The major soils of this association are used for the production of commercial timber and are important for watershed purposes. They are used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

12. Home Camp-Newlands association

Moderately deep and deep, well-drained, moderately sloping to steep soils on foothill toe slopes, mountains, and ridges

Association 12 is in various-sized tracts on mountainous uplands widely scattered throughout the survey area. The elevation is 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, the average annual temperature is 41° to 45° F., and the frost-free season is 50 to 80 days.

This association makes up about 15 percent of the survey area. Home Camp soils make up about 55 percent of the association and Newlands soils, 35 percent. The remaining 10 percent is minor soils and lands.

Home Camp soils are moderately sloping to steep and well drained. They have a surface layer of grayish-brown stony loam and gravelly loam about 8 inches thick. The subsoil, about 28 inches thick, is brown and pale-brown gravelly sandy clay loam to gravelly clay. It is underlain

This association makes up about 9 percent of the survey area. Hapgood soils make up about 45 percent of the association and Snag soils, 25 percent. The remaining 30 percent is minor soils and lands.

Hapgood soils are well drained and moderately sloping to very steep. They have a surface layer of dark grayish-brown and very dark grayish-brown stony and gravelly fine sandy loam about 50 inches thick. It is underlain by tuff. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and Idaho fescue.

Snag soils are well drained and moderately sloping to steep. They have a surface layer of dark-brown stony fine sandy loam and very stony fine sandy loam about 20 inches thick. The underlying material is brown very stony fine sandy loam that extends to slightly weathered basalt bedrock at a depth of 44 inches. The plant cover consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, snowberry, Idaho fescue, mountain brome, and western needlegrass.

Minor soils and lands of this association consist of scattered, intermixed tracts of Bluebell, Home Camp, Madeline, and Newlands soils and Rubble land and Rock outcrop along plateau escarpments.

The major soils of the association are used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. The steeper sloping soils are not suitable for range seeding. They are well suited to brush control by aerial spraying. Management practices on these soils should include proper grazing use and maintenance of a desirable plant cover.

Descriptions of the Soils

This section describes the soil series and mapping units in the Surprise Valley-Home Camp Area. The procedure is to describe first the soil series and then the mapping units in the series. To get full information on any one mapping unit, it is necessary to read the description of that unit and also the description of the soil series which it

ability group can be found by referring to the "Guide to Mapping Units" at the back of this survey.

The acreage and proportionate extent of each mapping unit are shown in table 1. Many of the terms used in describing soils can be found in the Glossary at the end of this survey, and more detailed information about the terminology and methods of soil mapping can be obtained from the Soil Survey Manual (9).¹

Part of the Surprise Valley-Home Camp Area was mapped at high intensity and part at low intensity. The two kinds of mapping units can be distinguished in the text and on the soil map by a difference in the map symbols. The symbol for a low-intensity mapping unit is made up of capital letters and, in the case of an eroded unit, a number. The symbol for a high-intensity unit is made up of one or two capital letters and one small letter.

Badland

Badland (BA) consists of steep and very steep gullied and dissected lake terraces, dunes of wind-deposited clay, exposures of lake sediment, and diatomaceous earth. This land type is severely eroded, and it produces a large amount of silt and debris. It is nearly barren, and brush, the only vegetation, is sparse.

Surface runoff is very rapid, and the hazard of erosion is very severe. Natural drainage, subsoil permeability, available water capacity, and effective rooting depth are variable.

This land type has no value for farming, but some areas supply a very limited amount of forage and are used for grazing by livestock and for wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIIe-224, dryland; not placed in a range site; not placed in a wildlife suitability group.

Bicondoa Series

TABLE 1.—*Approximate acreage and proportionate extent of the soils*

Soil	Area	Extent	Soil	Area	Extent
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Badland.....	6,483	0.54	Hussa loam, drained, 2 to 5 percent slopes ¹	1,572	.13
Bicondoa clay ¹	722	.06	Hussa loam, slightly saline-alkali, 0 to 2 percent slopes ¹	760	.06
Bicondoa-Kisring complex ¹	647	.05	Hussa loam, clay substratum, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes ¹	640	.05
Bidwell loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes ¹	5,599	.46	Hussa clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes ¹	3,281	.27
Bidwell loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes ¹	2,812	.23	Hussa clay loam, clay substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes ¹	5,817	.48
Bluebell-Hapgood association, moderately steep.....	2,821	.23	Hussa silty clay loam, seeped, 0 to 9 percent slopes ¹	2,573	.21
Bluebell-Hapgood association, steep.....	3,663	.30	Hussa silty clay loam, seeped, cold, 0 to 9 percent slopes ¹	759	.06
Boulder Lake clay ¹	2,103	.17	Hussa-Couch complex ¹	705	.06
Bregar rocky loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes.....	3,010	.25			
Buntingville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes ¹	3,159	.26			
Buntingville loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes ¹	785	.07			
Campone gravelly loam, drained, 2 to 15 per-					

TABLE 1.—Approximate acreage and proportionate extent of the soils—Continued

Soil	Area	Extent	Soil	Area	Extent
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Simpson loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes ¹ -----	384	.03	Waca stony fine sandy loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes-----	12,587	1.04
Snag very stony sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes-----	19,448	1.61	Waca stony fine sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes-----	13,220	1.10
Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes ¹ -----	809	.07	Waca stony fine sandy loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes-----	2,760	.23
Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes ¹ -----	8,187	.68	Waca-Hapgood association-----	2,966	.25
Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes ¹ -----	148	.01	Waca-Snag association-----	3,984	.33
Survya fine sandy loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes, eroded-----	6,140	.51	Waca very gravelly sandy loam, shallow variant, 15 to 50 percent slopes-----	2,018	.17
Survya-Zorravista association-----	794	.07	Weimer clay ¹ -----	3,025	.25
Survya fine sandy loam, hardpan variant, 0 to 9 percent slopes, eroded-----	924	.08	Weimer clay, drained ¹ -----	978	.08
Toney-Ninemile association-----	7,060	.59	Weimer clay, slightly alkali ¹ -----	4,113	.34
Tourn stony loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes-----	1,768	.14	Welch silty clay loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes ¹ -----	3,940	.33
Vylach-Pegler association-----	5,085	.42	Zorravista fine sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes ¹ -----	3,995	.33
Vylach-Pegler association, overwash-----	2,665	.22	Zorravista-Couch association-----	1,372	.11
			Total ² -----	1,204,812	100.00

north of the southeast corner of sec. 34, T. 39 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A11—0 to 3 inches, gray (10YR 5/1) clay, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; strong, very fine, granular structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear, smooth boundary. 2 to 3 inches thick.
- A12—3 to 11 inches, gray (10YR 5/1) clay, black (10YR 2/1) moist; strong, very fine, granular structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores and many fine tubular pores; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear, wavy boundary. 6 to 12 inches thick.
- C1—11 to 20 inches, light-gray (10YR 6/1) clay, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist; weak, medium, prismatic structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine interstitial and tubular

fine, granular structure. Reaction is moderately alkaline to very strongly alkaline. In the C horizon colors have a hue of 10YR to 5Y, a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 3 to 5, and a chroma of 1 or 2. This horizon is mottled below a depth of 36 inches, and in many places it is mottled at a depth of 12 inches. The C horizon is clay or silty clay, and it is massive or has weak, medium, prismatic structure. Reaction is mildly alkaline to strongly alkaline.

Bicondoa clay (Bc).—This nearly level soil occupies one irregularly shaped tract on low-lying lake terraces in the southern part of Surprise Valley. It has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Jesse Camp soils that make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

Occasional flooding of short duration is caused by runoff from higher lying areas. The native vegetation consists mostly of juniper, sage, and meadow grasses.

site NV 23-10; wildlife suitability group 4. Kising part: Capability unit VIIw-227, dryland; range site NV 23-10; wildlife suitability group 4.

Bidwell Series

The Bidwell series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from basalt, andesite, tuff, and pyroclastics. These soils are on alluvial fans and low lake terraces. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent. Vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and bluebunch wheatgrass. The elevation ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 46° to 52° F., and the frost-free season is about 100 to 130 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is grayish-

Cca—46 to 73 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly loam (25 percent gravel), brown (10YR 4/3) moist; common, fine, distinct, very pale brown (10YR 7/3 and 8/3) segregated lime; massive; very hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few very fine roots; few very fine tubular pores and common very fine interstitial pores; noneffervescent in matrix and strongly effervescent in lime segregations; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2).

In the A horizon colors have a hue of 10YR, a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 3, and a chroma of 1 or 2. This horizon has granular or blocky structure. Reaction is neutral or mildly alkaline. In the B2t horizon colors have a hue of 10YR, a dry value of 5 to 6, a moist value of 3.5 to 4.5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is clay loam or sandy clay loam and has moderate prismatic or blocky structure. Reaction is neutral to moderately alkaline. This horizon is noncalcareous. The B3t horizon has segregated lime in the lower part in places.

Bidwell loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (BeA).—This soil

perature is 39° to 42° F., and the frost-free season is less than 90 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is very dark grayish-brown or dark-brown very stony fine sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The next layer is brown very stony

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Newlands, Home Camp, and steeper phases of Bluebell and Hapgood soils. These areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

The Bluebell soil has a native vegetation that consists of

water capacity is 8 to 9 inches. The hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. In places these soils are ponded, and they are flooded for short periods each year because of runoff from higher soils.

Representative profile of Boulder Lake clay about three-quarters of a mile west of Boulder Lake near the center of sec. 9, T. 40 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A11—0 to 2 inches grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) clay, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; strong, very fine and fine, granular structure; slightly hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; root crowns only; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, smooth boundary. ¼ inch to 3 inches thick.
- A12—2 to 4 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) clay, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) moist; moderate, medium, prismatic structure; slightly hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 2 to 5 inches thick.
- A13—4 to 6 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) clay, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) moist; moderate, coarse, prismatic parting to strong, very fine and fine, angular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; few fine and medium roots; few very fine and fine tubular pores and many fine and fine interstitial pores; few slickensides on ped faces; neutral (pH 6.6); clear, wavy boundary. 2 to 4 inches thick.
- C1—6 to 24 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) clay, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; few, fine and medium, distinct, brown (7.5YR 4/4) and very dark brown (7.5YR 2/2) mottles of iron and manganese; moderate, medium, prismatic structure; very hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; few fine and medium roots; few fine tubular pores and many very fine interstitial pores; common slickensides on ped faces and within peds; neutral (pH 6.8); gradual, smooth boundary. 12 to 30 inches thick.
- C2—24 to 54 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) clay, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; common, fine, distinct, brown (7.5YR 4/4) and dark-brown (7.5YR 3/4) mottles of iron and few, fine and medium, distinct, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) mottles of manganese; weak, coarse, prismatic parting to strong, medium to very coarse, angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; few fine and medium roots; few fine tubular pores and many very fine interstitial pores; common slickensides on ped faces; neutral (pH 6.8).

The A1 horizon ranges from 10YR to 2.5Y in hue, has a dry value of 5 or 6, and has a moist value of 3.5 to 4. It is slightly acid or neutral in reaction. The A1 horizon is silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay. It forms a loose mulch when dry. This horizon has strong, very fine and fine, granular structure. The A12 and A13 horizons are clay or silty clay and have moderate to strong, medium to coarse, prismatic structure that parts to angular blocky in places. The C horizon ranges from 10YR to 2.5Y in hue, is 5 or 6 in dry value, 3.5 to 4 in moist value, and is mottled. This horizon has mostly moderate to strong, medium to coarse, prismatic structure but parts to

Bregar Series

The Bregar series consists of well-drained soils that formed in material weathered from basic rocks. These soils have many small outcrops of volcanic rock. They are on mountain uplands and ridges. The slope range is 2 to 15 percent. Cobblestone and rock outcrop are in about 80 percent of the surface area. Vegetation consists of low sagebrush, Sandberg bluegrass, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, squirreltail, and miscellaneous forbs. The elevation ranges from 6,500 to 7,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 10 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 60 to 80 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light brownish-gray very gravelly and cobbly loam about 4 inches thick. The next layer is light brownish-gray to brown gravelly and cobbly sandy clay loam to very cobbly and gravelly clay loam about 5 inches thick. Andesite bedrock is at a depth of 9 inches.

Bregar soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 5 to 12 inches. Available water capacity is 0.75 to 1 inch. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight.

Representative profile of Bregar very gravelly loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, in an area of Bregar rocky loam, in Washoe County, Nevada, 150 feet south and 300 feet east of the west quarter corner of sec. 7, T. 39 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A1—0 to 4 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) very gravelly and cobbly loam (60 percent coarse fragments), dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak, fine, subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, non-sticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; common fine vesicular pores and many very fine interstitial pores; very slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear, smooth boundary. 2 to 4 inches thick.
- B21t—4 to 6 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly and cobbly sandy clay loam (50 percent coarse fragments), dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak, fine, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky, plastic; many very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; few thin clay films on ped faces and common thin clay films in pores; few thin clay coatings on pebbles; very slightly acid (pH 6.6); clear, wavy boundary. 2 to 5 inches thick.
- B22t—6 to 9 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) very cobbly and gravelly clay loam (70 percent coarse fragments), dark brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate, fine, angular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; many very fine and fine roots; common very fine interstitial pores; common thin and few moderately thick clay films on ped faces and in pores; very slightly acid (pH 6.5); abrupt, broken boundary. 0 to 4 inches thick.
- R—9 to 16 inches, unweathered andesitic bedrock.

In the A1 horizon colors have a dry value of 5.5 to 6, a moist

lands and ridgetops. The tracts are near Hays Canyon and Fox Mountain in Nevada and in the Warner Mountains and near Cow Head Lake in California. This complex consists of about 85 percent Bregar soils and 5 percent basalt outcrops. Gravel, cobblestones, and stones cover 80 percent of the surface of the Bregar soil.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Mosquet and Newlands soils and small eroded areas in the Warner

coarse, faint, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) and dark-brown (10YR 3/3) mottles of iron; common, fine and medium, light-gray (10YR 7/1) lime segregations; weak, coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine roots; common fine and many very fine tubular pores; few thin clay films on ped faces and common thin clay films in pores; effervescent in matrix but strongly effervescent in spots; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear, wavy boundary. 7 to 14 inches thick.

of 24 inches. These areas make up 5 percent of the total acreage.

The hazard of erosion is moderate if this soil is irrigated. The native vegetation consists mainly of sedges, grasses, and native clover.

This soil is used mainly for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for the production of alfalfa, small grain, and native pasture. Capability unit IIw-62, irrigated and VIw-200 dryland; range site NV 23-13; wildlife suitability group 2.

Campone Series

The Campone series consists of somewhat poorly drained soils on mountain meadows and swales. They formed in alluvium from basalt and tuffaceous parent material. The slope range is 0 to 15 percent. Vegetation consists mainly of meadow grasses, sedges, forbs, and open stands of aspen or lodgepole pine. The elevation ranges from 6,500 to 8,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 24 to 30 inches, the average annual air temperature is 38° to 40° F., and the frost-free season is 60 to 80 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is very dark grayish-brown to dark grayish-brown, medium acid to slightly acid gravelly loam to a depth of about 12 inches and about 16 inches of dark grayish-brown, medium acid stony loam below. Between depths of 28 and 40 inches or more is light brownish gray, medium acid very gravelly sandy clay loam that contains iron mottles and stains.

Campone soils have moderate to moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 48 inches. Available water capacity is 6 to 8 inches. Runoff is

In the A horizon colors have a dry value of 3 to 5, a moist value of 2 to 3, and a chroma of 1 to 3. This horizon is loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, and sandy loam and is gravelly in places. It has weak to strong, granular and subangular blocky structure. In the C horizon colors have a hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. Mottles that indicate wetness are in the lower part.

Campone gravelly loam, drained, 2 to 15 percent slopes (CAC).—This soil occupies long, narrow tracts along drainageways and small swales in upland mountainous areas. Gully entrenchment has resulted in drainage of this soil in places. This soil has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Hapgood, Longval, and Newlands soils that make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

Permeability is moderate, the available water capacity is 6 to 8 inches, and the depth to the seasonal high water table is 4 to 5 feet. The native vegetation consists mainly of balsamroot, meadow grasses, sedges, and forbs. Big sagebrush is invading areas of this soil.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIw-200, dryland; range site NV 23-13; wildlife suitability group 5.

Campone clay loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes (CCB).—This soil occupies small, narrow tracts along drainageways and small swales in upland mountainous areas. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that the surface layer is clay loam and slightly thicker.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of a soil that is similar to Welch soils. These areas make up about 10

erated erosion is slight because of the extremely cobbly surface.

Representative profile of Catnip extremely cobbly loam in an area of Catnip-Ninemile association, in Washoe County, Nevada, 1.25 miles north of the southwest quarter of sec. 3, T. 39 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A1—0 to 1 inch, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) extremely cobbly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak, fine, granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, smooth boundary. 0 to 3 inches thick.
- A2—1 to 3½ inches, light-gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots; common fine vesicular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.
- B21t—3½ to 6 inches, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) clay, dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) moist; strong, medium, columnar structure that has a thin capping of bleached sand grains; very hard, very firm, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots; few fine tubular pores; continuous pressure cutans; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 2 to 6 inches thick.
- B22t—6 to 11 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay, dry or moist; strong, medium, prismatic structure; extremely hard, extremely firm, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine and fine exped roots; very few fine tubular pores; continuous pressure cutans; neutral (pH 7.0); clear, smooth boundary. 3 to 7 inches thick.
- B23t—11 to 13 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay, dry or moist; moderate, medium, prismatic structure; very hard, very firm, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine and fine exped roots; very few fine tubular pores; continuous thin clay films on ped faces and in pores; neutral (pH 7.0); clear, smooth boundary, 2 to 9 inches thick.
- B24tca—13 to 26 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay, dry or moist; many, medium, distinct, white (10YR 8/1) lime mottles; weak, medium, prismatic structure; very hard, very firm, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine and fine exped roots; few fine tubular pores; common thin clay films on ped faces and in pores; mildly alkaline (pH 7.4); gradual, smooth boundary, 7 to 13 inches thick.
- B3t—26 to 39 inches, brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay, dry or moist; few, fine, distinct, white (10YR 8/1) lime mottles; weak, medium, prismatic structure; hard, firm, sticky, plastic; few very fine and fine roots; few fine tubular pores; slightly effervescent in matrix; mildly alkaline (pH 7.4); abrupt, smooth boundary. 8 to 16 inches thick.
- R—39 inches, very dark gray (N 3/0) decomposing andesitic bedrock; common thick clay films and distinct white (10YR 8/1) lime coating the rock surface.

The A1 horizon is missing in places. Where present it is as much as 4 inches thick. It has colors that have a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 to 3.5, and a chroma of 2. The A1 horizon is extremely cobbly loam or sandy loam and is massive or has weak platy or granular structure. In the A2 horizon colors have a hue of 7.5YR to 10YR and are at least one unit higher in value or lower in chroma than those in the A1 or B21t horizon. In the B2t horizon colors have a hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 3 to 5, and a chroma of 2 to 4. The B2t horizon is 60 to 75 percent clay, by weighted average, and it has strong, columnar structure and bleached capping in the upper part that grades with depth from strong to weak prismatic structure. These soils have subangular blocky structure above the R horizon in places. They are noncalcareous and neutral or nearly neutral in the upper part of the solum, but in the lower part they are mildly alkaline to moderately alkaline and contain segregated lime. The solum is 20 to 36 inches thick, and bedrock is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches.

Catnip-Ninemile association (CK).—This association consists of soils in large, irregularly shaped, scattered tracts throughout the survey area, except on the high slopes of the Warner Mountains. It is about 40 percent Catnip extremely cobbly loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes, about 40 percent Ninemile extremely cobbly loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes, and 15 percent Karlo very cobbly clay, 0 to 9 percent slopes. The Catnip soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock and is calcareous in the lower part of the profile. The Ninemile soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock and is noncalcareous. The Karlo soil has a granular, cracked, clay surface layer and is a self-churning soil.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Made-line soils, a soil that is similar to Catnip soil but that is shallower to bedrock, and a few, small, scattered rock escarpments. These areas make up 5 percent of the total acreage.

The Catnip and Ninemile soils have a native vegetation that consists of low sagebrush and Sandberg bluegrass. The Karlo soil has a native vegetation that consists mainly of low gray rabbitbrush.

This association is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Catnip part: Capability unit VIIs-239, dryland; range site NV 23-17; wildlife suitability group 8. Ninemile part: Capability unit VIIs-237, dryland; range site NV 23-17; wildlife suitability group 8. Karlo part: Capability unit VIIs-241, dryland; range site NV 23-1; wildlife suitability group 8.

Couch Series

The Couch series consists of well-drained, saline-alkali soils on smooth old lake terraces. They formed in alluvium from mixed volcanic rock sources. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. Vegetation consists mainly of greasewood, spiny hopsage, big sagebrush, and a few areas of inland saltgrass. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,200 feet. The average annual precipitation is 8 to 10 inches, the average annual air temperature is 47° to 49° F., and the frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light-gray, strongly alkaline loam about 1 inch thick. Below this is brown clay, heavy clay loam, and clay loam, about 21 inches thick, that contains gypsum crystals and segregated lime in the lower part. The next layer is light-gray to very pale brown fine sandy loam and very fine sandy loam that extends to a depth of 60 inches.

Couch soils have slow to very slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. At the lower elevations, the water table is at a depth of 6 to 7 feet in winter.

Representative profile of Couch loam, in Modoc County, California, about 1,400 feet north and 300 feet east of the south quarter of sec. 4, T. 43 N., R. 16 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A2—0 to 1 inch, light-gray (10YR 6/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) moist; weak, medium, platy structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine vesicular pores; strongly alkaline (pH 8.8); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 1 to 3 inches thick.
- B2t—1 to 6 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) clay, brown (10 YR 4/3) moist; strong, medium, columnar structure that has

very thin (less than 1/8 inch thick) light-gray (10YR 7/2) coatings on caps; hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; many thin clay films on ped faces and in pores; strongly alkaline (pH 9.0); clear, wavy boundary, 4 to 9 inches thick.

B31t-6 to 13 inches, brown (10YR 6/2) heavy clay loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; many, medium and fine, white (10YR 8/2) lime segregations; weak, medium and coarse, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; many thin clay films in pores and few thin clay films on ped

representative for the series, except that it has a layer of dense, extremely hard, very firm, massive or platy, very slowly permeable, lacustrine clay at a depth of more than 40 inches.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Couch loam that make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Permeability is very slow. The native vegetation consists mainly of greasewood, but a few saltgrass plants are also present.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Some



very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; few very fine and common fine tubular pores; strongly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.8); clear, smooth boundary. 4 to 10 inches thick.

IIC4—10 to 36 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak, fine and medium, angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; common fine tubular pores; violently effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.2); clear, smooth boundary. 18 to 30 inches thick.

IIC5—36 to 54 inches, pale brown (10YR 6/2) silty clay brown

Cummings Series

The Cummings series consists of poorly drained soils. They formed on smooth lake basins in lake sediment derived from volcanic ash mixed with such volcanic rocks as tuff, andesite, and basalt. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. The elevation ranges from 5,000 to 5,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 80 to 100 days.

few, fine, distinct, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) organic stains; massive; very hard, firm, sticky, plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; not effervescent in matrix but violently effervescent in lime segregations; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear, wavy boundary. 0 to 6 inches thick.

C2b-39 to 48 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay loam, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) moist; common, fine and medium, prominent, white (N 8/0) gypsum segregations and few, fine and medium, distinct, very dark

is slight. The seasonal high water table is at the surface to a depth of 2 feet.

Representative profile of Cummings muck, clay subsoil variant, drained, in Modoc County, California, 1,400 feet north and 50 feet east of the south quarter corner of sec. 33, T. 39 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

0 to 6 inches, gray (10YR 5/1) muck block (10YR 2/1)

concave. This soil is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that it is not drained. Water from the spring area immediately above this soil maintains the water table at, or near, the surface.

Included with this soil in mapping are small, irregularly shaped island areas of Lolak, Couch, and Zorravista soils. They make up 10 percent of the total acreage.

The native vegetation consists mainly of coarse sedges. This soil can be improved for meadow pasture by drainage, which improves the quality of vegetation and widens the range of use. It is not cultivated. The soil is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIw-64, irrigated; not placed in a range site;

many very fine tubular and interstitial pores; strongly effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.2); abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 2 inches thick.

A12-2 to 4 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common very fine roots; few very fine tubular pores and many very fine interstitial pores; strongly effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.3); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 2 to 4 inches thick.

B21t-4 to 9 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; moderate, fine and medium, columnar structure; very hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic, common very fine exped roots and few very fine inped roots, common very fine tubular pores; common thin clay films

lower part. Depth to the silica-cemented hardpan ranges from 15 to 23 inches.

Dangberg loam, cold variant, 0 to 2 percent slopes (D₀A).—This soil occupies small to medium-sized, irregularly shaped areas scattered throughout the northern half of Surprise Valley. It is on west and east sides of the lakes on low-lying lake terraces. This soil has the profile described as representative for the series. Included areas of Hovey and Hussa soils make up about 5 percent of the acreage mapped.

The water table is at a depth of about 1½ to 2 feet. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight. Vegetation consists of greasewood and saltgrass.

This soil is marginally suitable for irrigated crops. In places areas have been cleared of brush, planted in salt-tolerant vegetation, irrigated, and used for pasture and the production of hay. Capability unit IVw-64, irrigated and VIIw-229, dryland; range site NV 23-10; wildlife suitability group 4.

Dangberg loam, cold variant, drained, 2 to 5 percent slopes (D_bB).—This soil occupies small to medium-sized, irregularly shaped areas scattered throughout the northern half of Surprise Valley. It is on the west and east sides of the lakes on alluvial fans and lake terraces.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Hovey, Hussa, and Lolak soils that make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

This soil has been drained by deep gullies and has a water table at a depth of about 3 feet. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. The native vegetation consists of greasewood and saltgrass.

This soil is marginally suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing. In places, areas are cleared of brush, planted in salt-tolerant vegetation, irrigated, and used for pasture and the production of hay. Capability unit IVw-64, irrigated and VIIw-229, dryland; range site NV 23-2; wildlife suitability group 4.

Representative profile of Disabel silty clay loam in Washoe County, Nevada, 200 feet north and 100 feet east of the southwest quarter of sec. 7, T. 36 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A11—0 to 2 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; strong, thick, platy structure; slightly hard, friable, sticky, very plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many fine and medium vesicular pores and common fine interstitial pores; effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 1 to 2 inches thick.
- A12—2 to 11 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; strong, very thin, platy structure; slightly hard, friable, sticky, very plastic; many very fine and fine roots; few fine tubular pores; noneffervescent in matrix but effervescent in spots; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear, smooth boundary. 2 to 10 inches thick.
- B1t—11 to 17 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) clay, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak, medium, prismatic and strong, fine, angular blocky structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; many very fine and fine tubular pores; few thin clay films on ped faces and common thin clay films in pores; noneffervescent in matrix but effervescent in spots; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); clear, smooth boundary. 4 to 8 inches thick.
- B21t—17 to 26 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) clay, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate, medium, prismatic parting to strong, fine, angular blocky structure; hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine exped roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; many thin clay films on ped faces and continuous thin clay films in pores; not effervescent in matrix but slightly effervescent in spots; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear, smooth boundary. 6 to 10 inches thick.
- B22t—26 to 40 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; few, fine, distinct, white (10YR 8/1) lime filaments; moderate, medium, prismatic parting to strong, medium and fine, platy structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; many thin clay films on ped faces and in pores;

Disabel silty clay loam (DC).—This nearly level soil occupies large, irregularly shaped areas and long narrow stringers on lacustrine terraces and valley flood plains. These areas are adjacent to creek channels east of Surprise Valley in Boulder Flat and Antelope Flat. This soil has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are irregularly shaped tracts of Boulder Lake and Hart Camp soils and small areas of stony Mascamp soils. They make up 10 percent of the total acreage.

Vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush and basin wildrye. This soil is suitable for irrigated crops if adequate water is available. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit IIs-41, irrigated and VIs-226, dryland; range site NV 23-5; wildlife suitability group 7.

Disabel-Crutchler association, eroded (DD2).—This as-

NV 23-5; wildlife suitability group 7. Crutchler part: Capability unit IIIw-91, irrigated and VIw-226, dryland; range site NV 23-5; wildlife suitability group 7.

Disabel-McConnel association (DM).—This association consists of nearly level to gently sloping soils on dissected lake terraces in large, irregularly shaped areas near Duck Flat. This association is 45 percent Disabel silty clay loam, about 25 percent McConnell sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, and 20 percent Badland. The Disabel soil has a clayey and strong structured subsoil, and the McConnell soil has a very gravelly subsoil. Badland consists of nearly barren soft lake sediment.

Included with this association in mapping are small scattered sand dunes and small areas of Langston, Vylach, and Pegler soils that make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The Disabel soil has a native vegetation that consists of

5,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 50° F. and the frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is very dark grayish-brown and dark grayish-brown very gravelly sandy loam about 13 inches thick. Below this is brown very gravelly coarse sandy loam about 16 inches thick. The next layer is light-gray and gray very gravelly coarse sand that extends to a depth of 60 inches.

Donica soils have moderately rapid permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 3 to 4 inches.

Representative profile of Donica very gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes, in Modoc County, California, at the north end of Surprise Valley; 1,400 feet east and 100 feet north of the southwest quarter of sec. 35, T. 47 N., R. 16 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 3 inches, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) very gravelly sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.5); abrupt, smooth boundary. 2 to 4 inches thick.

A12—3 to 13 inches, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine and common fine roots; many very fine interstitial and tubular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); clear, wavy boundary. 7 to 15 inches thick.

B2—13 to 29 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) very gravelly coarse sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; massive; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt, wavy boundary. 12 to 21 inches thick.

IIC—29 to 60 inches, light-gray and gray (N 6/0, N 7/0, N 5/0) very gravelly coarse sand; occasional white (10YR 8/2) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3) gravel and sand grains; dark gray (N 4/0) and gray (N 5/0) moist; single grain; loose when dry or moist; common very fine and few fine roots decreasing with depth to almost no roots; many very fine and fine and few medium interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.5).

In the A horizon colors have a dry value of 3 to 5 and a moist value of 2 to 3. The B2 horizon generally has a hue of 10YR, but hue ranges to 7.5YR in places. In this horizon dry value is 5 or 6, moist value is 3 or 4, and chroma is 2 or 3. The B2 horizon is coarse sandy loam or sandy loam and is 40 to 70 percent gravel. It is massive or has weak, fine or medium, subangular blocky structure. Reaction in this horizon is neutral to slightly acid. Depth to the C horizon ranges from 25 to 40 inches. The color of the C horizon depends on the color of parent rocks.

Donica gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (DrB).—This soil occupies small areas scattered along the west side of Surprise Valley on the lower end of alluvial fans. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, but this soil has less gravel on the surface.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. These areas make up about 2 percent of the total acreage. Also included are areas of Riverwash.

Runoff is very slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight. The native vegetation consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and bluebunch wheatgrass.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops if water is available. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. In places areas are used for the production of dryland hay and grain. Capability unit IVE-20, irrigated and

VIIIs-243, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 1.

Donica gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes (DrE).—This soil occupies medium-sized scattered areas on higher alluvial fans and terrace escarpments along the west side of Surprise Valley. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, but the range in slope is not so wide for this soil, and this soil has less gravel on the surface.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of less sloping Donica very gravelly sandy loam. These areas make up about 2 percent of the acreage.

Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. The native vegetation consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and bluebunch wheatgrass.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIe-228, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 3.

Donica gravelly sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes (DrF).—This soil occupies small areas at the upper end of the higher alluvial fans and terrace escarpments along the west side of Surprise Valley. It has a profile similar to the one described as representative for the series, but less gravel is on the surface of this soil.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Surprise soils that make up about 5 percent of the acreage mapped.

Runoff is medium on this soil, and the hazard of erosion is severe.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIe-228, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 3.

Donica very gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes (DsE).—This soil occupies medium-sized areas on old beach terraces at the north end of Surprise Valley. It has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Surprise soils and stony Donica soils. They make up about 10 percent of the acreage mapped.

Runoff is medium on this soil, and the hazard of erosion is moderate.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIs-243, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 3.

Donica very stony sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes (DrC).—This soil occupies medium-sized, irregularly shaped, scattered areas between Cottonwood Creek and Emerson Creek at the upper extremities of the alluvial fans and lake terraces. Stones and cobblestones cover 3 to 15 percent of the surface.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Donica and Surprise gravelly sandy loams. The inclusions make up about 10 percent of the acreage mapped.

Runoff is slow on this soil, and the hazard of erosion is slight to moderate.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIs-243, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 3.

Donica-Surprise complex (Du).—This complex consists of moderately sloping to strongly sloping soils on higher parts of alluvial fans along the west side of Surprise

Valley. Areas are scattered and are long and narrow. This complex is about 50 percent Donica gravelly sandy loam that has a slope range of 5 to 15 percent and about 40 percent Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes. The Donica soil has a very gravelly subsoil, and the Surprise soil has only a gravelly subsoil.

Included with this complex in mapping are areas of less sloping Donica very gravelly or stony sandy loam and Surprise gravelly sandy loam. These soils make up about 10 percent of the acreage mapped.

The available water capacity of the Donica soils is 3 to 4 inches, and runoff is slow. The available water capacity of the Surprise soils is 6 to 7 inches, and runoff is very slow to slow. The hazard of erosion is slight to moderate for both Donica and Surprise soils.

The Donica soil in this complex is not suitable for irrigated crops. Both the Donica and Surprise soils are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. A few minor areas of Surprise soils are planted in dryland grain and pasture. Donica part: Capability unit VII_s-243, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 3. Surprise part: Capability unit IV_e-20, irrigated and VI_c-220, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 3.

Espil Series

The Espil Series consists of well-drained soils that formed in valley-fill material derived from mixed basic rock. They are on terraces and truncated alluvial fans. A gravel pavement of andesite, basalt, and obsidian covers 60 percent of the surface. The slope range is 0 to 15 percent. Vegetation consists of low sagebrush, Sandberg bluegrass,

- sand grains; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 3 to 7 inches thick.
- B2t—7 to 9 inches, brown (7.5YR 5/4) gravelly light clay, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; moderate, fine and medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine roots and few fine roots; common fine interstitial pores and few fine tubular pores; many thin and few moderately thick clay films on ped faces; in shallow depressions in the top of the hardpan are thin ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) discontinuous lenses of reddish-brown (5YR 4/4, dry and moist) clay that has strong, fine, prismatic structure; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, wavy boundary. 2 to 5 inches thick.
- C1sim—9 to 15 inches, variegated, pale-brown and brownish-yellow (10YR 6/3 and 6/5) indurated hardpan, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate, fine and medium, platy structure; extremely hard, extremely firm; common very fine roots matted on plate surfaces; many, thin to moderately thick, white (N 8/0) opalized silica laminae; many thick clay films on tops of plates in upper 3 inches; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear, smooth boundary. 4 to 10 inches thick.
- C2sim—15 to 31 inches, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) strongly silica-cemented conglomerate, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; massive; very hard, very firm; few, thin, ($\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter), continuous strata of extremely hard silica-cemented laminae; many, very thin, unoriented silica laminae; slightly acid (pH 6.5).

In the A1 horizon colors have a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 2.5 to 3.5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. The horizon is gravelly sandy loam or gravelly sandy clay loam and is massive or has weak, platy structure in the upper part and weak to strong, granular or subangular blocky structure in the lower part. In the B2t horizon colors have a hue of 5YR to 10YR, a dry value of 4 to 6, a moist value of 3 to 4, and a chroma of 3 or 4. This horizon is mainly light clay or clay but ranges to heavy clay loam in places. It has moderate or strong, fine or medium, subangular blocky or prismatic structure. The upper, indurated

colored surface layer and a hardpan at a depth of 18 to 30 inches.

Included with these soils in mapping are areas of a similar soil that is cobbly, stony, and very stony. It makes up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Both soils have a native vegetation that consists mainly of low sagebrush.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Espil and Fertaline parts: Capability unit VIIs-231, dryland; range site NV 23-21; wildlife suitability group 8.

Espil-Mosquet association (EM).—This association is made up of nearly level to strongly sloping soils in large, irregularly shaped areas in the northeastern part of the survey area. The soils are on terraces adjacent to nearly level to moderately steep soils on basaltic plateaus and mountain slopes. This association is about 70 percent Espil gravelly sandy loam and about 20 percent Mosquet very stony fine sandy loam and Rock outcrop. The Mosquet soil has 5 to 30 percent slopes, and the Espil soil has 0 to 15 percent slopes. The Espil soil has a hardpan within a depth of 14 inches, and the Mosquet soil has bedrock at a depth of less than 20 inches.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Fertaline, Hart Camp, and Powley soils that make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

These soils have a native vegetation that consists mainly of low sagebrush and some Sandberg bluegrass and Idaho fescue.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Espil part: Capability unit VIIs-231, dryland; range site NV 23-21; wildlife suitability group 8. Mosquet part: Capability unit VIIs-239, dryland; range site NV 23-14; wildlife suitability group 8.

Espil-Powley association (EP).—This association consists of nearly level to strongly sloping soils on upland terraces in small, irregularly shaped areas. The association is about 65 percent Espil gravelly sandy loam that has 0 to 15 percent slopes and about 25 percent Powley gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes. The Espil soil has a hardpan at a depth of 8 to 14 inches, and the Powley soil has a hardpan at a depth of 15 to 20 inches.

Included with this association in mapping are Fertaline and Hart Camp soils and small gullied areas. They make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The Espil soil has a native vegetation that consists mainly of low sagebrush. The native vegetation on Powley soils consists of big sagebrush, Thurber needlegrass, and bluebunch wheatgrass.

The soils in this association are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Espil part: Capability unit VIIs-231, dryland; range site NV 23-21; wildlife suitability group 8. Powley part: Capability unit VIIs-231, dryland; range site NV 23-20; wildlife suitability group 7.

Fertaline Series

The Fertaline series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived mainly from siliceous tuffs and an admixture of basalt, andesite, and volcanic ash. These soils are on valley-fill terraces and tablelands interspersed with rolling hills. Pebbles of obsidium and andesite cover

25 to 30 percent of the surface. The slope range is 0 to 9 percent. Vegetation is low sagebrush, Sandberg bluegrass, Thurber needlegrass, and squirreltail. The elevation ranges from 5,500 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 10 to 14 inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 70 to 80 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light brownish-gray to light-gray, slightly acid gravelly fine sandy loam and fine sandy loam about 7 inches thick. Below this is about 14 inches of brown clay that is neutral in the upper part and moderately alkaline in the lower part. The next layer is very pale brown, strongly alkaline sandy clay loam about 4 inches thick. A very pale brown indurated hardpan is at a depth of 25 inches.

Fertaline soils have very slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 18 to 30 inches. Available water capacity is 3 to 4 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight.

In this area, Fertaline soils were mapped only in an undifferentiated unit with Espil soils.

Representative profile of Fertaline gravelly fine sandy loam, in Washoe County, Nevada, 50 feet northeast of the intersection of the runways of the Grass Valley airstrip in sec. 12, T. 37 N., R. 21 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A1—0 to 3 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine and fine roots; many fine and medium vesicular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear, wavy boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.
- A2—3 to 7 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) fine sandy loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots; few fine interstitial and tubular pores and common fine and medium vesicular pores; many clean sand grains; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 2 to 5 inches thick.
- B21t—7 to 10 inches, brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; strong, fine, columnar structure; extremely hard, very firm, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium exped roots; few fine tubular pores; continuous pressure cutans; neutral (pH 6.6); clear, smooth boundary. 2 to 5 inches thick.
- B22t—10 to 15 inches, brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; strong, fine, angular blocky structure; very hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium exped roots; few fine tubular pores; continuous pressure cutans; neutral (pH 6.8); clear, smooth boundary. 4 to 6 inches thick.
- B23t—15 to 21 inches, brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; strong, fine, angular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; few fine and fine roots; few fine tubular pores; few pressure cutans; common moderately thick clay films on ped faces and many in pores; noneffervescent in matrix but effervescent in spots; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear, smooth boundary. 4 to 8 inches thick.
- B3tea—21 to 25 inches, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; common, fine, faint, white (10YR 8/1) lime mottles; moderate, fine and medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; few very fine and fine roots; few fine tubular pores; common thin clay films on ped faces and in pores; strongly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.6); abrupt, wavy boundary. 2 to 8 inches thick.
- Cs1cam—25 to 34 inches, very pale brown (10YR 7/4 and 8/4) indurated hardpan, light brown (7.5YR 6/4), light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), and very pale brown

(10YR 7/4); moist; many, very thin, white (10YR 8/1 and N 8/0) lime and opal laminae; massive; extremely hard, extremely firm; common very fine interstitial pores; gray (N 6/0) pebbles; many thin (up to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter) opal laminae; silica bridges between sand grains and as coatings in pores; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.8).

In the A1 horizon colors have a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is gravelly loam or fine sandy loam and is massive or has weak, platy or granular structure. The A2 horizon generally is a unit higher in value or is lower in chroma than the A1 or B2t horizons. In the B2t horizon colors have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 4 to 6, a moist value of 4 or 5, and a chroma of 3 to 5. This horizon has strong, columnar structure in the upper part and prismatic or blocky structure in the lower part. The solum is 18 to 30 inches thick. It is underlain by an indurated hardpan.

Four Star Series

The Four Star series consists of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils on flood plains and narrow canyon bottoms in mountainous areas. They formed in stratified alluvium derived from volcanic tuff and admixtures of rhyolite, basalt, and andesite. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent. Vegetation consists of sedges, carex, clover, bentgrass, and redtop. The elevation ranges from 4,400 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 10 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 42° to 45° F., and the frost-free season is 70 to 120 days.

In a representative profile a very dark brown root mat, about 3 inches thick, is on the surface. The surface layer is very dark gray loam and very dark grayish-brown sandy loam about 28 inches thick. It is underlain, to a depth of 44

Cg--28 to 44 inches, grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy loam, dark greenish gray (5BG 4/1) moist; common, fine, distinct, dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) and common, coarse, distinct, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) iron mottles in the upper part; massive; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine tubular pores and many very fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.5).

These soils generally are noncalcareous throughout, but in places they range from weakly to strongly calcareous in the upper 6 to 10 inches. Reaction ranges from pH 6.2 to 7.3, except where the soil material is calcareous. In those areas reaction in the surface layer is as high as pH 8.0. Faint to prominent high-chroma mottles occur in places in all horizons. As depth increases they grade to low-chroma mottles that are faint to prominent. These soils have weak to moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure or are massive.

The A horizon is 10YR or 2.5Y in hue or is neutral. It has a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 0 to 2. In places in poorly drained areas this horizon is peat, 4 to 6 inches thick. The A12 horizon is dominantly fine sandy loam or sandy loam but in places is loam. This horizon is seldom more than 15 percent gravel. A buried A1 horizon is present in these soils in places.

The C horizon, when dry, ranges from 2.5Y to 5Y in hue or is neutral. When moist, hue in this horizon ranges from 2.5Y to 5BG or is neutral. In places dense, unconformable clay is below a depth of 40 inches.

Four Star loam (Fo).—This nearly level soil is on flood plains and low-lying alluvial fans in small, irregularly shaped areas along the west side of Surprise Valley. It has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of other Four Star soils and Hussa soils and a few marsh areas. These areas make up 5 percent of the total acreage.

Permeability is moderately rapid. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 2 to 3 feet. The native vegeta-

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of other soils that are very poorly drained and marshy and that make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil is kept wet by seepage from adjacent springs. Drainage is very poor. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 to 2 feet throughout the year. The native vegetation consists mainly of water-tolerant plants, mostly sedges.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit Vw-60, irrigated; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 2.

Four Star loam, clay substratum (F₁).—This nearly level soil is on flood plains and low-lying alluvial fans in small, irregularly shaped areas along the west side of Surprise Valley, generally below Four Star loam. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that it is underlain, at a depth of 40 inches or more, with dense, slowly permeable, lacustrine clay. A perched water table is above this clay substratum.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Husa soils and other poorly drained or very poorly drained soils. These areas make up 5 percent of the total acreage. Permeability is slow. Available water capacity is 8 to 9 inches. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 2 to 3 feet. The native vegetation consists mainly of water-tolerant plants, mostly sedges.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops if drainage is provided. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. A few small areas are cut for hay. Capability unit IIIw-63, irrigated; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 2.

Foxmount Series

moist; slightly acid (pH 6.2); abrupt, smooth boundary. 0 to 3 inches thick.

A11—0 to 4 inches, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak, coarse, subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.3); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 3 to 6 inches thick.

A12—4 to 9 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak, coarse, subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 3 to 6 inches thick.

B2—9 to 14 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; few, fine and medium, light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) iron stains; weak, coarse, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly plastic; few very fine and few medium roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores and few very fine tubular pores; very few thin clay films on ped faces and in pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, smooth boundary. 4 to 9 inches thick.

B3—14 to 27 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; few, fine, distinct, brown (7.5YR 5/4) iron stains and mottles; common fine and medium and few, coarse, distinct, light-brown (7.5YR 6/4) iron stains and mottles; weak, medium and coarse, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; few very thin clay films on ped faces and in pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, smooth boundary. 8 to 15 inches thick.

C—27 to 38 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) very cobbly loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; common fine, medium and coarse, distinct, light-brown (7.5YR 6/4) iron mottles and stains; massive; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.3); abrupt, irregular boundary. 6 to more

high lacustrine terraces. The slope range is 2 to 30 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, spiny hopsage, Sandberg bluegrass, and squirreltail. The elevation ranges from 4,600 to 5,100 feet. The average annual precipitation is 8 to 10 inches, the average annual air temperature is 45° to 48° F., and the frost-free season is 80 to 100 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light brownish-gray, neutral to mildly alkaline gravelly loam about 8 inches thick. Below this is light-gray, moderately alkaline gravelly clay loam about 4 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of about 30 inches is light-gray, strongly alkaline gravelly light clay loam that is weakly cemented with silica. Below this depth and extending to a depth of more than 40 inches, the underlying material is light-gray, strongly alkaline very gravelly loamy sand.

Gorzell soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 6 to 7 inches. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is moderate.

Representative profile of Gorzell gravelly loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, in Modoc County, California, 150 feet north and east of the center of sec. 29, T. 45 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 3 inches, light brownish-gray (2.5Y 6/2) gravelly loam, upper ½ inch is light gray (10YR 7/2); very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak, medium, platy structure; slightly hard, friable, non-sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and few coarse roots; many fine and medium vesicular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); clear, smooth boundary. 2 to 4 inches thick.

A12—3 to 8 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common very fine and fine and few coarse roots; many very fine tubular and interstitial pores; effervescent; mildly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear, wavy boundary. 3 to 6 inches thick.

B2t—8 to 12 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) gravelly clay loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; few to common, medium, faint pockets of brown (10YR 5/3); massive; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine and fine and few coarse roots; many very fine tubular and interstitial pores; common thin clay films

or has weak, subangular blocky structure. Reaction is mildly alkaline to strongly alkaline. The content of coarse fragments ranges from 15 to 35 percent. In the C horizon colors have a hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, a dry value of 6 to 8, a moist value of 4 to 6, and a chroma of 1 to 3. This horizon is weakly cemented with silica and lime. Depth to the IIC horizon ranges from 22 to 38 inches.

Gorzell stony loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes (GRE).—This soil is on old beach terraces in large, irregularly shaped bends in the northeastern and southern part of Surprise Valley. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that the surface layer is stony rather than gravelly.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of soils similar to Gorzell soils, except that they are very stony and are steeper. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIc-236, dryland; range site NV 23-6; wildlife suitability group 7.

Gorzell gravelly loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes (GSC).—This soil is on old lake terraces in large, irregularly shaped bands along the eastern side of Surprise Valley and Duck Flat. This soil has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of soils that have a sandy loam surface layer. Also included are a few small sand dunes, small stony areas, and a few small eroded areas. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Small areas have been cleared for growing dryland wheat, but cultivation of these areas has been abandoned. Capability unit VIc-220, dryland; range site NV 23-6; wildlife suitability group 7.

Hapgood Series

The Hapgood series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from andesite, basalt, tuff, and

very friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine to fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear, smooth boundary. 0 to 6 inches thick.

A12-5 to 11 inches, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly fine sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many

Capability unit VII_s-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6.

Hapgood-Home Camp association (HF).—This association consists of moderately sloping to moderately steep soils in small, irregularly shaped areas on mountains. The association is about 55 percent Hapgood stony fine sandy loam that has 5 to 20 percent clay and about 25 percent

Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of erosion is severe. These soils have a native vegetation that consists mainly of big sagebrush.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Hapgood and Newlands parts: capability unit VII_s-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6.

Hapgood-Snag-Newlands association (H).—This association consists of moderately sloping to moderately steep soils in small, scattered, irregularly shaped areas on mountains. This association is about 50 percent Hapgood very stony sandy loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes, about 20 percent Snag very stony sandy loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes, and 20 percent Newlands very stony loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes. The Hapgood soil has a loamy subsoil and is 35 to 50 percent coarse fragments, by weighted average. It is slightly acid in reaction. The Snag soil has a loamy subsoil, and it is 50 to 75 percent coarse fragments, by weighted average. This soil is medium acid in reaction. The Newlands soil has a clay loam subsoil that is less than 35 percent coarse fragments and is slightly acid in reaction.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of very stony Newlands and Hapgood soils and shallow soils similar to Snag soils. These areas make up 10 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. These soils have a native vegetation that consists mainly of big sagebrush.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and watershed. Hapgood part: Capability unit VII_s-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6. Snag part: Capability unit VII_s-211, dryland; range site NV 23-19; wildlife suitability group 6. Newlands part: Capability unit VII_s-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6.

Hart Camp Series

The Hart Camp series consists of well-drained soils that formed on pediments and plateaus in residuum derived from basalt, andesite, tuff, and pyroclastics. The slope range is 2 to 15 percent. The vegetation is big sagebrush, Thurber needlegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, basin wild-rye, and squirreltail. The elevation ranges from 5,500 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 10 to 12 inches, the average annual air temperature is 42° to 45° F., and the frost-free season is 50 to 80 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is about 3 inches of brown to pale-brown gravelly fine sandy loam and fine sandy loam. The subsoil is brown light sandy clay loam in the upper 7 inches and brown gravelly sandy clay loam in the lower 3 inches. Light yellowish-brown tuff bedrock is at a depth of about 13 inches.

The Hart Camp soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 10 to 20 inches. Available water capacity is 2 to 3 inches. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate.

Representative profile of Hart Camp gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, in Washoe County, Nevada, in an area of Powley-Espil association near the northwest

corner of section 27, T. 40 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 1½ inches, brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly fine sandy loam, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; root crowns only; many very fine and fine vesicular and interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.3); abrupt, smooth, boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.

A12—1½ to 3 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) fine sandy loam, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist; massive; slightly hard; very fine and fine vesicular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.3); clear, smooth boundary. 0 to 2 inches thick.

B1t—3 to 10 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) light sandy clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, sticky, plastic; many very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine interstitial and tubular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 3 to 8 inches thick.

B2t—10 to 13 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, sticky, plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial and tubular pores; common thin clay films on ped faces and many thin clay films in pores; neutral (pH 6.7); abrupt, irregular boundary. 3 to 7 inches thick.

R—13 to 20 inches, light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) tuff bedrock.

In the A1 horizon colors have a dry value of 4 to 6, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon ranges in texture from gravelly fine sandy loam to loam. It has weak or moderate platy structure, fine to medium granular structure, or is massive. Reaction in the A1 horizon is pH 6.2 to 6.6. In the B2t horizon hue is 10YR or 7.5YR, value is 4 to 6 dry and 2 to 3 moist, and chroma is 2 to 4. The B2t horizon is sandy clay loam or clay loam. It has moderate to strong, fine to coarse, angular or subangular blocky structure. Reaction ranges from pH 6.4 to 7.0. The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches.

Hart Camp soils are mapped only as a part of the Powley-Espil association (PH).

Hartig Series

The Hartig series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvium derived from basalt, andesite, tuff, and pyroclastics. These soils are on uplands. The slope range is 5 to 30 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Thurber needlegrass. The elevation ranges from 5,500 to 7,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 10 to 14 inches, the average annual air temperature is 42° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 50 to 80 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is grayish-brown gravelly loam or gravelly sandy loam about 15 inches thick. The underlying material is light brownish-gray gravelly sandy loam and pale-brown gravelly and cobbly sandy loam about 17 inches thick. Hard tuff bedrock is at a depth of 32 inches.

Hartig soils have moderate permeability. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. Available water capacity is 6 to 7 inches. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is moderate.

Representative profile of Hartig gravelly loam in an area of Hartig-Hapgood association in Washoe County, Nevada; 1,300 feet north and 1,300 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 2, T. 39 N., R. 22 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 2 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; massive;

soft, friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, smooth boundary. 2 to 4 inches thick.

- A12—2 to 7 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak, medium, subangular parting to weak, medium, granular structure; soft, very friable, very slightly sticky, nonplastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine and few fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear, smooth boundary. 4 to 6 inches thick.
- A13—7 to 15 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine tubular pores; few thin clay films as bridges; neutral (pH 6.); gradual, smooth boundary. 5 to 10 inches thick.
- B2—15 to 21 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, very slightly sticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine interstitial pores and few fine tubular pores; few thin clay films as bridges; neutral (pH 6.6); clear, smooth boundary. 5 to 10 inches thick.
- B3—21 to 32 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly and cobbly sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, very slightly sticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine interstitial pores and few fine tubular pores; few thin clay bridges; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, irregular boundary. 5 to 12 inches thick.
- R—32 inches, hard tuff bedrock.

In the A horizon colors have a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in texture and is 10 to 40 percent coarse fragments. It is gravelly, cobbly, or stony in places. This horizon is massive or has weak, subangular blocky or weak to moderate, granular structure. Reaction is slightly acid to neutral. In the B horizon colors have a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. The B2 and B3 horizons have the same range in texture as the A horizon but are 35 to 50 percent gravel and cobbles. They are massive, or have weak, subangular blocky structure. Bedrock is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches.

Hartig soils, as mapped in this area, differ from the central concept of the series by having bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches and by generally being dry in most years.

Hartig-Hapgood association (HK).—This association consists of moderately sloping to steep soils on uplands in large uniformly shaped areas and small scattered areas. This association is about 40 percent Hartig gravelly loam that has 15 to 30 percent slopes, about 30 percent Hapgood stony fine sandy loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes, and 20 percent Mosquet very stony fine sandy loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes and Rock outcrop. Rock outcrop makes up 10 percent of Mosquet soils. The Hartig soil has convex slopes that have a southerly exposure. It has a dark-colored surface layer less than 20 inches thick. The Hapgood soil has concave slopes that have a northerly exposure. This soil has a dark-colored surface layer that is more than 20 inches thick. The Mosquet soil is shallow over bedrock and is below the mountain ridgetops.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Home Camp, Bregar, and Newlands soils and many small areas of Rock outcrop. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The Hartig soil has a native vegetation that consists of big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Thurber needlegrass. The native vegetation on the Hapgood soil consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and Idaho fescue. The Mos-

quet soil has a native vegetation that consists mainly of low sagebrush, Idaho fescue, and Sandberg bluegrass.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Hartig part: Capability unit VIe-200, dryland; range site NV 23-16; wildlife suitability group 6. Hapgood part: Capability unit VIIs-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6. Mosquet part: Capability unit VIIs-239, dryland; range site NV 23-14; wildlife suitability group 8.

Home Camp Series

The Home Camp series consists of well-drained soils on mountain slopes. They formed in alluvium and residuum derived from basalt, andesite, tuff, and pyroclastics. The slope range is 5 to 50 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and Idaho fescue. The elevation ranges from 5,500 to 7,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 50 to 80 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is grayish-brown, slightly acid stony loam and gravelly loam about 8 inches thick. Below this is brown, slightly acid gravelly sandy clay loam about 10 inches thick. The next layer is pale-brown, neutral gravelly clay about 9 inches thick. Below it is gravelly sandy clay loam about 9 inches thick. Very pale brown tuff bedrock is at a depth of 36 inches.

Home Camp soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. Available water capacity is 5 to 6 inches. Runoff is medium.

Representative profile of Home Camp stony loam in an area of Home Camp-Newlands association in Washoe County, Nevada, 300 feet east and 800 feet south of the west quarter corner of sec. 12, T. 38 N., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A11—0 to 2½ inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) stony loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; massive; soft, very friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine and fine vesicular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 3 inches thick.
- A12—2½ to 8 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate, fine and medium, granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores and few very fine tubular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.5); abrupt, smooth boundary. 4 to 8 inches thick.
- B11t—8 to 14 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate, fine and medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; few thin clay films on ped faces; slightly acid (pH 6.5); abrupt smooth boundary. 0 to 6 inches thick.
- B12t—14 to 18 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate, fine and medium, subangular structure; very hard, friable, sticky, plastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine interstitial pores; common thin and very few moderately thick clay films on ped faces and continuous thin clay films in pores; slightly acid (pH 6.5); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 3 to 5 inches thick.
- B2t—18 to 27 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly clay, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; very dark brown (7.5YR

4/2) and brown (10YR 5/4) clay films; weak, fine and medium, prismatic structure parting to strong, very fine and fine, angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine interstitial pores; continuous moderately thick clay films on ped faces and common moderately thick and thick clay films in pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. 8 to 18 inches thick.

B3t—27 to 36 inches, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) gravelly sandy clay loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; moderate, fine, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine interstitial pores; few moderately thick and common thin clay films on ped faces; neutral (pH 7.0); abrupt, smooth boundary. 0 to 24 inches thick.

R—36 to 40 inches, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) tuff bedrock, brown (10YR 5/3) moist.

The colors in the A1 horizon have a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 2 or 3. The A1 horizon is stony loam and sandy loam and is massive or has weak to moderate, granular structure. The B2t horizon ranges from 10YR to 7.5YR in hue, has a dry value of 4 to 6, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 to 4. It is 30 to 50 percent gravel, cobbles, and stones, and it has moderate to strong, angular or subangular blocky structure. Reaction is slightly acid to neutral. The depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches, but is 24 to 40 inches in most places.

Home Camp-Hapgood association (H1).—This association consists of moderately sloping to moderately steep soils in scattered, irregularly shaped areas in the Warner Mountains. This association is about 60 percent Home Camp stony loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes and about 30 percent Hapgood fine sandy loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes. The Home Camp soil is on open mountainsides and has a clayey subsoil. The Hapgood soil has a loamy subsoil and is in concave pockets where the snow accumulates and remains late into the growing season.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of soils similar to Home Camp soils that are more than 40 inches deep to bedrock. Also included are areas of stony and very stony Hapgood soils and of small areas of Rock outcrop. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

These soils have a moderate hazard of erosion. The Home Camp soil has a native vegetation that consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and Idaho fescue. The native vegetation on the Hapgood soil consists mainly of aspen groves and thickets.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Home Camp part: Capability unit VIIIs-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6. Hapgood part: Capability unit VIIIs-236, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 10.

Home Camp-Newlands association, hilly (HME).—This association consists of moderately sloping to moderately steep soils in large, irregularly shaped areas on mountains throughout the survey area. Slopes generally face north, but at higher elevations they face other directions. This association is about 65 percent Home Camp stony loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes and about 25 percent Newlands stony loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes. The Home Camp soil has a gravelly clay subsoil. The Newlands soil has a heavy clay subsoil.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Hapgood soils, Rock outcrop, and Rubble land. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The hazard of erosion is moderate. These soils have a native vegetation that consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and Idaho fescue.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Home Camp and Newlands parts: Capability unit VIIIs-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6.

Home Camp-Newlands association, steep (HMF).—This association consists of steep soils in scattered, irregularly shaped areas on mountains. It is about 55 percent Home Camp very stony loam that has 30 to 50 percent slopes and about 25 percent Newlands very stony loam that has 30 to 50 percent slopes. The Home Camp soil has a clay subsoil. The Newlands soil has a clay loam subsoil.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of other Home Camp and Newlands soils, Madeline and Mendoube soils, Rock outcrop, and Rubble land. These areas make up about 20 percent of the total acreage.

The hazard of erosion is severe. These soils have a native vegetation that consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and Idaho fescue.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and watershed. Home Camp and Newlands parts: Capability unit VIIIs-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6.

Hovey Series

The Hovey series consists of poorly drained soils that formed in lake-laid silty alluvium derived from mixed basic rocks. These soils are on flood plains or enclosed basins. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. Vegetation consists of sedges, wire grass, and other water-tolerant grasses and forbs. The elevation ranges from 4,300 to 6,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 42° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 70 to 120 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is covered by an organic surface mat, about 2 inches thick, that is mostly decomposed grasses. The surface layer is gray, strongly alkaline silty clay loam about 8 inches thick. The underlying material is light-gray or light brownish-gray, strongly alkaline to moderately alkaline silty clay loam to a depth of 70 inches. These soils are nonsaline to slightly saline.

Hovey soils have slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 11 to 12 inches. Runoff is very slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 2 to 3 feet during most of the growing season, but drops below a depth of 30 inches late in summer and in fall.

Representative profile of Hovey silty clay loam, in Modoc County, California, 350 feet south and 1,200 feet west of the north quarter corner of sec. 23, T. 46 N., R. 16 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

O1—2 inches to 0, organic mat, mostly of decomposed grasses, 1 to 4 inches thick.

A11—0 to 3 inches, gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist; massive; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; many very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; weakly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.8); clear, smooth boundary. 2 to 6 inches thick.

A12—3 to 8 inches, gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist; moderate, medium, granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine

meadow hay. Capability unit IVw-120, irrigated; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 2.

Hussa Series

The Hussa series consists of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that formed in stratified loamy alluvium derived from tuff, basalt, andesite, and rhyolite. These soils are on alluvial flood plains and fans. The

plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); diffuse, smooth boundary, 0 to 8 inches thick.

VC2—36 to 60 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) moist; few, fine, distinct, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) iron mottles; common, fine, distinct, dark-gray (10YR 4/1) organic stains; common, fine, distinct, white (10YR 8/2) lime segregations; massive; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; few fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0).

A root mat, as much as 4 inches thick, is in uncultivated areas. The A1 horizon is 18 to 24 inches thick. The colors in the A1 horizon range from 10YR to 2.5Y in hue, have a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 1 or 2. This horizon has moderate to strong, granular or subangular blocky structure or is massive. The 10- to 40-inch zone is mainly clay loam, but includes strata of loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam in places. In the C horizon the colors range from 10YR to 5Y in hue, have a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 to 5, and a chroma of 1 to 3. Iron, manganese, or organic mottles are in the C horizon. These soils are calcareous through-

Hussa loam, slightly saline-alkali, 0 to 2 percent slopes (HsA).—This soil is in small, irregularly shaped areas on lake terraces. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that the surface layer is loam, and the soil material is slightly saline-alkali affected.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Couch and Raglan soils and soils that are similar to Husa soils, except they are slightly eroded. These areas make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

The frost-free season is 100 to 130 days. Runoff is slow and the hazard of erosion is slight. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 3 to 4 feet. The native vegetation consists mainly of sedges and saline- and alkali-tolerant plants.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops if drainage is provided. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Small areas have been planted in mixtures of

this soil is underlain by a very slowly permeable lacustrine clay at a depth of 40 to 50 inches.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Four Star soils, areas of Husssa silty clay loam, seeped, and areas of Marsh. These areas make up about 2 percent of the total acreage.

This soil has moderately slow permeability in the upper part and very slow permeability in the underlying clay. The frost-free season is 100 to 130 days. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 2 to 3 feet. The native vegetation consists mainly of sedges, clover, bentgrass, redtop, and bluegrass.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops if drainage is provided. It is used mainly for native meadow hay. Capability unit IIIw-63, irrigated; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 2.

Husssa silty clay loam, seeped, 0 to 9 percent slopes (HxB).—This soil is in fairly large, irregularly shaped areas on alluvial fans. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that the surface layer is silty clay loam.

Included with this soil in mapping near seeps are areas of very wet soils that are similar to Husssa soils. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The frost-free season is 100 to 120 days. Drainage is very poor. Runoff is slow to medium, and the hazard of erosion is slight to moderate. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 to 2 feet, and the feasibility of artificial drainage is questionable. The native vegetation consists mainly of water-tolerant plants.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit Vw-60, irrigated; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 2.

Husssa silty clay loam, seeped, cold, 0 to 9 percent slopes (HyB).—This soil is in small, scattered, irregularly shaped areas on alluvial fans. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that the surface layer is silty clay loam. This soil is at higher elevations, and the growing season is 70 to 90 days.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of cold phases of Hovey and Four Star soils. These areas make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 to 2 feet, and the feasibility of artificial drainage is questionable. The native vegetation consists mainly of water-tolerant plants.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for late-season livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit Vw-60, irrigated; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 2.

Husssa-Couch complex (Hz).—This complex consists of nearly level soils in small, irregularly shaped areas on low-lying lake terraces. It is about 65 percent Husssa loam, slightly saline-alkali, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and about 25 percent Couch loam. The Husssa soil has a dark-colored surface layer and lacks a subsoil. The Couch soil is on small, slightly raised terrace remnants and has a light-colored surface layer and a well-developed subsoil.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Kising and Lolak soils that make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The frost-free season is 100 to 120 days. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight. The Husssa soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 3 to 4 feet. The Couch soil is well drained. The Husssa soil has a native vegetation that consists of sedges and other saline-alkali tolerant plant species. The native vegetation on Couch soil is greasewood and small amounts of saltgrass.

The Husssa soil is suitable for irrigated crops if it is drained and reclaimed. The Couch soil is suitable for irrigated farming if it is reclaimed and irrigation water is available. Leveling is required. These soils are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Small areas of the Husssa soil have been planted in mixtures of tall wheatgrass and alfalfa. Husssa part: Capability unit IVw-61, irrigated and VIw-200, dryland; range site NV 23-10; wildlife suitability group 2. Couch part: Capability unit IVs-64, irrigated and VIIs-221, dryland; range site NV 23-2; wildlife suitability group 4.

Jesse Camp Series

The Jesse Camp series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from andesite, basalt, tuff, and pyroclastics. These soils are on flood plains and lake terraces. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, greasewood, and Great Basin wildrye. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 8 inches, the average annual air temperature is 43° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 100 to 110 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light brownish-gray, moderately alkaline silt loam about 3 inches thick. Below this is light brownish-gray, moderately alkaline very fine sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The underlying material, to a depth of 60 inches, is pale-brown silt loam that contains some silica-cemented nodules. It is strongly alkaline in the lower part.

Jesse Camp soils have moderate permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 11 to 12 inches. Runoff is medium.

Representative profile of Jesse Camp silt loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes, in Washoe County, Nevada, 600 feet east and 400 feet north of the corner of sec. 22, T. 36 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A1—0 to 3 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; moderate, thin, platy structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many fine and medium vesicular and interstitial pores; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.

B2—3 to 10 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) very fine sandy loam; brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate, thin, platy structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial and tubular pores; effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); clear, slightly wavy boundary. 6 to 12 inches thick.

C1si—10 to 35 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak, fine and medium, prismatic structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; common fine tubular pores; few (less than 10 percent) slightly brittle durinodes; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); gradual, smooth boundary. 18 to 28 inches thick.

C2—35 to 60 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) moist; few, fine, faint, light-gray (10YR 7/2) lime segregations; moderate, fine, angular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; few fine tubular pores; few (less than 10 percent) slightly brittle durinodes; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.6).

The thickness of the solum and depth to the silica-cemented nodules (durinodes) range from 10 to 15 inches. Color throughout the profile is 10YR or 2.5Y in hue. In the A1 horizon colors have a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. In the rest of the profile colors have a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. The material is somewhat stratified silt loam and very fine sandy loam throughout the profile. It ranges from weak or moderate, platy, angular, or subangular blocky in structure or is massive. These soils are strongly to violently effervescent in the lower part of the profile, but in places are noneffervescent in the upper 10 inches. As much as 20 percent brittle silica-cemented nodules are in the C horizon in places. Reaction ranges from moderately alkaline to very strongly alkaline throughout.

Jesse Camp fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (JcA).—This soil is in large, irregularly shaped areas on flood plains. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that the surface layer is fine sandy loam.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of soils that are similar to Jesse Camp soils but are on low rolling knolls and slope is as much as 5 percent. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The hazard of erosion is slight. The native vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush and greasewood.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit IIc-1, irrigated and VIc-220, dryland; range site NV 23-2; wildlife suitability group 4.

Jesse Camp fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (JcB).—This soil is in small, irregularly shaped areas on lake terraces. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that the surface layer is fine sandy loam.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of other Jesse Camp soils that are saline-alkali affected and have a coarse-textured subsoil. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The hazard of erosion is moderate. The native vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush and greasewood.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit IIe-20, irrigated and VIc-220, dryland; range site NV 23-2; wildlife suitability group 4.

Jesse Camp silt loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes (JeA).—This soil is in fairly large, irregularly shaped areas on flood plains. It has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are small islands of Crutcher soils and stringers of Disabel soils along the edges of the flood plains. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The hazard of erosion is slight. This soil is subject to frequent flooding of short duration. The native vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush, greasewood, and basin wildrye.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops if protected from flooding. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit IIIw-91, irrigated and VIw-

226, dryland; range site NV 23-5; wildlife suitability group 7.

Karlo Series

The Karlo series consists of well-drained soils that formed in material derived from tuff, basalt, and andesite. These soils are on tablelands. The slope range is 0 to 9 percent. Cobblestones and small stones cover about 20 percent of the surface. Vegetation consists of low gray rabbitbrush and Sandberg bluegrass. The elevation ranges from 5,000 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 10 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 42° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 80 to 100 days.

In a representative profile dark reddish-brown and reddish-brown clay or silty clay extend to a depth of about 40 inches, and basalt bedrock is below.

Karlo soils have slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. Available water capacity is 4 to 6 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight.

Representative profile of Karlo very cobbly clay, 0 to 9 percent slopes, in Washoe County, Nevada, near the approximate center of sec. 1, T. 34 N., R. 18 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 2 inches, dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3) clay, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; strong, very fine and fine, granular structure; hard, very friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; neutral (pH 7.0); abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.

A12—2 to 5 inches, dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3) silty clay, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate, fine, angular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; continuous colloidal coatings on ped faces; neutral (pH 7.2); clear, smooth boundary. 2 to 6 inches thick.

A13—5 to 10 inches, dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3) clay, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak, coarse, prismatic structure; very hard, friable, sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; continuous pressure cutans; mildly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear, smooth boundary. 4 to 8 inches thick.

C1—10 to 25 inches, dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3) clay, dry or moist; weak, coarse, prismatic parting to strong, fine and medium, angular blocky structure; very hard, slightly firm, sticky, very plastic; few very fine and very few medium roots; common very fine interstitial pores; continuous pressure cutans and many slickensides; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear, smooth boundary. 8 to 20 inches thick.

C2ca—25 to 40 inches, reddish-brown (5YR 4/3) silty clay, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; few, medium, white splotches of lime; strong, fine and medium, blocky structure; parallel piped peds; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; very fine tubular pores; common pressure cutans and many slickensides; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); abrupt, smooth boundary. 5 to 25 inches thick.

R—40 inches, basalt bedrock; strong-brown (7.5YR 5/6) decomposed rock material in fractures; thin, continuous, white coats of lime on fractured faces.

In the profile colors have a hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, a value of 3 or 4 dry or moist, and a chroma of 2 to 4. The A1 horizon is 5 to 15 inches thick and is neutral to mildly alkaline. The upper part of the C horizon is neutral to mildly alkaline, and the lower part is mildly alkaline to moderately alkaline. Depth to andesitic, basaltic, or tuffaceous bedrock is 20 to 40 inches. Depth to the Cca horizon ranges from 19 to 30 inches.

Karlo very cobbly clay, 0 to 9 percent slopes (KAB).—This soil is in large, irregularly shaped areas on basaltic tablelands.

Included with this soil in mapping are small, stony areas and small, irregularly shaped areas of Catnip, Nine-mile, and Madeline soils. Also included are narrow areas of Home Camp and Newlands soils below rock escarpments. These areas make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

The native vegetation consists mainly of low gray rabbitbrush and Sandberg bluegrass.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VII_s-241, dryland; range site NV 23-1; wildlife suitability group 8.

Kisring Series

The Kisring series consists of somewhat poorly drained saline-alkali soils. They formed on low-lying lake terraces in lacustrine sediment derived from andesite, basalt, tuff, and pyroclastics. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. Vegetation consists of greasewood and saltgrass. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 6 to 8 inches, the average annual air temperature is 45° to 48° F., and the frost-free season is 100 to 120 days.

In a representative profile a white salt crust, about 1/8 inch thick, covers the surface. The surface layer is light brownish-gray fine sandy loam about 3 inches thick. Below this is light brownish-gray fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. Between depths of 12 and 28 inches is light brownish-gray to light-gray silty clay loam that contains silica-cemented nodules. Light-gray silty clay loam or loam that contains many silica-cemented nodules is at depths of 28 to 38 inches and below.

Kisring soils have slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 6 to 10 inches. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 3 to 5 feet, but in wet phases it is within a foot of the surface in places.

Representative profile of Kisring fine sandy loam, in Washoe County, Nevada, 50 feet east and 200 feet south of the west quarter corner of sec. 9, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A1sa—0 to 3 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) fine sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; upper 1/8 inch is a white (10YR 8/1) salt crust; weak, thick, platy structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; root crowns only; many very fine vesicular pores; strongly effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.6); abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.

C1—3 to 7 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) fine sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak, thick, platy structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine roots; many very fine vesicular pores; strongly effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.6); clear, smooth boundary. 3 to 7 inches thick.

C2—7 to 12 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) fine sandy loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; massive; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine and few fine and medium roots; common very fine interstitial pores; strongly effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.6); abrupt, smooth boundary. 3 to 6 inches thick.

C3—12 to 17 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak, thin, platy structure; slightly hard, very friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine roots; few fine tubular pores and many very fine interstitial pores; strongly effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.4); clear, smooth boundary. 3 to 6 inches thick.

C4sica—17 to 28 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; many, coarse, faint, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) lime mottles; moderate, thin and medium, platy structure; hard, friable, very sticky, plastic; many very fine and few fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular and interstitial pores; about 10 percent very hard, firm, brittle, fine durinodes; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear, wavy boundary. 6 to 14 inches thick.

C5sica—28 to 38 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; many, medium and coarse, faint, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) lime and common, coarse, faint, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) iron mottles; weak, medium, platy and moderate, fine and medium, angular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; few fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; about 30 percent very hard, firm, brittle, fine, cylindrical durinodes; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear, wavy boundary. 6 to 15 inches thick.

C6sica—38 inches, light-gray (2.5Y 7/2) loam, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) moist; many, medium and coarse, faint, brown (10YR 4/3) iron mottles; moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine interstitial pores; about 70 percent very hard, firm, brittle, fine, angular blocky durinodes; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.6).

These soils are normally nonstony, but as much as 40 percent of the surface is covered by cobblestones and stones if the soil is immediately below steep Rubble land. The upper 6 to 16 inches is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or silt loam. In this layer colors have a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This layer is massive or has weak platy or granular structure and is strongly saline-alkali affected. In the C horizon colors have a hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 4 or 5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is massive or has weak or moderate, platy or angular blocky structure. The upper boundary of the Csica horizon is 12 to 24 inches below the surface.

Kisring fine sandy loam (Kr).—This nearly level soil is in a large, irregularly shaped area on lake terraces. It has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Kisring fine sandy loam, wet, near small springs and seeps, areas of very stony Kisring soils immediately below sloping Rubble land, and areas of Couch and Zorravista soils. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 3 to 5 feet. The native vegetation consists mainly of saltgrass and greasewood.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VII_w-227, dryland; range site NV 23-10; wildlife suitability group 4.

Kisring fine sandy loam, wet (Ks).—This nearly level soil is in large, uniform areas and a few scattered, small areas on lake terraces.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Kisring fine sandy loam and Couch and Lolak soils. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Springs and seeps keep this soil wet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 to 2 feet. The vegetation consists mainly of salt-tolerant meadow grasses.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIw-227, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 2.

Langston Series

The Langston series consists of well-drained soils that formed in gravelly beach material derived from basalt, andesite, tuff, and pyroclastics. These soils are on dissected, high-lying lake terraces. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, spiny hopsage, Sandberg bluegrass, and Thurber needlegrass. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 7 to 9 inches, the average annual air temperature is 45° to 47° F., and the frost-free season is 80 to 100 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is grayish-brown sandy loam and light brownish-gray gravelly sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The next layer has 9 inches of brown or pale-brown sandy clay loam and gravelly sandy clay loam and 3 inches of pale-brown very gravelly sandy loam. It is underlain, at a depth of 19 inches, by light brownish-gray and light-gray very gravelly sand, which extends to a depth of 54 inches or more.

Langston soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 50 to 60 inches. Available water capacity is 4 to 6 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is moderate.

In this survey area Langston soils were mapped only as a component of the Old Camp-Langston association.

Representative profile of Langston sandy loam in an area of Old Camp-Langston association, in Washoe County, Nevada, near the center of sec. 2, T. 36 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 1½ inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; very thin light-gray (10YR 7/2) surface crust; massive; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; root crowns only; many very fine and fine vesicular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, smooth boundary. 0 to 3 inches thick.

A12—1½ to 7 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak, coarse, prismatic structure; soft, very friable; non-sticky, nonplastic; many very fine and fine roots and

neutral (pH 7.0); clear, wavy boundary. 2 to 5 inches thick.

IIC1—19 to 31 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) very gravelly sand, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; single grain; loose when dry or moist; many very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; effervescent in spots; few very thin, white (10YR 8/2) undercoats of lime on pebbles in places; mildly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear, wavy boundary. 10 to 17 inches thick.

IIC2ca—31 to 54 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) very gravelly sand, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; single grain; loose when dry or moist; many very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; strongly effervescent; thin white (10YR 8/2) undercoats of lime on most pebbles; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4).

The surface is gravelly or stony.

In the A1 horizon colors have a dry value of 5 to 7, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is sandy loam or loamy sand. It is massive or has weak platy or prismatic structure. The B2t horizon is 6 to 12 inches thick. Colors in this horizon have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 4 or 5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is sandy clay loam, clay loam, or heavy loam that is as much as 35 percent gravel. It is massive or has weak subangular blocky structure. The solum is 12 to 20 inches thick. The C horizon consists of beach material that is 65 to 90 percent gravel. Depth to the Cca horizon ranges from 20 to 40 inches.

Lolak Series

The Lolak series consists of poorly drained, strongly saline-alkali affected soils. They formed in lacustrine sediment derived from andesite, basalt, tuff, and pyroclastics on basins or low lake terraces. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. Vegetation consists of greasewood and inland saltgrass. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,600 feet. The average annual precipitation is 8 to 12 inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 45° F., and the frost-free season is 80 to 100 days.

In a representative profile light-gray silty clay and light brownish-gray silty clay loam about 4 inches thick are at the surface. Below this, and extending to a depth of about 60 inches, is light brownish-gray and light-gray clay and silty clay that has iron mottles in the upper part.

Lolak soils have very slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 9 to 10 inches. Runoff is very slow, and in places the soil is ponded. The hazard of accelerated erosion

C3-4 to 12 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; strong, The hazard of erosion is slight. The native vegetation consists mainly of a sparse stand of greasewood and salt-

A12—4 to 15 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate, very fine, fine, and medium, granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots and many medium and coarse roots; many very fine interstitial pores; me-

Representative profile of Lyonman sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, in Modoc County, California, near the center of the southwest quarter of sec. 14, T. 43 N., R. 15 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

O—1½ inches to 0, white fir needles in various stages of de-

Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. The native vegetation consists mainly of white fir, ponderosa pine, and an understory of grass and browse.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for timber production, limited livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and watershed. Capability unit VIe-200, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 10.

Lyonman sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes (LYF).— This steep soil is in fairly large, irregularly shaped areas on the sides of mountains. Included in mapping are areas of Waca and Home Camp soils, soils that are similar to Lyonman soils except that their subsoil is more than 35 percent coarse fragments, and Rock outcrop. These areas make up about 20 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of erosion is severe. The native vegetation consists mainly of white fir, ponderosa pine, and an understory of grass and browse.

blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; continuous very thin clay coatings on sand grains and common thin clay films on ped faces and in pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, smooth boundary. 3 to 10 inches thick.

B22t—12 to 14 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) gravelly clay, dry or moist; strong, fine and medium, angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, sticky, plastic; many very fine and fine roots matted on top of underlying bedrock; common very fine and fine tubular pores; continuous thin and moderately thick clay films on ped faces and in pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, irregular boundary. 2 to 6 inches thick.

R—14 to 20 inches, scoriaceous basalt bedrock.

Colors throughout the profile range from 10YR to 5YR in hue, have a dry value of 4 or 5, and a moist value of 3 or 4. Chroma ranges from 2 to 4 in all horizons except the A1 and B1t, where it is 2 or 3.

The A1 horizon is loam or sandy clay loam. It has moderate to strong, very fine to fine, granular structure or is massive. Reaction is slightly acid to neutral. The B2t horizon is clay or sandy clay that is as much as 25 percent gravel or cobble.

tat. Capability unit VIIw-200, dryland; not placed in a range site; not placed in a wildlife suitability group.

Mascamp Series

The Mascamp series consists of well-drained soils on uplands. They formed in residuum and localized alluvium derived from andesite, basalt, tuff, and pyroclastics. The slope range is 2 to 15 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Thurber needlegrass. The elevation ranges from 5,500 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 10 to 12 inches, the average annual air temperature is 42° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 80 to 100 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light brownish-gray extremely stony sandy loam and grayish-brown very cobbly and gravelly sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The next layer is brown very cobbly and gravelly sandy clay loam about 8 inches thick. Light-gray tuff bedrock is at a depth of 15 inches.

Mascamp soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 10 to 20 inches. Available water capacity is 1 to 2 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight.

Representative profile of Mascamp extremely stony sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, in Washoe County, Nevada, 400 feet south and 800 feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 3, T. 40 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 2 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) extremely stony sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; root crown only; many fine and very fine vesicular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary, 0 to 2 inches thick.

has weak to moderate subangular blocky structure. Thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock is 10 to 20 inches.

Mascamp extremely stony sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes (M1C).—This soil is mainly in large, irregularly shaped areas and in many small, scattered areas. It is on mountain uplands. Stones and a few cobblestones cover about 30 percent of the surface.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Rock outcrop, Mendeboure soils, and a few narrow areas of Home Camp and Newlands soils. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The native vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Thurber needlegrass.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIs-237, dryland; range site NV 23-20; wildlife suitability group 7.

McConnel Series

The McConnel series consists of somewhat excessively drained soils. They formed in gravelly beach and bar deposits derived from andesite, basalt, tuff, and pyroclastics. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, shadscale, spiny hopsage, and Indian ricegrass. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 7 to 10 inches, the average annual air temperature is 46° to 49° F., and the frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light brownish-gray gravelly loam about 2 inches thick. Below this is light brownish-gray gravelly fine sandy loam and sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The underlying material is light-gray to pale-brown, stratified very gravelly loamy

plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many fine interstitial pores; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.8); clear, wavy boundary. 18 to 24 inches thick. IIC2—34 to 48 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) very gravelly sand (65 percent gravel), brown (10YR 4/3) moist; single grained; loose when dry or moist; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.8).

Colors throughout the profile have a hue of 10YR or 2.5Y. In the A1 horizon colors have a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam and is massive or has weak or moderate, platy structure. In the B2 and C horizons colors have a dry value of 5 to 7, a moist value of 3 to 5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. The B2 horizon has weak or moderate, platy, granular, or subangular blocky structure. Reaction in this horizon is neutral to strongly alkaline. Depth to the IIC horizon ranges from 10 to 24 inches. Gravel in the IIC horizon is partly or completely lime-coated in the upper part. Reaction in this horizon is moderately alkaline to strongly alkaline.

McConnel sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes (MMB).—This soil is in fairly large, long areas on lake bars and terraces. It has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are narrow areas of **McConnel sandy loam, overwash**, and small areas of **Pegler** and **Vylach** soils. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The native vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush, shadscale, and Indian ricegrass.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIIs-285, dryland; range site NV 23-12; wildlife suitability group 9.

McConnel sandy loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes (MNA).—This soil occupies fairly uniform, large areas in broad, shallow drainageways that dissect lake bars and terraces. The profile of this soil is similar to the one described as representative for the series except for the overwash sediment from higher lying areas. Also, this soil has a finely stratified surface layer that is dominantly

The **McConnel** soil has a plant cover consisting of big sagebrush, shadscale, spiny hopsage, and Indian ricegrass. The **Badland** is nearly barren.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. The **McConnel** soil is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. The **Badland** areas have little economic use. **McConnel** part: Capability unit VIIIs-285, dryland; range site NV 23-12; wildlife suitability group 9. **Badland** part: Capability unit VIIIe-224, dryland; not placed in a range site; not placed in a wildlife suitability group.

Mendeboure Series

The **Mendeboure** series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvium derived from mixed basic rocks. These soils are on mountain uplands. The slope range is 30 to 50 percent. Vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. The elevation ranges from 4,400 to 7,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 90 to 100 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is grayish-brown very stony loam about 3 inches thick. Below this is dark grayish-brown and brown very stony clay loam grading to light clay about 12 inches thick. The next layer is brown very stony clay loam about 16 inches thick. Andesite bedrock is at a depth of 31 inches.

Mendeboure soils have slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. Available water capacity is 2 to 3 inches. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is severe.

In this area **Mendeboure** soils were mapped only as a component of **Rubble land-Mendeboure** association.

Representative profile of **Mendeboure** very stony loam, in an area of **Rubble land-Mendeboure** association, Modoc County, California, 200 feet south and 1,400 feet west of the west quarter corner of sec. 5, T. 38 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A1—0 to 3 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) very stony loam.

sticky, plastic; common very fine roots in fractures; common very fine tubular pores; few thin clay films as bridges and common thin clay films in pores; neutral (pH 6.9); abrupt, irregular boundary. 6 to 12 inches thick.

R—31 inches, andesitic bedrock.

Thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 20 to 40 inches.

The A1 horizon ranges from 3 to 9 inches in thickness. In this horizon colors have a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is loam, sandy clay loam, or light clay loam in texture, and it is 50 to 80 percent stones, by volume. It is massive or has weak, granular or subangular blocky structure. Reaction is slightly acid to neutral. In the Bt horizon colors have a hue of 10YR to 7.5YR, a dry

B2t—9 to 14 inches, dark-brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly clay in bedrock fractures, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; strong, fine, angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; many thin and few moderately thick dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces and in pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, broken boundary. 0 to 9 inches thick.

R—14 to 24 inches, basalt bedrock.

In the A1 horizon colors have a dry value of 5 or 6 and a moist value of 2 or 3. This horizon is cobbly, very cobbly, stony, or very stony loam or gravelly fine sandy loam. It is massive or has platy or granular structure. Colors in the B2t horizon have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, depending upon parent material. Dry

value of 4 to 6, a moist value of 2 to 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. The B2t horizon is dominantly clay in texture but ranges to heavy clay loam. It is 50 to 75 percent cobbles or stones. This horizon has weak or moderate, blocky, subangular blocky, or prismatic structure.

Included with Mendeboure soils are soils that have bedrock at a depth of more than 40 inches. Bt horizon

or moist value is 3 to 5, and chroma is 3 or 4. The B2t horizon has weak, moderate or strong, blocky or subangular blocky structure. It is clay or heavy sandy clay. Reaction in this horizon is slightly acid or neutral. Depth to the shallowest part of the bedrock ranges from 6 to 14 inches, but cracks range to a depth of about 24 inches. The cracks that contain B2t material are 2 to 6 inches wide at the top but are less than

not affect the use and management of Mendeboure soils.

Mosquet Series

The Mosquet series consists of well-drained soils on mountain uplands. They formed in residuum and localized alluvium derived from basalt, andesite, tuff, and pyroclastics. The slope range is 5 to 30 percent. Stones cover about 5 to 10 percent of the surface and cobbles about 15 percent. Vegetation consists of low sagebrush, Idaho fescue, and Sandberg bluegrass. The elevation ranges from 5,800 to 7,200 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 44° F, and the frost-free season is 50 to 80 days.

1 inch wide within 20 inches of the surface. In places the upper part of the bedrock is detached but not displaced.

Mosquet-Home Camp association (MS).—This association consists of gently sloping to moderately steep soils on uplands and steep soils on mountains. These soils are in large, irregularly shaped areas.

This association is about 70 percent Mosquet very rocky fine sandy loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes and about 20 percent Home Camp stony loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes. The Mosquet soil is on broad open slopes. Bedrock is at a depth of less than 20 inches. Stones cover about 5 to 10 percent of the surface of the Mosquet soil and cobbles, about 15 percent. Rock outcrop makes up about 10

weakly silica-cemented sandy loam. Pale-brown loamy sand is between depths of 36 and 60 inches.

Nevador soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches. Available water capacity is 6 to 7 inches.

Representative profile of Nevador fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, in Washoe County, Nevada, at the north quarter corner of sec. 31, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 3 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak, fine, granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; neutral (pH 6.7); abrupt, smooth boundary. 0 to 4 inches thick.

A12—3 to 5 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam, brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate, medium, platy structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 8 inches thick.

the one described as representative for the series, except that the surface layer is loamy fine sand that is 4 to 11 inches thick.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Nevador soils that have a sandy loam surface layer and small areas of soils that are similar to those of the Zorravista series. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight, and the hazard of soil blowing is severe if this soil is not protected. The native vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush, spiny hopsage, and Thurber needlegrass.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops if water is available. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and to a lesser extent as wildlife habitat. In places areas are used for pasture and the production of alfalfa. Capability unit IIs-43, irrigated and VIIs-229, dryland; range site NV 23-6; wildlife suitability group 7.

Nevador loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (NdB).—This soil is in small, irregularly shaped areas on

habitat. In places areas are used for pasture and the production of alfalfa. Capability unit IIc-20, irrigated and VIc-220, dryland; range site NV 23-6; wildlife suitability group 7.

Newlands Series

The Newlands series consists of well-drained soils on mountainous uplands. They formed in residuum and localized alluvium derived from mixed basic rocks. The slope

sand grains and many, moderately thick, dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films in pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); gradual, wavy boundary. 0 to 14 inches thick.
R—45 to 50 inches, andesitic bedrock.

Colors in the A1 horizon have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 1 to 3. This horizon is loam or sandy loam and has moderate to strong, granular or subangular blocky structure or is massive. In the B2t horizon colors have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 to 5, and a chroma of 3 or 4. This horizon is generally heavy clay loam or clay loam but ranges to

B21t—2 to 4 inches, brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate, very fine, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; many very fine interstitial pores; continuous very thin clay films on ped faces; neutral (pH 6.7); abrupt, broken boundary. This horizon is discontinuous and is only around the under edges of surface subhorizons and is 0 to 2 inches thick.

percent of the surface is covered by gravel. The slope range is 5 to 30 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, Thurber needlegrass, and spiny hopsage. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 8 to 10 inches, the average annual air temperature is 45° to 47° F., and the frost-free season is 80 to 100 days.

amount of Rock outcrop present and the amount of coarse fragments on the surface. Large rocks crop out on about 10 percent of the surface of Old Camp very rocky loam. Stones, 10 to 24 inches in diameter, are on 25 to 50 percent of the surface of Old Camp extremely stony loam.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Langston soils and less stony Old Camp soils. These areas make up about 20 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is slight. These soils have a native vegetation that consists of big sagebrush, Thurber needlegrass, and spiny hopsage.

These soils are not used for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIc-237, dryland; range site NV 23-6; wildlife suitability group 7.

Old Camp-Langston association (OG).—This association consists of rolling soils in large, irregularly shaped areas on rock pediments and low hills along the eastern side of Duck Lake Valley. It is about 55 percent Old Camp gravelly loam that has 5 to 15 percent slopes and about 35 percent Langston sandy loam that has 0 to 5 percent slopes. The Old Camp soil is less than 20 inches deep to bedrock and gravel covers about 50 percent of the surface. The Langston soil is more than 60 inches deep and has a gravelly subsoil.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Vylach soils, Badland, and Rock outcrop. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. These soils have a native vegetation that consists of big sagebrush, Thurber needlegrass, and spiny hopsage.

Representative profile of Olson fine sandy loam in an area of Olson-Badland association in Washoe County, Nevada, 600 feet northwest of the southeast corner of sec. 29, T. 39 N., R. 22 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A11—0 to 1 inch, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) fine sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; upper ¼ inch is light-gray (10YR 7/2); massive; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, slightly plastic; few root crowns; many very fine and fine vesicular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt, slightly wavy boundary. ½ to 2 inches thick.
- A12—1 to 4 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) fine sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak, thin, platy structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; few thin clay films on ped surfaces and few colloidal coatings; neutral (pH 6.6); clear, wavy boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.
- B1t—4 to 9 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) light sandy clay loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; weak, fine and medium, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable; slightly sticky, plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; common colloidal coatings and few thin clay films as bridges; neutral (pH 6.7); clear, wavy boundary. 1 to 6 inches thick.
- B2t—9 to 13 inches, light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) gravelly sandy clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate, fine, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; few fine tubular pores; many thin clay films in pores and common thin clay films on ped faces; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt, wavy boundary. 4 to 8 inches thick.
- C1sim—13 to 15 inches, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) indurated hardpan, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; many, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4), opalescent coatings on continuous laminar concretion; thin to thick

to moderately alkaline in the upper, noncalcareous part and from moderately alkaline to strongly alkaline in the lower, calcareous part.

Olson-Badland association (OS).—This association consists of soils in large, uniformly shaped areas on old lacustrine terraces near Denio Camp. It is about 65 percent

ings on sand grains; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.6); abrupt, wavy boundary. 3 to 7 inches thick.

IIB3—5 to 9 inches, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) gravelly clay loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) angular tuff gravel; moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure;

Representative profile of Powley gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, in an area of Espil-Powley association, in Washoe County, Nevada; 2,400 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 16, T. 40 N., R. 21 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A11—0 to 1 inch, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; root crowns only; many very fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, broken boundary. 0 to 2 inches thick.
- A12—1 to 3 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) fine sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine vesicular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); clear, wavy boundary. 1 to 3 inches thick.
- A13—3 to 9 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) heavy fine sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; massive; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; many very fine interstitial pores; neutral (pH 6.6); clear, smooth boundary. 4 to 8 inches thick.
- B&A—9 to 11 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; few to common fine and medium pockets of very pale brown (10YR 7/3); moderate, fine and medium, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, sticky, plastic; many very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; many very fine interstitial pores and few fine tubular pores; few thin clay films in pores and on ped faces; common clean sand grains, especially in light-colored pockets; neutral (pH 6.8); clear, smooth boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.
- B21t—11 to 15 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) clay, dark brown (7.5YR 4/3) if moist and crushed; weak, medium, prismatic and moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; many very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; many thin and common moderately thick dark-brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay films on ped faces and continuous thin clay films in pores; neutral (pH 6.8). 4 to 6 inches thick.
- B22t—15 to 19 inches, brown (10YR 6/3) clay, dark brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak prismatic and moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine exped roots; few very fine and fine tubular pores; many thin and common, moderately thick, light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) clay films on ped faces and in pores; about 10 percent subangular blocky durinodes that are very hard, firm, and brittle; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt, smooth boundary. 3 to 6 inches thick.
- C1sim—19 to 27 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) indurated duripan, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; strong, medium and thick, platy structure; thin light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silica laminae coating plate surfaces; common very fine and fine roots matted on plate surfaces; extremely hard, extremely firm; few very fine, discontinuous tubular pores; neutral (pH 6.8); gradual, smooth boundary. 6 to 10 inches thick.
- C2sicam—27 to 32 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) indurated duripan, dark brown (10YR 4/3) moist; massive; extremely hard, extremely firm; few very fine tubular pores; yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silica laminae and few, coarse, dark-brown (10YR 3/3) organic coatings; matrix generally is noneffervescent but is violently effervescent where common, coarse, distinct, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) lime coatings are present; neutral (pH 6.8) in matrix and moderately alkaline (pH 8.4) in coatings.

The colors in the A1 horizon have a hue of 10YR, a dry value of 4 or 5 (in places is 6 in upper 3 inches), a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 2 or 3. If the material in the upper 7

inches of this horizon is mixed, the value is less than 5.5 when dry. The A1 horizon is massive or has weak or moderate platy structure. An A2, A&B, or B&A horizon is present in places. Colors in the B2t horizon have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 to 5, and a chroma of 3 or 4. The colors in the hardpan have a hue of 10YR, a dry value of 5 to 7, a moist value of 3 to 5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. Thickness of the solum ranges from 15 to 20 inches.

Powley gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes (PGC).—This soil is in large, uniformly shaped areas on old dissected alluvial fans and terraces. It has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Espil and Mascamp soils and Rock outcrop. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush, Thurber needlegrass, and bluebunch wheatgrass.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VII_s-231, dryland; range site NV 23-20; wildlife suitability group 7.

Powley-Espil association (PH).—This association consists of soils in irregularly shaped areas on higher lying terraces and plateaus. It is about 50 percent Powley gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes; about 30 percent Espil gravelly sandy loam that has 0 to 15 percent slopes; and about 15 percent Hart Camp gravelly fine sandy loam that has 2 to 15 percent slopes. The Powley soil is underlain by a silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of 15 to 20 inches. The Espil soil is underlain by a silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of 8 to 14 inches. Hart Camp soils are underlain by andesite bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Fertaline and Mascamp soils that make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Powley part: Capability unit VII_s-231, dryland; range site NV 23-20; wildlife suitability group 7. Espil part: Capability unit VII_s-231, dryland; range site NV 23-21; wildlife suitability group 8. Hart Camp part: Capability unit VII_s-231, dryland; range site NV 23-20; wildlife suitability group 7.

Powley-Mascamp association (PM).—This association consists of soils in broad, irregularly shaped areas on pediments and low-lying terraces. It is about 60 percent Powley gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, and about 30 percent Mascamp extremely stony sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes. The Powley soil is nonstony. It is underlain by a silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of 15 to 20 inches. The Mascamp soil is stony and is underlain by tuff bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Espil and Fertaline soils and Rock outcrop. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Powley part: Capability unit VII_s-231, dryland; range site NV 23-20; wildlife suitability group 7. Mascamp part: Capability unit VII_s-237, dryland; range site NV 23-20; wildlife suitability group 7.

Raglan Series

The Raglan series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from mixed basic rocks. Moderate amounts of exchangeable sodium and salts are in these soils. The slope range is 0 to 9 percent. Vegetation consists of greasewood, shadscale, and bud sagebrush. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 4,800 feet. The average annual

loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, light clay loam, and silty clay loam. It is 18 to 25 percent clay, by weighted average. The Csica horizon is massive and is 20 to 80 percent silica-cemented nodules, by volume.

Raglan very fine sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (RAB).—This soil is in large, uniformly shaped areas along the eastern side of Surprise Valley. It is on lake terraces and alluvial fans. This soil has the profile described as representative for the series. It is slightly to moderately saline

Areas of Rock outcrop are of value mainly for watershed and recreational and esthetic uses.

Rock outcrop is mapped only as a component of the undifferentiated group Rubble land and Rock outcrop.

Rubble Land

This land type consists of barren, steep and very steep areas on mountain slopes and escarpments that are strewn with boulders and stones. It occurs throughout the mountainous uplands and volcanic plateaus in the survey area.

Runoff is very rapid, depending mainly on the characteristics of the underlying material. The hazard of erosion is slight. Vegetation is only on scattered areas of soils.

Rubble land is valuable mainly as watershed and for recreational and esthetic uses.

Rubble land-Home Camp association (RM).—This association consists of moderately sloping to moderately steep soils in uniformly shaped areas on mountain slopes. It is about 50 percent Rubble land and about 35 percent Home Camp very bouldery loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes. Rubble land consists of rock slides that occur as scattered areas across this association. The Home Camp soil is in the intervening areas.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Mendeboure soils and areas of shallow soils. These areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

Rubble land lacks a native plant cover. The vegetation on Home Camp soils consists of juniper and big sagebrush.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. Rubble land has limited use as watershed and for recreational and esthetic purposes. The Home Camp soil is used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Rubble land part: Capability unit VIII_s-236, dryland; not placed in a range site; not placed in a wildlife suitability group. Home Camp part: Capability unit VII_s-236, dryland; range site NV 23-24; wildlife suitability group 10.

Rubble land-Mendeboure association (RN).—This association consists of steep and very steep soils throughout the survey area. It is on mountain slopes at elevations ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. It is about 60 percent Rubble land and about 25 percent Mendeboure very stony loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes. Rubble land consists of nearly barren exposures of stones and boulders that occupy irregularly shaped, scattered areas across the faces of slopes. The Mendeboure soil has a clayey subsoil.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Home Camp and Madeline soils and Rock outcrop. The included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. The Mendeboure soil is used mainly for limited livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Rubble land is used for watershed, recreational, and esthetic uses. Rubble land part: Capability unit VIII_s-236, dryland; not placed in a range site; not placed in a wildlife suitability group; Mendeboure part: Capability unit VII_s-239, dryland; range site NV 23-18; wildlife suitability group 6.

Rubble land and Rock outcrop (RR).—This unit is in scattered areas throughout the mountainous parts of the survey area. Rubble land consists of stone and boulder-strewn slopes. Rock outcrop consists of surface exposures of bedrock.

Included with this unit in mapping are Mendeboure soils and other unnamed soils. These areas make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

These land types are essentially barren of vegetation. They are used mainly for watershed, recreational, and esthetic purposes. Capability unit VIII_s-236, dryland; not placed in a range site; not placed in a wildlife suitability group.

Schamp Series

The Schamp series consists of well-drained soils that formed in localized alluvium and residuum derived from mixed basic rocks. The slope range is 2 to 30 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. Stones cover about 10 percent of the surface. The elevation ranges from 5,000 to 5,600 feet. The average annual precipitation is 8 to 10 inches, the average annual air temperature is 47° or 48° F., and the frost-free season is 70 to 100 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light brownish-gray stony loam about 3 inches thick. The next layer is light brownish-gray clay loam in the upper 5 inches, brown clay in the middle 12 inches, and pale-brown heavy clay loam in the lower 12 inches. The underlying material is pale-brown sandy loam, sandy clay loam, and extremely cobbly and gravelly loam to a depth of 61 inches.

Schamp soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 40 to 60 inches. Available water capacity is 9 to 10 inches. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is moderate.

Representative profile of Schamp stony loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes, in Modoc County, California, 200 feet west and 500 feet south of the center of sec. 8, T. 44 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- A1—0 to 3 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) stony loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores and common fine vesicular pores; neutral (pH 7.0); clear, smooth boundary. 3 to 5 inches thick.
- B1t—3 to 8 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 5/2) clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak, medium, prismatic and moderate, fine, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine roots and few fine and medium roots; many very fine tubular and interstitial pores; few thin clay films on ped faces in pores; neutral (pH 7.2); abrupt, wavy boundary. 3 to 5 inches thick.
- B21t—8 to 15 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) clay, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate, fine, prismatic and moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; many very fine tubular and interstitial pores; continuous thin clay films on ped faces and common thin and moderately thick clay films in pores; neutral (pH 7.2); clear, wavy boundary. 6 to 10 inches thick.
- B22t—15 to 20 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) clay, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak, fine, prismatic and moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots and few medium roots; many very fine interstitial pores and common very fine tubular pores; common thin clay films on ped faces and many thin clay films in pores; mildly alkaline (pH 7.7); clear, wavy boundary. 3 to 6 inches thick.
- B3t—20 to 32 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) heavy clay loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; massive; hard, friable, sticky, very plastic; common very fine and fine roots;

common very fine tubular pores; few thin clay films in pores and as bridges between sand grains; matrix is noneffervescent but is strongly effervescent where few fine, faint, light-gray (10YR 7/2) lime segrega-

In a representative profile the surface layer is about 4 inches of dark grayish-brown gravelly sandy loam and light brownish-gray heavy sandy loam. Below this is dark

IIC3—37 to 48 inches, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and dark-gray (10YR 4/1) gravelly sand both dry and moist; few gray (10YR 5/1) pockets of very gravelly sand; single grain; loose when dry and moist; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine and few medium interstitial pores; matrix is noneffervescent, but in places pebbles have white (10YR 8/2) lime coatings on the underside; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0).

Colors in the A1 horizon have a hue of 10YR, a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is sandy loam or clay loam and is gravelly in places. It is massive or has weak or moderate, platy structure. Reaction in the A1 horizon is very slightly acid or neutral. The A2 horizon, if present, is as much as 2 inches thick. Colors in this horizon have a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 3 or 4, a dry chroma of 1 or 2, and a moist chroma of 2. The B2t horizon is 35 to 40 percent clay, by weighted average. In the B2t horizon colors have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 4 to 6, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is sandy clay or clay and has strong, prismatic structure in the upper part. Reaction is neutral or mildly alkaline. The B3t horizon, if present, is massive and is calcareous in places. The substratum is sandy loam, sand, or gravel and is at a depth of 24 to 38 inches. Colors of the substratum depend on the color of individual sand grains and gravel.

Simpson sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (SdB).—This soil is in small, uniformly shaped areas along the western side of Surprise Valley on alluvial fans and lake terraces. The profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series except that in this soil the sandy loam surface layer is free of gravel.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Simpson loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and soils that are similar to Simpson soils, except that they have a clay loam subsoil. These areas make up less than 2 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight.

This soil is used mainly for irrigated production of small grains and perennial grass for pasture. A small part of the acreage is used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit IIe-21, irrigated and VIs-226, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 1.

Simpson gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes (SGC).—This soil is in small, uniformly shaped areas along the western side of Surprise Valley near the northeastern

ture. A small area is irrigated and used for the production of alfalfa. Capability unit IIe-41, irrigated and VIs-226, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 1.

Snag Series

The Snag series consists of well-drained soils. They formed in alluvium and colluvium derived from mixed basic rocks. The slope range is 5 to 50 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, needlegrass, and bitterbrush. The elevation ranges from 6,000 to 7,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 16 to 25 inches, the average annual air temperature is 40° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 50 to 80 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is dark-brown stony and very stony fine sandy loam about 20 inches thick. The next layer is brown very stony fine sandy loam about 24 inches thick. Very slightly weathered basaltic bedrock is at a depth of 44 inches.

Snag soils have moderately rapid permeability. The effective rooting depth is 40 to 60 inches. Available water capacity is 6 to 7 inches. Runoff is slow to rapid, depending on the slope. The hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate.

Representative profile of Snag stony fine sandy loam in an area of Hapgood-Snag association in Lassen County, California, 1,000 feet west and 800 feet south of the northeast corner of sec. 20, T. 36 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- O1—½ inch to 0, dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) litter of snowberry leaves, very dark brown (7.5YR 2/2) moist; medium acid (pH 5.7). 0 to 1 inch thick.
- A11—0 to 10 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) stony fine sandy loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2/2) moist; weak, very fine, granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine, common medium and coarse, and few fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; medium acid (pH 5.6); gradual, wavy boundary. 6 to 11 inches thick.
- A12—10 to 20 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) very stony fine sandy loam (55 percent coarse fragments), very dark brown (7.5YR 2/2) moist; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine, common me-

profile is similar to the one described as representative for the series, except that this soil is about 40 inches deep to bedrock, and the subsoil is about 40 to 50 percent coarse fragments.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Rubble land and Rock outcrop that make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. The native vegetation consists mainly of big sagebrush, needlegrass, and bitterbrush.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and watershed. Capability unit VIIc-211, dryland; range site NV 23-19; wildlife suitability group 6.

Surprise Series

The Surprise series consists of well-drained soils that formed in gravelly alluvium derived from mixed basic rocks. The slope range is 0 to 15 percent. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, and bitterbrush. The elevation ranges from 4,400 to 5,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 50° F., and the frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is grayish-brown gravelly sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The next layer is light brownish-gray gravelly sandy loam about 19 inches thick. The underlying material is gravelly sandy loam over very gravelly sandy loam to a depth of 67 inches.

Surprise soils have moderately rapid permeability. The effective rooting depth is 40 to 60 inches. Available water capacity is 6 to 7 inches. Runoff is very slow or slow, and

The solum ranges from 23 to 38 inches in thickness. In the A1 horizon colors have a hue of 10YR, a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 3, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon is gravelly sandy loam or gravelly loam and is massive or has weak to moderate, fine to medium, granular or subangular blocky structure. Reaction in the A1 horizon is neutral to mildly alkaline. In the B2 and C horizons colors have a hue of 10YR, a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 4 or 5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. They are gravelly sandy loam or gravelly loam in texture and 15 to 35 percent gravel. They are massive or have weak, medium or coarse, subangular blocky structure. Reaction is neutral to mildly alkaline.

Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (SrA).—This soil is in small, irregularly shaped areas along the western side of Surprise Valley on alluvial fans. It is similar, except for slope, to the soil described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Bidwell soils and soils that have a surface layer of loam or very gravelly sandy loam. These areas make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is very slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight. The native vegetation in uncultivated areas consists mainly of big sagebrush and bitterbrush.

This soil is suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for dryland production of small grains and perennial pasture grasses. Capability unit IIc-1, irrigated and VIc-220, dryland; range site NV 23-22; wildlife suitability group 1.

Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (SrB).—This soil is in large, irregularly shaped areas along the western side of Surprise Valley on broad alluvial fans. It is similar, except for slope, to the soil described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Bidwell, Donica, and other Surprise soils that make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is slow and the hazard of erosion is moderate.

temperature is 47° to 51° F., and the frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is light-gray fine sandy loam about 1 inch thick. Below this is light-gray and pale-brown clay over light brownish-gray very gravelly sandy clay loam about 10 inches thick. The underlying material is pale-brown and grayish-brown, stratified very gravelly and gravelly sand that extends to a depth of 34 inches.

Survya soils have slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 3 to 4½ inches. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is moderate.

Representative profile of Survya fine sandy loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes, eroded, in Modoc County, California; 200 feet west and 300 feet north of the southeast corner of sec. 15, T. 40 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A2s—0 to 1 inch, light gray (2.5Y 7/2) fine sand to loam, 2 to 3 percent slopes

grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine roots; many fine vesicular pores; violently effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.2); abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 3 inches thick.

B21t—1 to 3 inches, light-gray (10YR 7/2) clay, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak, medium, columnar breaking to moderate, medium, angular blocky structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; many thin clay films on ped faces and continuous moderately thick clay films in pores; violently effervescent; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.6); abrupt, smooth boundary. 2 to 4 inches thick.

B22tca—3 to 7 inches, variegated, light-gray (10YR 7/2) and pale-brown (10YR 6/3) clay, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak, medium, prismatic breaking to moderate, medium, angular blocky structure; hard, friable, very sticky, very plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine tubular and interstitial pores; many moderately thick clay films in pores; violently effervescent; common, fine and medium, faint, white (10YR 8/2) lime segregations; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.6); clear, wavy boundary. 2 to 6 inches thick.

IIB3tca—7 to 11 inches, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) very gravelly sandy clay loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, sticky, plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; common thin clay films in pores and common thin clay bridges between sand grains and gravel; violently effervescent; common, medium, distinct, white (10YR 8/2) lime segregations and coatings, mainly on the underside of pebbles; strongly alkaline (pH 9.6); clear, wavy boundary. 3 to 7 inches thick.

IIC1ca—11 to 17 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) very gravelly sand, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; single grain; loose when dry and moist; few very fine roots; many very fine and fine and few medium interstitial

blown A1 horizon of loamy fine sand or fine sand is present in places. It is as much as 14 inches thick but is mostly 1 to 4 inches thick. Colors in the A1 horizon, if it is present, have a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 4 or 5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. Colors in the A2 horizon have a hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a dry chroma of 1 or 2. This horizon is massive or has weak to moderate, platy structure. Colors in the B2t horizon have a hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 4 or 5, and a chroma of 2 or 3. This horizon has weak to strong, prismatic or columnar structure. It is dominantly clay but ranges to heavy clay loam. Colors in the C horizon are variable and depend on the color of the individual sand grains and gravel. Except for the overblown A1 horizon, these soils are slightly saline and strongly alkali affected.

Survya fine sandy loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes, eroded (SUB2).—This soil is in large areas along the eastern side of Surprise Valley near the Long Ranch. It is on beach terraces. Numerous narrow gullies, 1 foot to 5 feet deep, dissect this soil because of runoff from higher lying soils. This soil has the profile described as representative for the

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Zorravista and Raglan soils and actively eroding sand dunes. These areas make up about 20 percent of the total acreage.

The vegetation consists mainly of shadscale.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and, to a limited extent, for wildlife habitat. Capability unit VII_s-261, dryland; range site NV 23-4; wildlife suitability group 9.

Survya-Zorravista association (SV).—This association consists of soils in large, irregularly shaped areas north and south of the Hays Canyon Road. It is on broad lake terraces and on semistabilized sand dunes. Many narrow gullies, 1 foot to 5 feet deep, dissect the Survya soil because of runoff from higher lying soils.

The association is about 55 percent Survya fine sandy loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes, eroded, and about 40 percent Zorravista fine sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes. The Survya soil is on broader undulating terraces and has a clay subsoil. The Zorravista soil is on semistabilized sand dunes and has fine sand or sand texture throughout.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of sandy Survya soils, steeper Zorravista soils, and actively eroding small sand dunes. These areas make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

The Survya soil has a native vegetation of shadscale. The vegetation on the Zorravista soil consists of greasewood, horsebrush, big sagebrush, and spiny hopsage.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and, to a limited extent, for wildlife habitat. Survya part: Capability unit VII_s-261, dryland; range site NV 23-4; wildlife suitability group 9. Zorravista part: Capability unit VII_s-294.

In a representative profile the surface layer is white fine sandy loam about 1 inch thick. Below this is about 10 inches of light brownish-gray and pale-brown sandy clay

alkaline to very strongly alkaline in the A1 horizon. This horizon is strongly to violently effervescent. In the B2t horizon colors have a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 4 or 5, and a chroma of 3 or 4. This horizon is sandy clay or clay loam and

- B22t**—10 to 16 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) clay, dry or moist; moderate, medium, prismatic structure; very hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; few fine and common very fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores and common very fine tubular pores; many pressure cutans; many thin clay films in pores; neutral (pH 7.2); abrupt, smooth boundary. 5 to 12 inches thick.
- B3tca**—16 to 23 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) grading to very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silty clay, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) crushed; moderate, fine, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine interstitial and tubular pores; common moderately thick clay films in pores and few thin and moderately thick clay films on ped faces; strongly effervescent and many, fine, white (10YR 8/2) lime veins and filaments; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); abrupt, irregular boundary. 7 to 12 inches thick.
- R**—23 to 30 inches, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) pumiceous tuff, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; many white (10YR 8/1) flecks; very hard; few very fine roots, many thin brown (10YR 5/3) clay films and many black (10YR 2/1) manganese coatings on faces of fracture; matrix is noneffervescent and has few, fine, lime veins and filaments along planes of fractures; mildly alkaline (pH 7.8).

The thickness of the solum and the depth to bedrock range from 20 to 40 inches. In the A1 horizon colors have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 1 or 2. This horizon is stony or extremely cobbly loam or sandy loam and is massive or has weak, platy or granular structure. In the A2 horizon colors have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 1 or 2. This horizon is massive or has weak to moderate, platy structure. Colors in the B2t horizon have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 4 to 6, a moist value of 4 or 5, and a chroma of 2 to 4. Exchangeable sodium percentage is greater than 15 percent in places in the Bt horizon.

Toney-Ninemile association (TN).—This association consists of nearly level to moderately sloping soils in large, irregularly shaped areas on pediments near Boulder Lake and in Tuledad Valley. The association is about 65 percent Toney extremely cobbly loam that has 0 to 9 percent slopes and about 25 percent Ninemile extremely cobbly loam that has 0 to 9 percent slopes. The Toney soil has a light-colored surface layer, is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock, and cobbles over about 65 percent of the surface. The Ninemile soil has a dark-colored surface layer and is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Home Camp, Newlands, and Madeline soils and, in places, areas of Rock outcrop and Rubble land. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The Toney soil has a native vegetation that consists of

elevation ranges from 7,000 to 8,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 16 to 25 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 41° F., and the frost-free season is 50 to 80 days.

In a representative profile a thin layer of litter from pine needles covers the surface. The surface layer is about 8 inches of dark-brown stony loam over dark-brown fine sandy loam and sandy clay loam. Tuff bedrock is at a depth of 26 inches.

Tourn soils have moderate permeability. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. Available water capacity is 4 to 6 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate.

Representative profile of Tourn stony loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, in Lassen County, California, in the center of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of sec. 23, T. 39 N., R. 15 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- O1**—¼ inch to 0, fresh and partly decomposed litter consisting of pine needles.
- A11**—0 to 8 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2) stony loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate, very fine, granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine and few fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear, smooth boundary. 3 to 10 inches thick.
- A12**—8 to 15 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2) fine sandy loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak, coarse, subangular blocky breaking to moderate, very fine, granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many very fine roots and few fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine interstitial pores and common fine tubular pores; few thin clay films as bridges; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear, smooth boundary. 5 to 12 inches thick.
- A13**—15 to 26 inches, dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2) light sandy clay loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) moist; weak, coarse, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; many very fine interstitial pores and common very fine tubular pores; few thin clay films as bridges and in pores; thin, ¼- to ½-inch, discontinuous lenses of reddish-brown (5YR 5/3) clay loam; moist color is weak red (2.5YR 4/3) at the lower boundary; slightly acid (pH 6.2); abrupt, wavy boundary. 8 to 18 inches thick.
- C**—26 inches, gray (N 6/0) weathering tuffaceous rock having evident rock structure.

In the A horizon colors have a hue of 7.5YR or 5YR, a dry value of 3 to 5, and a moist value of 2 or 3. This horizon, immediately above the bedrock, increases slightly in clay content as depth increases, but it is dominantly loam or sandy clay loam in texture and is as much as 25 percent coarse fragments. If present, the C horizon has colors that have a hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, a dry value of 5 or 6, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a

Vylach Series

The Vylach series consists of well-drained soils on lake terraces. They formed in material weathered from lake-deposited tuffs and alluvium from mixed basic rocks. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent. Vegetation consists of shadscale, except in overflow areas where big sagebrush is dominant. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 6 to 8 inches, the average annual air temperature is 45° to 48° F., and the frost-free season is 100 to 120 days.

In a representative profile the surface is light-gray fine sandy loam about 3 inches thick. Below this is pale-brown sandy clay loam and very pale brown clay loam about 7 inches thick. The next layer is a very pale brown, strongly cemented hardpan. It is underlain by fractured tuff bedrock at a depth of 20 inches.

Vylach soils have very slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is 10 to 20 inches. Available water capacity is 1 to 2 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight.

Representative profile of Vylach fine sandy loam in an

Vylach-Pegler association (VP).—This association consists of nearly level to gently sloping soils in irregularly shaped areas on lake terraces along the eastern edge of Duck Lake Valley. The association is about 50 percent Vylach fine sandy loam that has 0 to 5 percent slopes and about 35 percent Pegler fine sandy loam that has 0 to 5 percent slopes. The Vylach soil has a silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. The Pegler soil is underlain by tuff bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Both soils are slightly salt and alkali affected.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of McConnell and Old Camp soils that make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

These soils have a native vegetation that consists mainly of shadscale.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. They are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Vylach and Pegler parts: Capability unit VIIIs-231, dryland; range site NV 23-12; wildlife suitability group 9.

Vylach-Pegler association, overwash (VY).—This association consists of soils in long, irregularly shaped areas on low-lying lake terraces along the eastern side of Duck Lake Valley. It is about 50 percent Vylach fine sandy loam,

the center of the northwest quarter of sec. 4, T. 38 N., R. 16 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

- O1—4 inches to 3, leaf litter; strongly acid (pH 5.4); abrupt, wavy boundary. 0 to 2 inches thick.
- O2—3 inches to 0, decomposed leaf litter, strongly acid (pH 5.4); abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 6 inches thick.
- A11—0 to 3 inches, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) stony fine sandy loam, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate, medium granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine and fine roots, common medium roots, and few coarse roots; many fine interstitial pores; medium acid (pH 5.6); clear, smooth boundary. 1 to 4 inches thick.
- A12—3 to 8 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate, medium, granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine interstitial pores; medium acid (pH 5.6); clear, smooth boundary. 2 to 6 inches thick.
- A13—8 to 20 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many fine interstitial pores; medium acid (pH 5.9); abrupt, wavy boundary. 7 to 13 inches thick.
- C—20 to 30 inches, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) very gravelly coarse sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; medium acid (pH 5.9); abrupt, wavy boundary. 5 to 24 inches thick.
- R—30 inches, slightly weathered spots of basalt bedrock at the immediate surface.

Colors throughout the profile have a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR. In the A horizon colors have a dry value of 3 to 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 2 or 3. Reaction ranges from slightly acid to medium acid in the upper part and strongly acid to very strongly acid in the lower part. The A horizon is sandy loam or coarse sandy loam in texture, and it is 30 to 50 percent cobbles or stones. In the C horizon colors have a dry value of 6 or 7, a moist value of 3 or 4, and a chroma of 3 or 4. The C horizon is similar in texture to the A1 horizon, but it is 50 to 70 percent gravel, cobbles, and stones. The depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to more than 40 inches.

Waca stony fine sandy loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes (WAE).—This soil is in large, irregularly shaped areas that are almost all within the boundaries of the Modoc National Forest. It is in the Warner Mountains. This soil has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Snag, Tourn, Longval, Hapgood, and Lyonman soils. These areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. The native vegetation consists mainly of white fir and ponderosa pine.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for timber production and, to a limited extent, for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, watershed, and recreation. Capability unit VIIIs-211, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 10.

Waca stony fine sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes (WAF).—This steep soil occupies long, narrow areas on the side slopes of narrow canyons in the Warner Mountains.

Included with these soils in mapping are areas of Lyonman, Snag, and other Waca soils. These areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of erosion is severe. The native vegetation consists mainly of white fir.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for timber production, wildlife habitat, watershed,

and recreation. Capability unit VIIIs-211, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 10.

Waca stony fine sandy loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes (WAG).—This soil is in large, irregularly shaped areas in the Warner Mountains.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Snag, other Waca soils, and Rock outcrop. These areas make up about 20 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of erosion is severe. The native vegetation consists mainly of white fir and ponderosa pine.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for timber production, wildlife habitat, watershed, and recreation. Capability unit VIIIs-211, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 10.

Waca-Hapgood association (WD).—This association consists of moderately sloping to moderately steep soils in irregularly shaped areas in the Warner Mountains. The association is about 50 percent Waca stony fine sandy loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes and about 40 percent Hapgood stony fine sandy loam that has 5 to 30 percent slopes. The Waca soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock, and it is medium acid in reaction. The Hapgood soil is more than 40 inches deep to bedrock, and it is slightly acid in reaction.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Longval soils and steeper Waca and Hapgood soils. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The Waca soil has a native vegetation that consists of white fir and ponderosa pine. The native vegetation on the Hapgood soil consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and Idaho fescue.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. The Waca soil is used mainly for timber production, watershed, recreation, and, to a limited extent, for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. The Hapgood soil is used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Waca part: Capability unit VIIIs-211, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 10. Hapgood part: Capability unit VIIIs-236, dryland; range site NV 23-7; wildlife suitability group 6.

Waca-Snag association (WE).—This association consists of steep soils in large, irregularly shaped areas on mountains. The association is about 50 percent Waca stony fine sandy loam that has 30 to 50 percent slopes and about 40 percent Snag very stony sandy loam that has 30 to 50 percent slopes. The Waca soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock, and it has a cover of timber. The Snag soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock, and it has a cover of shrub and grass.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of steeper Waca and Snag soils and Rock outcrop. These areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of erosion is severe. The Waca soil has a native vegetation of white fir. The native vegetation on Snag soils consists of big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and needlegrass.

These soils are not suitable for irrigated crops. The Waca soil is used mainly for timber production, watershed, recreation, and wildlife habitat. The Snag soil is used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Waca part: Capability unit VIIIs-211, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 10. Snag part: Capability unit VIIIs-211, dryland; range site NV 23-19; wildlife suitability group 6.

Waca Series, Shallow Variant

The Waca series, shallow variant, consists of well-drained soils in the Warner Mountains. They formed in residuum and colluvium from mixed basic rocks. The slope range is 15 to 50 percent. Vegetation consists of white fir and ponderosa pine. The elevation ranges from 7,000 to 8,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 25 to 30 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 40° F., and the frost-free season is 60 to 80 days.

In a representative profile a very thin layer of leaf litter covers the surface. The surface layer is grayish-brown very gravelly sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The next layer is pale-brown very gravelly sandy loam. It is underlain by

wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIIs-211, dryland; not placed in a range site; wildlife suitability group 10.

Weimer Series

The Weimer series consists of poorly drained soils on flats of enclosed basins that lack external drainage. They formed in clayey alluvium derived from mixed basic rocks. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. Vegetation consists of water-tolerant plants such as rushes, sedges, dock, silver sagebrush, and mat muhly. The elevation ranges from 5,250 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 14 inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 60 to 90 days.

mottles. Colors throughout these soils generally have a hue of 10YR or 2.5Y or are neutral, have a dry value of 4 or 5, a moist value of 2 or 3, and a chroma of 0 or 1. The exception is the ca horizon, which has a chroma of 2 in places. This horizon is only at a depth of more than 40 inches. It is dominantly clay but ranges to silty clay in places.

Weimer clay (Wm).—This nearly level soil is in large circular areas on floors of enclosed basins. It has the profile described as representative for the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Weimer clay, drained, and Boulder Lake clay around the margins of the basins. These areas make up about 5 percent of the total acreage.

This soil is ponded and is subject to annual flooding. In years of unusually heavy snowpack it is flooded in places most of the summer. The vegetation consists mainly of sedges, rushes, mat muhly, and dock.

This soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Capability unit VIw-204, dryland; range site NV 23-23; wildlife suitability group 11.

Weimer clay, drained (Wp).—This nearly level soil is in long, narrow basins. It is similar to the one described as

inches, the average annual air temperature is 41° to 44° F., and the frost-free season is 60 to 90 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer is very dark gray silty clay loam and heavy loam about 8 inches thick and gray silty clay loam about 27 inches thick. The underlying material is gray, mottled silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches.

Welch soils have moderately slow permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 10 to 12 inches. Runoff is very slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 18 to 36 inches.

Representative profile of Welch silty clay loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes, in Washoe County, Nevada, in the Home Camp meadow near the center of sec. 27, R. 40 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A11—0 to 3 inches, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; weak, fine, granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many fine and very fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt, smooth boundary. 2 to 6 inches thick.

A12—3 to 8 inches, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) heavy loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; weak, medium granular

The soil is subject to frequent flooding early in spring. The native vegetation consists mainly of meadow grasses and sedges.

This soil is suitable for limited irrigated crops if drained and protected from flooding. It is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Some areas are used for meadow hayland. Capability unit Vw-200, dryland; range site NV 23-13; wildlife suitability group 5.

Zorravista Series

The Zorravista series consists of excessively drained soils. They formed in sandy eolian material derived from tuff, andesite, basalt, and lake-laid volcanic ash and pumice. The slope range is 0 to 15 percent. Vegetation is variable from place to place and includes big sagebrush, greasewood, four-wing saltbush, spiny hopsage, and Indian ricegrass. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 5,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is 8 to 10 inches, the average annual air temperature is 46° to 48° F., and the frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

In a representative profile light brownish-gray, moderately alkaline fine sand extends to a depth of 60 inches.

Zorravista soils have very rapid permeability. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Available water capacity is 4 to 5 inches. Runoff is very slow, and the hazard of accelerated soil blowing is severe.

Representative profile of Zorravista fine sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes, in Washoe County, Nevada, 200 feet north and 200 feet west of the southeast corner of sec. 17, T. 37 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian:

A1—0 to 4 inches, light brownish-gray (2.5Y 6/2) fine sand, very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) moist; single grain; loose when dry or moist; few very fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear, smooth boundary. 3 to 8 inches thick.

C—4 to 60 inches, light brownish-gray (2.5Y 6/2) fine sand, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) moist; single grain; loose when dry and moist; many very fine roots, few very fine roots at a depth of about 29 inches, and few fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial pores; effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0).

The profile is generally uniform. Colors range from 2.5Y to 10YR in hue, are 6 or 7 in dry value, 3 or 4 in moist value,

southeastern side of Surprise Valley. The soils are on semi-stabilized, scattered sand dunes on low-lying lake terraces. This association is about 60 percent Zorravista fine sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes, and about 30 percent Couch loam. The Zorravista soil is fine sand throughout and is in the duned areas. The Couch soil has a clay subsoil, is saline and alkali affected, and is in the interdune terrace areas.

Included with this association in mapping are areas of Lolak, Survya, and Raglan soils that make up about 10 percent of the total acreage.

The Zorravista soil has a native vegetation that consists of big sagebrush, greasewood, four-wing saltbush, spiny hopsage, and indian ricegrass. The native vegetation on Couch soils consists mainly of greasewood.

The Zorravista soil is not suitable for irrigated crops. The Couch soil is suitable for limited irrigated farming if reclaimed. Both soils are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Zorravista part: Capability unit VIIIs-224, dryland; range site NV 23-11; wildlife suitability group 9. Couch part: Capability unit IVs-64, irrigated, VIIIs-221, dryland; range site NV 23-2; wildlife suitability group 4.

Use and Management of the Soils

This section discusses the use and management of the soils in the Area. It explains the system of capability grouping used by the Soil Conservation Service, describes the groups in which the soils of the Area have been placed, and gives estimated average yields of the principal crops grown on the arable soils under two levels of management. Management of range, wildlife habitat, and woodland is discussed, and engineering interpretations are given.

Capability Grouping

Capability grouping shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. The soils are grouped according to their limitations when used for field crops, the risk of damage when they are used, and the way they respond to treatment. The grouping does not take into account major and generally expensive land-farming that would change slope, depth, or other char-

- Class II soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.
- Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require special conservation practices, or both.
- Class IV soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require very careful management, or both.
- Class V soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class VI soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuited to cultivation and limit their use largely to pasture or range, woodland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class VII soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuited to cultivation and that restrict their use largely to pasture or range, woodland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class VIII soils and landforms have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plants and restrict their use to recreation, wildlife habitat, or water supply, or to esthetic purposes.

CAPABILITY SUBCLASSES are soil groups within one class; they are designated by adding a small letter, *e*, *w*, *s*, or *c*, to the class numeral, for example, II*e*. The letter *e* shows that the main limitation is risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c*, used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is too cold or too dry.

In class I there are no subclasses, because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class V can contain, at the most, only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, and *c*, because the soils in class V are subject to little or no erosion, though they have other limitations that restrict their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

CAPABILITY UNITS are soil groups within the subclasses. The soils in one capability unit are enough alike to be suited to the same crops and pasture plants, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity and other responses to management. Thus, the capability unit is a convenient grouping for making many statements about management of soils. Capability units are generally designated by adding an Arabic numeral to the subclass symbol, for example, II*e*-20 or III*w*-60. Thus, in one symbol, the Roman numeral designates the capability class, or degree of limitation; the small letter indicates the subclass, or kind of limitation, as defined in the foregoing paragraph; and the Arabic numeral specifically identifies the capability unit within each subclass.

Management by Capability Units

The soils of this area were grouped into capability units on the basis of permanent or continuing limitations and hazards. Because of deficient precipitation, irrigation is needed for production of high-yielding crops and pasture.

Therefore, soils suitable for crops are placed in both irrigated and dryland units.

In the following pages the capability units are described and suggestions for use and management of the soils are given. Descriptions for each unit include characteristics of the soils in the unit, the suitability of these soils for crops, and the management suitable for the soils. The capability unit designation of each soil is given in the "Guide to Mapping Units."

CAPABILITY UNIT II*e*-20, IRRIGATED

This unit consists of well-drained soils of the Bidwell, Jesse Camp, Nevador, and Surprise series. These soils have a surface layer of loam, fine sandy loam, or gravelly sandy loam. The slope range is 2 to 5 percent. They receive 6 to 18 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderately rapid to moderately slow, runoff is slow to medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is moderate. The available water capacity for the profile under irrigation is 6 to 12 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The hazard of erosion is a moderate limitation.

The soils in this capability unit are used partly for irrigated and dryland crops and partly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. They are suitable for irrigated crops, principally small grain, alfalfa, and permanent grass pasture.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is land smoothing or leveling. Cross-slope cultivation, contour farming, and proper management of irrigation water are needed to control erosion and conserve moisture. Fertilization is needed to maintain adequate fertility. The use of green manure, crop residues, and other organic matter helps in maintaining soil structure, tilth, and the infiltration rate of water, and in supplying plant nutrients.

CAPABILITY UNIT II*e*-21, IRRIGATED

The only soil in this unit is Simpson sandy loam. It is a well-drained soil that has a slope range of 2 to 5 percent. It receives 12 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 100 to 120 days.

Permeability and runoff are slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The available water capacity for the profile under irrigation is 5 to 6 inches, and the effective rooting depth is over 60 inches. The erosion hazard is a moderate limitation.

This soil is used mainly for irrigated crops and a minor acreage is used for livestock grazing. It is suitable for irrigated crops, principally wheat, barley, alfalfa, and grass pasture.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of this soil are land smoothing and leveling. Cross-slope cultivation, contour farming, and proper management of irrigation water are needed to control erosion and to conserve moisture. The use of green manure, crop residues, and other organic matter helps in maintaining soil structure, tilth, and the infiltration rate of water, and in supplying plant nutrients.

CAPABILITY UNIT III*w*-60, IRRIGATED

This capability unit consists of somewhat poorly drained soils of the Buntingville and Hussa series. These

soils have a surface layer of loam. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. They receive 10 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

Rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The slow permeability is a moderate limitation.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for dry-land crops and livestock grazing. They are suitable for

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is land smoothing or leveling before planting. Border and sprinkler irrigation systems are adaptable to these soils. Proper management of irrigation water is needed to conserve moisture. The use of green manure, crop residues, and other organic matter helps in maintaining soil structure, tilth, the infiltration rate of water, and in supplying plant nutrients.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-60, IRRIGATED

This capability unit consists of poorly drained soils of the Four Star, Hovey, and Hussa series. These soils have a surface layer of loam, silty clay loam, and clay loam. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. They receive 10 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 90 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderate to slow, runoff is slow to very slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The available water capacity for the profile under irrigation is 5 to 12 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 2 to 3 feet. Wetness is a severe limitation.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing on the native meadows. They are suitable for irrigated crops, principally alfalfa, small grain, and grass pasture or improved meadow plants.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-91, IRRIGATED

This capability unit consists of well-drained soils of the Crutcher, Disabel and Jesse Camp series. These soils have a surface layer of silt loam and silty clay loam. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. They receive 6 to 10 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 80 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderately slow to slow, runoff is slow to very slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to severe. The available water capacity for the profile under irrigation is 9 to 12 inches. The effective rooting depth is 50 to 60 inches. Flooding for short durations, caused by runoff from higher lying areas every year, is a severe limitation. In places it damages irrigation systems and structures.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing. If irrigation water is made available, these soils are suitable for alfalfa or grass pastures.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils are flood control and proper management of irrigation water to conserve moisture and control erosion. Land smoothing or leveling is needed to prepare the soils for irrigation. Leaching and drainage are important in maintaining a favorable salt balance.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-64, IRRIGATED

This capability unit consists of well-drained soils of the

and the hazard of erosion because of slope are limitations where these soils are used for crops. Donica gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, differs from the other soils in the unit in that it has a very gravelly, coarse-textured sub-

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of this soil are improvement of drainage and reclamation, but both are difficult to achieve because of the low-lying position of this soil.

of loam and siltv. clay loam. They are strongly affected by high water table is at a depth of 1 to 3 feet. Wetness

capacity for the profile is 6 to 12 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 3 to 5 feet. These soils are subject to flooding. Husa loam, clay substratum, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes, differs from other soils in the unit in that it has very slowly permeable lacustrine clays at a depth of 40 to 60 inches. It has been partly drained because of gullies.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing, but to a limited extent for wildlife habitat. They are suitable for irrigated crops.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is proper range management that maintains an adequate plant cover to minimize the hazards of erosion and that maintains the level of the water table.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-204, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of poorly drained soils of the Weimer and Boulder Lake series. These soils have a surface layer of clay. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. They receive 10 to 14 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 60 to 90 days.

Permeability is very slow, runoff is very slow to slow or is ponded, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is none to slight. The available water capacity for the profile is 8 to 10 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The seasonal high water table is at the surface where these soils are ponded, but it drops to a depth of more than 36 inches late in fall. Very slow permeability, the fine texture in the surface layer, wetness, and flooding are limitations where these soils are used for grazing. Weimer clay, slightly alkali, differs from other soils in this unit in that it contains significant amounts of salts that accumulated from evaporating waters.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is the elimination of grazing while these soils are saturated to prevent trampling of the plant cover. These soils are suitable for range seeding on their perimeters and in areas that are slightly elevated.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-226, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of well-drained soils of the Crutcher, Disabel, and Jesse Camp series. These soils have a surface layer of silt loam and silty clay loam. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. They receive 6 to 12 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 80 to 120 days.

Permeability is moderate to slow, runoff is medium to slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The available water capacity for the profile is 9 to 12 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Annual flooding, caused by runoff from surrounding higher lying

CAPABILITY UNIT VIc-226, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of well-drained soils of the Crutcher, Disabel, and Simpson series. These soils have a surface layer of gravelly sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, and silty clay loam. The slope range is 0 to 15 percent. They receive 8 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 80 to 120 days.

Permeability and runoff are slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate. The available water capacity for the profile is 5 to 12 inches. The effective rooting depth is 40 to 60 inches. Slow permeability of the subsoils is a limitation. Crutcher very fine sandy loam differs from other soils in this unit in that it is slightly affected by salts.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is good management to maintain or improve the present stands of vegetation. These soils are suitable for rangeland seedings if the soils are properly prepared. Plant varieties for seeding should be selected which are able to withstand droughty conditions.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIc-220, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of well-drained soils of the Bidwell, Jesse Camp, Gorzell, Langston, Longval, Nevada, and Surprise series. These soils have a surface layer of gravelly loam, loam, fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, and sandy loam. The slope range is 0 to 15 percent. They receive 8 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 80 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderately rapid to moderately slow, runoff is very slow to medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate. The available water capacity for the profile is 6 to 11 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. Inadequate precipitation in summer is a limitation. Longval fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, differs from other soils in the unit in that it has bedrock at a depth of 34 inches and is at higher elevations with greater amounts of precipitation.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is good management to maintain or improve the present stand of vegetation. These soils are suitable for range seeding if proper soil preparation and plant selection are used.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIc-200, DRYLAND

The only soil in this capability unit is Lyonman sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, a well-drained soil that has a

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of this soil is the proper construction of roads and trails.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-228, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of somewhat excessively drained soils of the Donica series. These soils have a surface layer of gravelly sandy loam. The slope range is 15 to 50 percent. They receive 12 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderately rapid, runoff is rapid, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is severe. The available water capacity for the profile is 7 to 8 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The hazard of erosion because of slope and low available water capacity are limitations where this soil is used for grazing.

These soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. They are not suitable for irrigated crops.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations is maintaining adequate plant cover to help control erosion.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-200, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of Marsh, a nearly level to gently sloping land type that is on flood plains, low lake terraces, and alluvial fans around natural springs and seeps. The water table is at or near the surface throughout the year. Wetness is a limitation.

The native vegetation is mainly water-tolerant plants, such as bulrush, spikerush, and cattails.

This land type is used for limited late-season grazing by livestock and as a habitat for migratory wildlife. They are too wet to be used for cultivated crops or hay.

Management possibilities are very limited. This land type cannot be safely crossed with heavy equipment and it is very difficult to drain because of its location adjacent to springs and seeps.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-205, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of poorly drained soils of the Bicondoa and Lolak series. These soils have a surface

excessively drained soil. It is subject to periodic flooding. It receives 7 to 10 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderately rapid, runoff is slow to medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate. The available water capacity for the profile is 4 to 5 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The low available water capacity and flooding are limitations.

The soil in this capability unit is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. It is not suitable for irrigated crops.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of this soil is the use of water spreading structures to better distribute the flood waters.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-227, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soils of the Kirsring series. These soils have a surface layer of fine sandy loam. They are salt and alkali affected. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. They receive 6 to 8 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 100 to 120 days.

Permeability is slow, runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The available water capacity for the profile is 6 to 10 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 to 5 feet. Slow permeability, the salt and alkali condition, and wetness are limitations.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing but to a limited extent for wildlife habitat. They are not suitable for irrigated crops.

Among practices that help minimize the limitations of these soils is good management to maintain or improve the plant cover.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-229, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of poorly drained soils of the Dangberg series. These soils have a surface layer of loam that is underlain by a strongly cemented hardpan.

Permeability is rapid to moderately rapid, runoff is slow to rapid, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to severe. The available water capacity for the profile is 1 to 6 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The very gravelly, stony, or very stony surface layers and the slope are limitations.

Among practices that help to offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is good range management to maintain adequate plant cover that helps reduce the hazard of erosion.

CAPABILITY UNIT VII-231, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of well-drained soils of the

extremely stony, very stony, or extremely cobbly nature of the surface layer is a limitation.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. They are not suitable for irrigated crops.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is good management to maintain and improve the plant cover.

CAPABILITY UNIT VII_s-239, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of well-drained soils of the Catnip, Mendeboure, Mosquet, and Toney series. These soils have a surface layer of very stony or extremely cobbly loam. It is underlain by bedrock. The slope range is 0 to 50 percent. They receive 12 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 50 to 100 days.

Permeability is slow, runoff is medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The available water capacity for the profile is 3 to 6 inches. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. Slow permeability, coarse fragments on the surface, and, in places, slope are limitations.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. They are not suitable for irrigated crops.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is good management to maintain or improve the plant cover.

CAPABILITY UNIT VII_s-241, DRYLAND

The only soil in this capability unit is Karlo very cobbly clay, 0 to 9 percent slopes, a well-drained soil. The very cobbly clay surface layer is underlain by bedrock. This soil receives 10 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 80 to 100 days.

Permeability and runoff are slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight. The available water capacity for the profile is 4 to 6 inches. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. The fine texture of the surface layer, slow permeability, and the very cobbly nature of this soil are limitations.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. They are not suitable for irrigated crops.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of this soil is good management to maintain or improve plant cover.

CAPABILITY UNIT VII_s-243, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of somewhat excessively drained soils of the Donica series. These soils have a surface layer of gravelly, very gravelly, and very stony sandy loam. The slope range is 2 to 30 percent. They receive 12 to 16 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderately rapid, runoff is very slow to medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate. The available water capacity for the profile is 3 to 4 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The low available water capacity, slope, and the very gravelly or stony nature of the surface layer are limitations. Donica gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, and Donica gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes,

differ from other soils in the unit in that they lack the very gravelly or stony surface horizons.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. They are suitable for irrigated crops on the lesser slopes.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is brush control by aerial spraying to increase the production of antelope bitterbrush and desirable grasses and forbs. Improvement of the plant cover also helps control the hazard of erosion.

CAPABILITY UNIT VII_s-261, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of well-drained soils of the Raglan and Survya series. These soils have a surface layer of very fine sandy loam and fine sandy loam. They are salt and alkali affected. The slope range is 0 to 9 percent. They receive 5 to 9 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 100 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderately slow to slow, runoff is medium to slow, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate. The available water capacity for the profile is 3 to 10 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The salt and alkali condition is a limitation.

The soils in this capability unit are used mainly for livestock grazing but to a limited extent for wildlife habitat. They are suitable for irrigated crops if good reclamation practices are used.

Among practices that help offset or minimize the limitations of these soils is good management to maintain or improve the plant cover.

CAPABILITY UNIT VII_s-285, DRYLAND

The only soil in this capability unit is McConnel sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes. It is a somewhat excessively drained soil. This soil receives 7 to 10 inches of precipitation a year. The frost-free season is 80 to 130 days.

Permeability is moderately rapid, runoff is slow to medium, and the hazard of accelerated erosion is slight to moderate. The available water capacity for the profile is 4 to 6 inches. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The low available water capacity and low precipitation are limitations.

The soil in this capability unit is used mainly for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. It is not suitable for irrigated crops.

Among practices that help to offset or minimize the limitation of this soil is good management to maintain or improve the plant cover. Brush control by aerial spraying is beneficial in areas that have adequate remnant grasses remaining in the stand.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIII_e-224, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of Badland, a land type that is a barren or nearly barren, highly variable soil-like material occurring as lake terraces, wind-deposited clay dunes, and diatomaceous earth that has been eroded. The slope range is steep to very steep. Surface runoff is very rapid, and hazard of erosion is very severe. Drainage, permeability, available water capacity, and effective rooting depth are highly variable.

Badland is not suitable for irrigated crops. It is used along with surrounding soils for very limited livestock grazing and for wildlife habitat.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIII_w-207, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of Playas, areas of barren, saline silts and clays in flat basins which do not have external drainage. Permeability is slow. These areas are ponded for varying periods early in spring. They have little or no value.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIII_w-233, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of Riverwash, a highly variable accumulation of sand, gravel, cobblestones, and stones in areas along stream channels and flood plains. These areas are incapable of sustaining significant amounts of vegetation because of frequent flooding. They are used as a source of sand and gravel.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIII_s-236, DRYLAND

This capability unit consists of Rubble land and Rock outcrop, land types that are on barren colluvial slopes strewn with boulders and stones. The slope is steep or very steep. Runoff is variable, and the hazard of erosion is slight. These land types are used only as part of a watershed and for recreational and esthetic purposes.

Estimated Yields

Table 2 lists the average annual acre yields of the principal crops on important cultivated soils in Surprise Valley-Home Camp Area under the highest level of management that is feasible.

Several important limitations should be kept in mind when using table 2. First, the figures are estimates, or predictions, rather than proven facts, but they are reliable enough to be valuable. Second, the estimates are of average yields that may be expected over a period of many years. Yields may be above or below the average in any particular year. Third, there are variations in yields among areas of the same soil. Fourth, past management of a soil affects its immediate response to new management practices. Fifth, new crop varieties and improved farming practices

are likely to increase yields in the future. Sixth, the availability of competent management on the farm has an influence on yields.

Yields in table 2 are those that can be expected when the practices suggested for each capability unit are followed. They also—

1. Use a planned conservation cropping system in which crops are grown in combination with needed cultural and management measures.
2. Apply fertilizer in accordance with current recommendations resulting from research and field trials.
3. Utilize plant residues left in cultivated fields to prevent erosion and improve the soil.
4. Utilize a planned irrigation system where all the necessary water-control structures and facilities have been installed for efficient application and distribution of irrigation water.
5. Utilize a planned drainage system which has been installed to control excessive wetness or high water table and reduce or redistribute harmful concentrations of salts in the soil.
6. Control weeds and insect pests.

Range Management

Soils used for range have been grouped into range sites. A range site is a distinctive kind of range that has a certain potential for producing range plants. Different range sites are recognized because of differences in the kinds of vegetation or in the amounts of herbage produced.

Twenty-four sites are recognized in the Surprise Valley-Home Camp Area. These are described in the following pages:

The range site classification of an individual soil is given at the end of the mapping unit description in the section "Descriptions of the Soils" and in the "Guide to Mapping Units." Soils and land types not used for range have not been placed in range sites.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated average yield per acre of principal crops on important cultivated soils*

[Yields for irrigated crops, unless otherwise indicated, are those obtained at the highest level of management considered feasible. Absence of a figure indicates crop is not commonly grown on the soil or crop is not economically suited to that soil. Information is based on data obtained at Cedarville, Calif.]

Soil	Alfalfa (hay)	Barley (grain)	Wheat (grain)	Oats (hay)	Alfalfa- grass (hay)	Meadow (hay)	Pasture
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Animal units ¹
Bidwell loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.5		
Bidwell loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	6.0		² 0.5		3.5		
Buntingville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.5	2.1	1.5	2.5	5.0		3.0
Buntingville loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	5.5	2.0	1.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	3.0
Cummings muck, clay subsoil variant				1.3			
Four Star loam	3.0				3.0	3.0	4.0
Hovey silty clay loam	2.5				3.0	3.0	4.0
Hussa loam, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.5	2.0	1.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	3.0
Hussa clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.5				3.0	3.0	4.0
Nevador fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.0	1.5	1.8		3.0		
Nevador fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	6.0	1.5	1.8		3.0		
Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.5		
Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	6.0	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.5		

¹ The number of mature animals (cows or horses) that can graze 1 acre during the irrigation season without causing damage to the pasture.

² Dryland.

RANGE SITE NV 23-1

The soils in this site typically have a surface layer of dark reddish-brown, extremely cobbly clay that is subject to extreme swelling and shrinking. This soil movement damages the root systems of many of the desirable plants and prevents their reestablishment.

Soils of this range site are on basaltic tablelands at elevations of 5,000 to 6,500 feet. They are nearly level to moderately sloping. The average annual precipitation ranges from 10 to 16 inches.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of rabbitbrush, Sandberg bluegrass, Canby bluegrass, mountain brome, and Thurber needlegrass. Skullcap, Indian paintbrush, larkspur, lomatium, and other plants are in lesser amounts. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, rabbitbrush is the dominant plant.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 850 pounds per acre in favorable years to 500 pounds per acre in less favorable years.

Management should be designed to increase the production of the more desirable plants, such as Canby bluegrass, mountain brome, and Thurber needlegrass. The economic feasibility of brush control by aerial or mechanical means is questionable. These practices do, however, readily improve the range by reducing the volume of the broadleaf plants, allowing grasses to increase.

This site provides food for livestock, mainly early in spring. It is inhabited by antelope throughout the growing season.

RANGE SITE NV 23-2

The soils in this site are typically affected by salts and alkali, slowly permeable, and moderately well drained to

Cottontail rabbits are the major wildlife users of this site.

RANGE SITE NV 23-3

The soils in this site typically have a surface layer of dark-gray to grayish-brown clay that is subject to extreme shrinking and swelling. They are subject to flooding in winter and early in spring. When the soils are dry they have many wide cracks. When they get wet, the cracks close and low hummocks heave up as swelling continues. This soil movement damages the root systems of many plants and limits natural reproduction.

Soils of this range site are on floors of enclosed basins at elevations of 5,500 to 6,500 feet. Slope is less than 2 percent, but the surface is rather hummocky in most areas.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of silver sagebrush, basin wildrye, Nevada bluegrass, mat muhly, and various sedges and rushes. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, silver sagebrush is the dominant plant.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 800 pounds per acre in favorable years to 600 pounds per acre in less favorable years.

Management should be designed to increase the production of basin wildrye and Nevada bluegrass. Brush control by aerial or mechanical means is desirable if adequate numbers of remnant grass species are in the plant community. This site is well adapted to seeding. Seedbed preparation and seeding should be done in fall.

RANGE SITE NV 23-4

The soils in this site typically have a surface layer of light brownish-gray and light-gray fine sandy loam and very fine sandy loam that is affected by salts and alkali

Soils of this range site are on flood plains along intermittent drainageways at elevations of 4,500 to 5,600 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 7 to 10 inches, and the slope range is 0 to 2 percent. These soils have occasional to frequent flooding of short duration.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of basin wildrye, Nevada bluegrass, western bluegrass, and big sagebrush. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, basin wildrye is the

plants. Erosion is not a hazard if adequate plant cover is maintained.

Soils of this range site are on mountains at elevations of more than 5,500 feet. They are sloping to moderately steep. The average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, bitterbrush, Thurber needlegrass, basin wildrye, Sandberg blue-

Soils of this range site are on smooth flood plains along intermittent drainageways at elevations of 4,500 to 5,000 feet. The slope range is 0 to 2 percent. The average annual precipitation ranges from 8 to 12 inches. Additional moisture is received from surrounding areas in most years, causing short-term flooding early in spring.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of basin wildrye, Nevada bluegrass, and creeping wildrye, and lesser amounts of big sagebrush and Douglas rabbitbrush. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, basin wildrye is the dominant plant.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 3,000 pounds per acre in favorable years to 1,300 pounds

The slope range is 0 to 15 percent, but it is mainly between 4 to 15 percent.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of Indian ricegrass, needle-and-thread, western wheatgrass, four-wing saltbush, big sagebrush, greasewood, and rubber rabbitbrush. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, the type of plant that dominates varies considerably, but four-wing saltbush is typically the dominant plant.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 500 pounds per acre in favorable years to 250 pounds per acre in less favorable years.

Management should be designed to increase the production of Indian ricegrass, needle-and-thread, and western

timothy. In deteriorated areas gully plugging is needed to maintain a water table. This, coupled with brush control where needed, provides for quick responses.

This site provides food and cover for sage grouse. Deer commonly inhabit the area in the latter part of each day.

RANGE SITE NV 23-14

The soils in this site typically have a surface layer of grayish-brown very stony fine sandy loam and a clayey subsoil over bedrock at a depth of 6 to 24 inches. They are well drained. The available water capacity is low, permeability is slow, and runoff is medium.

Soils of this range site are on mountains at elevations of 6,000 to 9,000 feet. They are gently sloping to steep. The average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, Canby bluegrass, and low sagebrush. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, low sagebrush is the dominant plant.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 350 pounds per acre in favorable years to 250 pounds in less favorable years.

Management should be designed to increase the production of Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, and Canby bluegrass. Brush control by aerial spraying and proper management helps improve deteriorated range. Mechanical brush control or seeding is not practical because of the cobblestones and stone content and the slope of these soils.

This site provides food for sage grouse and for antelope.

RANGE SITE NV 23-15

The soils of this site typically have a dark-brown very stony surface layer and a clayey subsoil over bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. The subsoil hinders rooting to some degree. The available water capacity is low. Permeability is slow, and the hazard of erosion is moderate.

RANGE SITE NV 23-16

The soils in this site typically have a surface layer of grayish-brown gravelly loam over bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. They are gravelly throughout. Permeability, available water capacity, and the hazard of erosion are moderate.

Soils of this range site are on mountains having southerly exposures, at elevations of 5,500 to 7,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 10 to 14 inches. The slope range is 15 to 30 percent. This site is ready for grazing much earlier than those that have other exposures.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, and Sandberg bluegrass. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, open stands of big sagebrush are in place. Bluebunch wheatgrass and Thurber needlegrass are the most productive plants.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 1,000 pounds per acre in favorable years to 750 pounds per acre in less favorable years.

Management should be designed to increase the production of bluebunch wheatgrass and Thurber needlegrass. Brush control by aerial spraying and proper management help improve deteriorated range. Mechanical brush control or seeding is practical.

This site provides food and cover for wildlife. Chukar, sage grouse, deer, and, to some extent, antelope utilize this area.

RANGE SITE NV 23-17

The soils in this site typically have a surface layer of dark-colored extremely cobbly loam underlain by dense clay. The dense clay restricts the root development of many climatically suited plants. Bedrock is at a depth of 10 to 40 inches.

Soils of this range site are on basaltic tablelands at elevations of 5,500 to 7,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches. The slope range is 0 to 9 percent.

stony clay. Bedrock is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Permeability is slow, and the available water capacity is moderate to low. Erosion is not a hazard if a good plant cover is maintained.

Soils of this range site are on mountains having southerly exposures, at elevations of 4,400 to 7,500 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches. The slope range is 50 to 75 percent.

The soils in this site typically have a surface layer of dark-colored, gravelly, stony and extremely stony sandy loam, fine sandy loam, and loam. They are shallow to very deep over bedrock. They have low to high available water capacity and give up water readily for plant use.

Soils of this range site are on uplands, terraces, and alluvial fans at elevations of 5,000 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 8 to 10 inches. The slope

precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches. The slope range is 0 to 50 percent. Many of these soils are cultivated.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, Canby bluegrass, bitterbrush, big sagebrush, and lesser amounts of annual and perennial forbs. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, big sagebrush and bitterbrush are dominant plants.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 1,250 pounds per acre in favorable years to 750 pounds per acre in less favorable years.

Management should be designed to increase the production of bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, Canby bluegrass, and bitterbrush. Brush control by aerial spraying and proper management helps improve deteriorated range that has adequate remnants of desirable forage plants. Mechanical brush control is not desirable since this method destroys the bitterbrush.

This site provides food and cover for pheasant, quail, and Hungarian partridge, and it probably is one of the more important producers of forage and cover for deer.

RANGE SITE NV 23-23

The soils in this site are poorly drained and typically have a surface layer of dark-gray clay. They are subject to extreme shrinking, when wet, and swelling, when dry, causing damage to the root system of many plants.

Soils of this range site are on floors of enclosed basins at elevations of 5,250 to 6,500 feet. The slope range is less than 2 percent. The average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 14 inches, but this is offset by floodwaters from adjacent areas. Floods are of sufficient duration to prohibit the establishment of perennial shrubby plants.

The fully developed plant community on this site includes spikerush, Baltic rush, mat muhly, Nevada bluegrass, and various sedges. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, spikerush is the dominant plant.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 900 pounds per acre in favorable years to 400 pounds per acre in less favorable years, depending upon length of flooding.

Management should be designed to increase the production of spikerush and Baltic rush. This site is well suited to seeding, but plants selected should be able to withstand long periods of flooding and the high shrink-swell potentials of the soil. Seeding should be done in the fall.

Antelope utilize this area to a great extent, but they obtain their forage from evening primrose around the perimeters. Sage grouse also feed around the perimeter of this area.

RANGE SITE NV 23-24

The soils in this site typically have a surface layer of grayish-brown very bouldery loam and have varying amounts of stones and cobblestones throughout the profile. The location of these soils and the protection afforded by the large amounts of boulders and stones have prevented range fires on this site and as a result an open stand of old juniper trees exists.

Soils of this range site are on mountains at elevations of 5,500 to 7,500 feet. They are moderately sloping to steep. The average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches on all exposures.

The fully developed plant community on this site consists mainly of juniper, bluebunch wheatgrass, basin wildrye, big sagebrush, Canby bluegrass, Thurber needlegrass, and many annual and perennial forbs. When the soils of this range site are producing at their potential, vegetation includes juniper, but the understory plants are the dominant plants.

The total annual yield of air-dry herbage ranges from 1,000 pounds per acre in favorable years to 600 pounds per acre in less favorable years.

Management should be designed to increase the production of the better forage plants, such as bluebunch wheatgrass, basin wildrye, and Canby bluegrass. The desirability of removing the juniper trees should be evaluated as to its significance as shelter and cover for livestock and wildlife.

Management for Wildlife

Hunting and fishing are important activities in the economy of the survey area. As population increases, recreational enterprises can be expected to increase and can assume a more important role in the economy.

The soils in the survey area have been placed in 11 wildlife suitability groups. A wildlife suitability group is a group of soils that have similar potential for producing food and cover for certain kinds of wildlife. Badland, Marsh, Playas, Rubble land, and Rock outcrop are not in wildlife suitability groups.

The important wildlife species in the area are mule deer, antelope, coyotes, bobcats, cottontail rabbits, blacktailed jackrabbits, ducks, geese, pheasant, quail, dove, and sage grouse. Trout are plentiful in the reservoirs and in many creeks.

The wildlife suitability groups are described on the following pages.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 1

The soils of this group are on alluvial fans and terraces at elevations of 4,450 to 5,000 feet. They are moderately deep to deep soils that have a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey, gravelly subsoil. They are easy to work. Fertility is moderate to high, and the available water capacity is moderate. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent.

The soils in this group are irrigated, and they have slight or no limitations for the production of plants that provide food and cover for pheasants, quail, doves, and cottontail rabbits. Desirable plants are cereal grains, legumes, and shrubs. Ducks and geese feed on grain and alfalfa stubble, and deer inhabit such areas early in the morning and in the evening. The soils of this group are not suitable for the development of open-water impoundments.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 2

The soils of this group are on low-lying lake terraces, alluvial fans, and flood plains at elevations of 4,450 to 5,000 feet. They are somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained, moderately deep to very deep soils that have a clayey surface layer. They are difficult to work. Fertility is moderate to high, and the available water capacity is high. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent.

The soils in this group are irrigated, and they have moderate to severe limitations for the production of plants that

provide food and cover for ducks, geese, cranes, and various shore birds. Desirable plants are saltmarsh (alkali), bulrush, spikerush, and sedges, all of which tolerate wet conditions. Also desirable are plants such as sago pondweed, which tolerates flooded conditions in areas near open water. Pheasants inhabit such areas in the fall. The soils of this group are well suited to the development and construction of open-water impoundments for waterfowl or fish.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 3

The soils of this group are on alluvial fans and lake terraces at elevations of 4,450 to 5,000 feet. They are moderately deep to very deep, well-drained soils that have a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey, gravelly subsoil. They are easy to work. Fertility is moderately high to high, and the available water capacity is moderate. The slope range is 5 to 30 percent.

The soils in this group are irrigated, and they have slight to moderate limitations for the production of plants that provide food and cover for pheasants, quail, doves, and cottontail rabbits. Special practices are needed to prevent soil deterioration and reduction of fertility through erosion because of steepness of slope. Desirable plants are cereal grains, legumes, and shrubs. Ducks and geese feed on the grain and alfalfa stubble, and deer inhabit such areas early in the morning and in the evening. The soils of this group are not suitable for the development of open-water impoundments.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 4

The soils of this group are on low-lying alluvial fans and flood plains at elevations of 4,450 to 5,000 feet. They are moderately deep to very deep soils that have a clayey surface layer. They are difficult to work. They are well drained, somewhat poorly drained, and poorly drained and are slightly to severely affected by salts and alkali. Fertility is low, and the available water capacity is high. The slope range is 0 to 5 percent.

The soils in this group have severe limitations for the production of dryland plants that provide food and cover for wildlife. Desirable plants are those that are able to withstand slight to moderate degrees of salinity and alkali and varying conditions of drought and wetness. Principal wildlife are cottontail rabbits, blacktailed jackrabbits, coyotes, and bobcats. The soils of this group also provide areas of open water for waterfowl in peak years of precipitation. They are well suited to the development and construction of open-water impoundments.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 5

The soils of this group are on upland meadows at elevations of 5,000 to 7,500 feet. They are very deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, or poorly drained soils that are clayey throughout. They are difficult to work. Fertility is moderate to high, and the available water capacity is high. The slope range is 0 to 9 percent.

The soils in this group have slight to moderate limitations for the production of plants that provide food and cover for sage grouse and deer. Principal plants are sedges, rushes, bluegrass, wildrye, timothy, redtop, and lovegrass. Few waterfowl use these areas. The soils of this group are well suited to the development and construction of open-water impoundments.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 6

The soils of this group are shallow to very deep. They have a dark-colored loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. In places the surface layer contains gravel, cobblestones, or stones. They are inherently fertile. The available water capacity is moderate to high. The slope range is 2 to 50 percent.

The soils in this group are on range, and they have no limitation or slight limitation for the production of native plants that provide food and cover for deer, quail, and cottontail rabbits. Typical plants are big sagebrush, bitterbrush, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and many miscellaneous annual and perennial forbs. This suitability group is one of the more important producers of food and cover for deer.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 7

The soils of this group are on terraces and flood plains at elevations of 4,200 to 6,000 feet. They are level to strongly sloping, shallow to very deep soils that have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. In places the surface contains gravel, cobblestones, or stones. Fertility is moderate, and the available water capacity is moderate to high. They are easy to work, except for areas that contain cobblestones and stones.

The soils in this group are not irrigated, and they have slight to moderate limitations for the production of native plants that provide food and cover for sage grouse, cottontail and pygmy rabbits, and antelope. Typical plants are big sagebrush, spiny hopsage, basin wildrye, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, and various miscellaneous annual and perennial forbs. The soils of this group are well suited to the development and construction of small water holes for wildlife. They are also suited to the seeding of exotic plants, except in the more cobbly or stony areas.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 8

The soils of this group are on mountains. They are shallow to very deep soils that have a dense clay subsoil that restricts the rooting depth of most native plants. The slope range is 0 to 31 percent. Karlo soils are in this suitability group because they have high shrink-swell potential. Karlo soils are typified by a stunted gray rabbitbrush community.

The soils in this group have slight to moderate limitations for the production of native plants that provide food and cover for sage grouse and antelope. The major plants are low sagebrush, Sandberg bluegrass, Idaho fescue, Thurber needlegrass, and rabbitbrush. The soils of this group are not suited to the seeding of exotic plants because of cobblestones or stones in the surface layer or because of slope.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 9

The soils of this group are on alluvial fans, low lake terraces, and broad flood plains at elevations of 4,500 to 5,200 feet. Most of them have a light-colored, loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil that is underlain by tuff, a duripan, or loose, clean beach gravel. One soil is sandy throughout. The slope range is 0 to 9 percent. Precipitation is 4 to 7 inches.

The soils in this group have severe limitations for the production of plants that provide food and cover for wildlife. They are climatically droughty and are affected by salts and alkali. Plants are shadscale, greasewood, big sagebrush, squirreltail, Sandberg bluegrass, and winter

amounts of annual and perennial forbs. The main wildlife in this group are blacktailed jackrabbits and a few antelope.

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 10

The soils of this group are on mountainous uplands at elevations of 5,000 to 9,000 feet. They are moderately steep to very steep, moderately deep to very deep soils that have a gravelly, cobbly, or stony dark-colored loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The slope range is 2 to 76 per cent. Precipitation is 12 to 20 inches.

The soils in this group are under woodland vegetation that provides food and cover for deer and a few blue grouse. The woods consist of ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, white fir, aspen, and curleaf cercocarpus (mountain-mahogany).

WILDLIFE SUITABILITY GROUP 11

The soils of this group are on range in enclosed basins at elevations of more than 5,500 feet. They are nearly level, very deep, and dark colored.

These soils are flooded for periods ranging from 1 to 3 months late in winter and early in spring. This limits the variety of plants that can be grown. Upon driving these

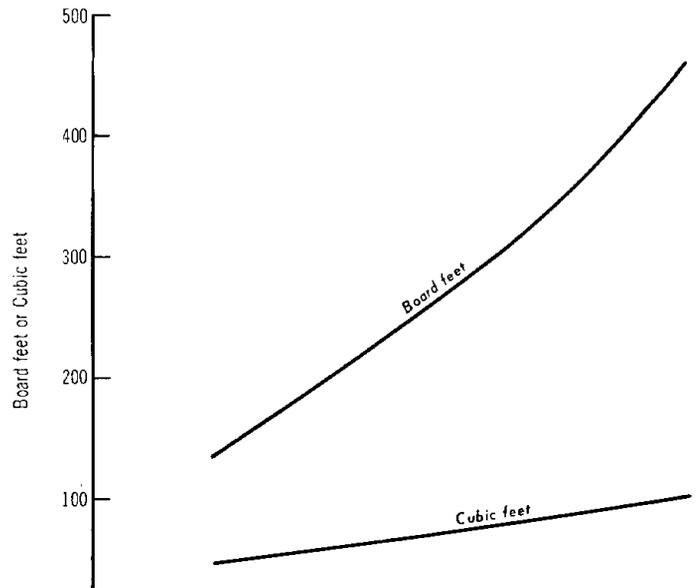


TABLE 3.—Yields from even-aged stands of ponderosa pine

[Board-foot volume per acre (to a 6-inch diameter top, inside the bark and exclusive of a 2-foot stump, measured to nearest 100 board feet), International rule ($\frac{1}{4}$ -inch kerf), based on trees 6.6 inches and more in diameter]

Age (years)	Volume per acre, by site index—												
	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
20	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>
30				400	1,100	2,800	5,400	8,200	12,500	17,400	23,200	28,800	36,200
40			500	1,900	3,700	7,100	11,900	17,000	23,900	31,400	39,000	46,400	55,200
50		500	1,800	4,500	7,700	12,700	19,300	26,400	35,200	44,400	53,400	62,500	72,500
60	100	1,500	3,700	7,600	12,600	19,000	27,000	35,300	45,400	56,000	66,400	77,000	88,300
70	400	3,000	6,100	11,200	17,900	25,400	34,000	43,200	54,300	66,300	78,100	90,200	102,900
80	1,000	4,900	8,800	15,000	23,100	31,100	40,200	50,100	62,200	75,400	88,700	102,300	116,400
90	1,900	7,000	11,700	18,600	27,500	36,100	45,600	56,300	69,300	83,500	98,300	113,300	128,800
100	3,200	9,200	14,600	22,000	31,200	40,300	50,300	61,800	75,600	90,800	107,000	123,300	140,200
110	4,600	11,300	17,400	25,000	34,400	43,900	54,500	66,600	81,300	97,500			
120	6,200	13,300	20,000	27,700	37,300	47,200	58,200	71,000	86,400	103,600			
130	7,800	15,200	22,300	30,200	40,000	50,200	61,600	75,000	91,000	108,900			
140	9,300	17,000	24,400	32,500	42,500	53,000	64,800	78,700	95,200	113,800			
150	10,700	18,700	26,400	34,600	44,800	55,600	67,800	82,200	99,100	118,200			
160	12,000	20,300	28,300	36,600	46,900	58,100	70,600	85,500	102,800	122,200			
170	13,200	21,800	30,000	38,500	48,900	60,500	73,300	88,500	106,300	126,000			
180	14,400	23,200	31,600	40,300	50,900	62,800	75,900	91,300	109,600	129,600			
190	15,600	24,600	33,100	42,000	52,800	65,000	78,400	94,000	112,700	133,000			
200	16,700	26,000	34,600	43,700	54,700	67,100	80,800	96,700	115,600	136,300			

hibits the use of any equipment for long periods in the winter.

Insect and disease hazards.—These hazards generally are associated with droughtiness, rockiness, or shallow-

percent slopes; and the Bluebell soils, which are part of the Bluebell-Hapgood associations. The Bluebell and Foxmount soils produce curleaf mountainmahogany, which has some value as firewood and barbecue chips. Hapgood

cent to Mount Bidwell and Hat Mountain, at elevations of 7,000 to 8,500 feet. It is used for limited livestock grazing and timber production for use as firewood and fence posts. It is also used as part of a watershed.

The vegetation consists principally of lodgepole pine and minor amounts of western white pine and an understory of big sagebrush, perennial grasses, and forbs.

The site index for lodgepole pine is low, ranging from

regeneration can be limited to small areas on gentler slopes.

Waca very gravelly sandy loam, shallow variant, 15 to 50 percent slopes.—This soil is in areas near the crest of the Warner Mountains in the vicinity of Goose Creek, Boyd Creek, Klondike Mine, and Hat Mountain at elevations of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. It is used mainly as part of a watershed and for timber production to a limited extent.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated soil properties*

[An asterisk in the first column indicates that at least one mapping unit in the series is made up of two or more kinds of soil. The soils in for referring to other series that appear in the first column of the table; absence of information in a column

Soil series and map symbols	Depth to—		Depth from surface (typical profile)	Classification		
	Hardpan or bedrock	Seasonal high water table		Dominant USDA texture	Unified	AASHO
Badland: BA. Properties variable.	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>m.</i>			
*Bicondoa: Bc.....	>5	1-3	0-60	Clay.....	CH	A-7
Bd..... For Kising part of Bd, see Kising series.	>5	1-3	0-60	Clay.....	CH	A-7
Bidwell: BeA, BeB.....	>5	(1)	0-4 4-32 32-76	Loam..... Clay loam..... Gravelly loam.....	SC or CL CL SC or GC	A-4 or A-6 A-6 A-6
*Bluebell: BHE, BHF..... For Hapgood part of these units, see Hapgood series.	1.7-3.0	(1)	0-13 13-28 28	Very stony fine sandy loam..... Very stony clay loam..... Andesite.	SM CL	A-4 or A-2 A-6
Boulder Lake: Bo.....	>5	(2)	0-54	Clay.....	CH	A-7
Bregar: BRC.....	0.5-1.0	(1)	0-4 4-9 9	Very gravelly and cobbly loam..... Very gravelly and cobbly sandy clay loam..... Andesite.	GM GC	A-2 A-2
Buntingville: BuA, BuB.....	>5	3-4	0-4 4-46	Loam..... Clay loam and silty clay loam.....	ML or CL CL	A-6 A-6 or A-7
Campone: CAC, CCB.....	>5	3-5	0-12 12-28 28-40	Gravelly loam..... Stony loam..... Very gravelly sandy clay loam.....	SC SC GC	A-2 or A-4 A-2 or A-4 A-1
*Catnip: CK..... For Ninemile part of this unit, see Ninemile series.	1.7-3.3	(1)	0-3 3-39 39	Silt loam..... Clay..... Andesite.....	CL CH	A-6 A-7

significant to engineering

such mapping units may have different properties and limitations, and for this reason it is necessary to follow carefully the instructions indicates determination was not made or that it would not be applicable; >=more than; <=less than]

Coarse fraction greater than 3 inches	Percentage less than 3 inches passing sieve—				Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Salinity	Shrink-swell potential	Frost-heave potential
	No. 4 (4.7 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.42 mm.)	No. 200 (0.074 mm.)						
<i>Pct.</i>					<i>In./hr.</i>	<i>In./in. of soil</i>	<i>pH</i>			
0	100	100	90-100	75-95	0.06-0.2	0.15-0.17	7.6-8.4	Moderate	High	Moderate.
0	100	100	90-100	75-95	0.06-0.2	0.15-0.17	8.5-9.6	High to very high.	High	Moderate.
0	90-100	80-90	70-85	45-65	0.60-2.0	0.16-0.17	6.8-7.0	None	Moderate	High.
0	95-100	80-90	70-90	55-70	0.20-0.6	0.17-0.18	6.8-7.2	None	Moderate	High.
0-5	60-80	50-70	40-60	30-50	2.0-6.3	0.09-0.11	7.6-8.2	None	Low	High.
60-75	90-100	80-90	55-75	30-50	2.0-6.3	0.13-0.15	6.0-6.5	None	Low	High.
60-75	90-100	80-90	70-90	55-70	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	6.0-6.5	None	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	90-100	75-95	<0.06	0.14-0.15	6.4-6.8	None	High	Moderate.
20-30	50-60	40-50	35-45	25-35	2.0-6.3	0.06-0.08	6.5-7.0	None	Low	High.
10-20	50-60	40-50	30-45	15-25	0.2-0.6	0.10-0.11	6.5-7.0	None	Moderate	High.
0	100	90-100	75-95	55-75	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.17	6.6-7.0	None	Moderate	High.
0	100	90-100	80-90	60-80	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.19	7.4-8.0	None	Moderate	High.
0-10	60-70	50-60	40-50	30-40	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.16	6.0-6.5	None	Moderate	High.
5-15	60-70	50-60	40-50	30-40	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.16	6.0-0.5	None	Moderate	High.
5-15	40-50	30-40	25-35	15-25	0.6-2.0	0.07-0.08	5.5-6.0	None	Low	Low.
75-90	100	90-95	80-95	60-85	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.17	6.5-7.0	None	Moderate	High.
0-10	90-100	90-95	80-95	70-90	<0.06	0.17-0.18	6.8-7.5	None	High	Moderate.
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.16	8.5-9.0	Moderate to high.	Low	High.
0	100	100	90-100	75-95	0.06-0.2	0.15-0.16	8.8-9.0	Moderate to high.	High	Moderate.
0	100	100	90-100	70-80	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.2-9.4	High	Moderate to high.	High.
0	100	100	70-85	40-55	0.6-2.0	0.13-0.15	9.0-9.6	High	Low	High.
0	100	100	85-95	50-65	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.17	9.0-9.6	High	Low	High.

TABLE 4.—Estimated soil properties

Soil series and map symbols	Depth to—		Depth from surface (typical profile)	Classification		
	Hardpan or bedrock	Seasonal high water table		Dominant USDA texture	Unified	AASHO
Crutcher: CR, CS.....	<i>Ft.</i> >5	<i>Ft.</i> (1)	<i>In.</i> 0-3 3-36 36-54	Silt loam..... Silty clay loam..... Silty clay.....	CL or ML CL CH	A-6 A-6 or A-7 A-7
Cummings: Cu.....	>5	² 1-2	0-60	Silty clay loam.....	CL or CH	A-7
Cummings, clay subsoil variant: Cv, Cw.....	>5	³ 1-2	0-8 8-15 15-72	Muck..... Silt loam..... Clay or silty clay.....	Pt CL CH	A-8 A-6 A-7
Dangberg, cold variant: DaA, DbB.....	1.3-2.3	1.5-3	0-4	Loam	ML or CL	A-4 or A-5

significant to engineering—Continued

Coarse fraction greater than 3 inches	Percentage less than 3 inches passing sieve—				Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Salinity	Shrink-swell potential	Frost-heave potential
	No. 4 (4.7 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.42 mm.)	No. 200 (0.074 mm.)						
Pct.					<i>In./hr.</i>	<i>In./in. of soil</i>	<i>pH</i>			
0	100	100	90-100	70-90	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.17	8.3-8.8	Moderate	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	95-100	85-95	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.6-9.2	Moderate to high.	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	95-100	90-95	0.06-0.2	0.15-0.16	9.0-9.2	High	High	Moderate.
0	100	100	95-100	85-95	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.6	None	Moderate	High.
0						0.20-0.22	6.5-7.0	None	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-90	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.3	None	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	90-100	75-95	0.06-0.2	0.16-0.17	8.0-8.8	Low to none	High	Moderate.
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.17	9.0-9.6	Moderate to high.	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	95-100	90-95	<0.06	0.15-0.17	9.0-9.6	Moderate to high.	High	Moderate.
					<0.06		9.0-9.6			
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.06-0.2	0.16-0.17	9.0-9.6	Moderate	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	95-100	85-95	0.06-0.2	0.17-0.18	9.0-9.6	Moderate	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	95-100	85-95	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.3-8.5	None to moderate.	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	90-100	75-95	0.06-0.2	0.15-0.17	8.3-8.8	Low to moderate.	High	Moderate.
0-25	30-50	30-40	20-30	5-15	2.0-6.3	0.05-0.07	6.5-7.0	None	Low	Low.
0-10	30-50	30-40	15-25	0-5	6.3-20.0	0.04-0.05	6.5-7.0	None	Low	Low.
0-5	60-70	50-60	30-50	20-40	0.6-2.0	0.13-0.14	6.0-7.0	None	Low to moderate.	High.
0	70-80	60-70	55-70	45-65	<0.06	0.13-0.14	6.0-7.0	None	High	Moderate.
					<0.06					
0-5	70-80	60-70	40-60	25-40	0.6-2.0	0.13-0.15	6.0-6.5	None	Low	High.
0	80-90	70-80	60-80	50-75	<0.06	0.15-0.16	6.5-8.4	None	High	Moderate.
0	80-90	70-80	55-70	25-45	0.2-0.6	0.15-0.16	8.3-8.8	None	Moderate	High.
					<0.06					
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.18	6.5-7.0	None	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	60-70	30-40	2.0-6.3	0.11-0.13	6.5-7.0	None	Low	High.
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.18	6.5-7.0	None	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	60-70	30-40	2.0-6.3	0.11-0.13	6.5-7.0	None	Low	High.
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.18	6.5-7.0	None	Moderate	High.
0	100	100	60-70	30-40	2.0-6.3	0.11-0.13	6.5-7.0	None	Low	High.
0	100	100	90-100	75-95	0.06-0.2	0.15-0.16	7.0-7.5	None	High	Moderate.
0-5	70-80	60-70	50-65	35-50	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.16	6.0-6.5	None	Moderate	High.
30-40	70-80	60-70	50-65	35-50	0.6-2.0	0.14-0.15	6.0-6.5	None	Low	Low.

TABLE 4.—Estimated soil properties

Soil series and map symbols	Depth to—		Depth from surface (typical profile)	Classification		
	Hardpan or bedrock	Seasonal high water table		Dominant USDA texture	Unified	AASHO
Gorzell: GRE, GSC-----	<i>Ft.</i> >5	<i>Ft.</i> (1)	<i>In.</i> 0-8 8-30 30-46	Gravelly loam----- Gravelly clay loam----- Very gravelly loamy sand-----	SM or SC SC GP-GM or GM	A-2 or A-4 A-2 or A-6 A-1 or A-2
*Hapgood: HAE, HDG, HF, HG, HH, H1. For Home Camp part of HF, see Home Camp series. For Snag part of HG and H1, see Snag series. For Newlands part of HH and H1, see Newlands series.	>3.3	(1)	0-5 5-50 50	Stony fine sandy loam----- Gravelly fine sandy loam----- Fractured tuff.	SM or SC SM or SC	A-2 A-2
Hart Camp----- Mapped only as a part of the Powley-Espil association.	0.8-1.7	(1)	0-3 3-13 13	Fine sandy loam----- Sandy clay loam and gravelly sandy clay loam. Tuff bedrock.	SM SC	A-2 or A-4 A-2 or A-6
*Hartig: HK----- For Hapgood part of this unit, see Hapgood series.	1.7-3.3	(1)	0-7 7-21 21-32 32	Gravelly loam----- Gravelly sandy loam----- Gravelly and cobbly sandy loam. Hard tuff.	GM SM SM	A-2 or A-4 A-2 A-2
Home Camp: HL, HME, HMF----- For Hapgood part of HL, see Hapgood series. For Newlands part of HME and HMF, see Newlands series.	1.7-3.3	(1)	0-8 8-18 18-27 27-36 36	Stony and gravelly loam----- Gravelly sandy clay loam----- Gravelly clay----- Gravelly sandy clay loam----- Tuff.	GM GC SC or CL SC	A-2 or A-4 A-4 or A-6 A-6 A-2 or A-4
Hovey: Hn, Ho-----	>5	2-3	0-60	Silty clay loam-----	CL or MH	A-7
*Hussa: HrA, HrB, HvA-----	>5	2-4	0-12 12-23 23-30 30-60	Loam or clay loam----- Clay loam----- Sandy clay loam----- Clay loam and silty clay-----	CL or ML CL SC or CL CL	A-4 or A-6 A-6 or A-7 A-6 A-6 or A-7
HsA, Hz----- For Couch part of Hz, see Couch series.	>5	2-4	0-12 12-23 23-30 30-60	Loam or clay loam----- Clay loam----- Sandy clay loam----- Clay loam and silty clay loam-----	CL or ML CL SC or CL CL	A-4 or A-6 A-6 or A-7 A-6 A-6 or A-7
HuA, HwA-----	>5	2-4	0-12 12-23 23-42 42-60	Loam or clay loam----- Clay loam----- Sandy clay loam----- Clay-----	CL or ML CL SC or CL CH	A-4 or A-6 A-6 or A-7 A-6 A-7
HxB, HyB-----	>5	1-2	0-12 12-23 23-30 30-60	Loam or clay loam----- Clay loam----- Sandy clay loam----- Clay loam-----	CL or ML CL SC or CL CL	A-4 or A-6 A-6 or A-7 A-6 A-6 or A-7

See footnotes at end of table.

significant to engineering—Continued

Coarse fraction greater than 3 inches	Percentage less than 3 inches passing sieve—				Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Salinity	Shrink-swell potential	Frost-heave potential
	No. 4 (4.7 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.42 mm.)	No. 200 (0.074 mm.)						
<i>Pct.</i>					<i>In./hr.</i>	<i>In./in. of soil</i>	<i>pH</i>			
0-20	60-70	50-60	40-55	30-40	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.16	6.5-8.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0-10	60-70	50-60	40-55	30-40	0.2-0.6	0.15-0.16	8.0-8.8	None to low--	Moderate-----	High.
0-20	40-60	30-50	15-30	5-15	6.3-20.0	0.04-0.05	8.5-9.0	None to low--	Low-----	Low.
0-30	60-70	50-60	35-50	20-30	0.6-2.0	0.14-0.16	6.0-6.5	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0-10	60-70	50-60	35-50	20-30	0.6-2.0	0.14-0.16	6.5-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	80-90	70-80	50-70	30-45	0.60-2.0	0.14-0.16	6.0-6.5	None-----	Low-----	High.
0	70-80	60-70	50-60	20-40	0.20-0.6	0.15-0.17	6.0-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0-5	60-70	55-65	45-60	30-50	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.16	6.0-6.5	None-----	Low-----	High.
0-5	60-70	55-65	30-45	15-25	0.6-2.0	0.14-0.16	6.5-7.0	None-----	Low-----	Moderate.
0-15	60-70	55-65	30-45	15-25	0.6-2.0	0.14-0.16	6.5-7.0	None-----	Low-----	Moderate.
15-25	60-70	55-65	45-60	30-50	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.16	6.0-6.5	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0-10	60-70	55-65	50-65	40-50	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.17	6.5-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0-10	70-80	60-70	55-70	40-65	0.2-0.6	0.14-0.16	6.5-7.0	None-----	High-----	Moderate.
0-10	70-80	60-70	50-60	20-40	0.2-0.6	0.14-0.16	6.5-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	95-100	75-85	0.06-0.2	0.17-0.18	8.3-8.8	None to moderate.	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.18	8.5-8.8	Low to none--	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-80	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.6	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	80-90	35-55	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.3	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-80	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.3	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.18	8.5-8.8	Low to moderate.	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-80	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.6	Low to moderate.	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	80-90	35-55	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.3	Low-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-80	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.3	Low-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.18	8.5-8.8	Low to none--	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-80	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.6	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	80-90	35-55	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.3	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	75-95	<0.06	0.14-0.15	8.0-8.3	None-----	High-----	Moderate.
0	100	100	85-95	60-75	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.18	8.5-8.8	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-80	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.6	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	80-90	35-55	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.3	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-80	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	8.0-8.3	None-----	Moderate-----	High.

TABLE 4.—Estimated soil properties

Soil series and map symbols	Depth to—		Depth from surface (typical profile)	Classification		
	Hardpan or bedrock	Seasonal high water table		Dominant USDA texture	Unified	AASHO
Jesse Camp: JcA, JcB, JeA	<i>Ft.</i> >5	<i>Ft.</i> (1)	<i>In.</i> 0-3	Silt loam	ML or CL	A-4 or A-6
			3-10	Very fine sandy loam	ML or CL	A-4 or A-6
			10-60	Silt loam	ML or CL	A-4 or A-6
Karlo: KAB	1. 7-3. 3	(1)	0-40 40	Clay Basalt.	CH	A-7
Kising: Kr	>5	3-5	0-12	Fine sandy loam	SM or ML	A-4
			12-38	Silty clay loam	CL or CH	A-6 or A-7
			38	Loam	ML or CL	A-4 or A-6
Ks	>5	1-2	0-12	Fine sandy loam	SM or ML	A-4
			12-38	Silty clay loam	CL or CH	A-6 or A-7
			38	Loam	ML or CL	A-4 or A-6
Langston Mapped only in association with Old Camp soils.	>4	(1)	0-7 7-16	Gravelly sandy loam Sandy clay loam and gravelly sandy clay loam.	SM SC	A-1 or A-2 A-2 or A-6
			16-54	Very gravelly sand	SW-SM or SP-SM	A-1
*Lolak: LK, Lm, LN For Zorravista part of LN, see Zorravista series.	>5	4 4-5	0-4	Silty clay and silty clay loam	CH	A-7
			4-60	Silty clay and clay	CH	A-7
Longval: LOC	1. 7-3. 3	(1)	0-15	Fine sandy loam	SM	A-2 or A-4
			15-34	Gravelly fine sandy loam	SM	A-2 or A-4
			34	Weathered basalt.		
Lyonman: LYE, LYF	>3. 3	(1)	0-13 13-34 34-48	Cobbly loam Cobbly clay loam Clay loam	ML CL CL	A-4 A-6 A-6
Madeline: MAD, MAF	0. 8-1. 7	(1)	0-2 2-8 8-14 14	Very stony loam Sandy clay loam Sandy clay and gravelly clay Basalt.	ML or CL SC SC	A-4 or A-6 A-2 or A-6 A-2 or A-6
Marsh: Mh Properties variable.	>5	(2)				
Mascamp: MLC	0. 8-1. 7	(1)	0-7 7-15 15	Very cobbly and gravelly sandy loam. Very cobbly and gravelly sandy clay loam. Tuff.	SM or SC SC	A-2 or A-6 A-2 or A-6

See footnotes at end of table.

significant to engineering—Continued

Coarse fraction greater than 3 inches	Percentage less than 3 inches passing sieve—				Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Salinity	Shrink-swell potential	Frost-heave potential
	No. 4 (4.7 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.42 mm.)	No. 200 (0.074 mm.)						
Pct. 0	100	100	90-100	70-90	In./hr. 0.6-2.0	In./in. of soil 0.17-0.18	pH 8.0-8.3	Low to moderate.	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	85-95	50-65	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.17	8.3-8.5	Low to moderate.	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	90-100	70-90	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.18	8.5-8.8	Low to moderate.	Moderate-----	High.
5-20	100	100	90-100	75-95	0.06-0.20	0.14-0.16	7.0-8.3	None-----	High-----	Moderate.
0	100	100	70-85	40-55	0.6-2.0	0.14-0.16	9.0-9.6	Moderate to high.	Low-----	High.
0	100	100	95-100	75-85	0.06-0.2	0.17-0.18	8.4-9.6	Moderate to high.	Moderate-----	High.
0	90-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.17	8.3-9.0	Low to moderate.	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	70-85	40-55	0.6-2.0	0.14-0.16	9.0-9.6	Moderate to high.	Low-----	High.
0	100	100	95-100	75-85	0.06-0.2	0.17-0.18	8.4-9.6	Moderate to high.	Moderate-----	High.
0	90-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.17	8.3-9.0	Low to moderate.	Moderate-----	High.
0-10	80-90	70-80	40-55	20-30	2.0-6.3	0.12-0.13	6.5-7.0	None-----	Low-----	Moderate.
0-5	80-90	70-80	50-70	30-50	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.18	6.5-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0-10	60-70	50-60	25-40	5-10	>20.0	0.05-0.06	7.0-8.5	Low to none--	Low-----	Low.
0	100	100	95-100	85-95	<0.06	0.16-0.17	9.0-9.6	Moderate to very high.	High-----	Moderate.
0	100	100	90-100	80-95	<0.06	0.15-0.16	9.0-9.6	Moderate to very high.	High-----	Moderate.
0-5	90-100	80-90	55-75	30-50	2.0-6.3	0.14-0.15	5.0-6.0	None-----	Low-----	High.
0-15	70-80	60-70	40-60	25-40	2.0-6.3	0.13-0.14	5.0-6.0	None-----	Low-----	High.
15-40	100	90-100	75-95	55-75	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.18	6.0-6.5	None-----	Low-----	High.
25-40	100	90-100	80-100	60-80	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.17	5.5-6.2	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
5-15	100	90-100	80-100	60-80	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.17	5.5-6.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
15-25	90-100	80-90	70-85	50-70	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.17	6.5-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
5-10	90-100	80-90	65-80	30-50	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.17	6.5-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
5-10	80-90	70-80	60-75	30-50	0.06-0.2	0.16-0.17	6.5-7.0	None-----	High-----	Moderate.
25-40	90-100	80-90	50-60	25-40	2.0-6.3	0.08-0.11	6.5-7.0	None-----	Low-----	High.
25-40	70-80	60-70	50-60	20-40	0.2-0.6	0.08-0.11	6.5-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated soil properties*

Soil series and map symbols	Depth to—		Depth from surface (typical profile)	Classification		
	Hardpan or bedrock	Seasonal high water table		Dominant USDA texture	Unified	AASHO
*McConnel: MMB, MNA, MO----- Badland part of MO too variable to rate.	<i>Ft.</i> >5	<i>Ft.</i> (1)	<i>In.</i> 0-12 12-34 34-48	Sandy loam and gravelly fine sandy loam. Very gravelly loamy sand----- Very gravelly sand-----	SM or SC GP-GM or GM GW or GP	A-2 or A-4 A-1 A-1
Mendeboure----- Mapped only in association with Rubble land.	1. 7-3. 3	(1)	0-3 3-31 31	Very stony loam----- Very stony clay and light clay. Andesite.	SC SC or CL	A-4 or A-6 A-6
*Mosquet: MS----- For Home Camp part of this unit, see Home Camp series.	0. 5-2	(1)	0-2 2-9 9-14 14	Very stony fine sandy loam----- Cobbly and gravelly clay loam and clay. Basalt with clay in fractures----- Basalt.	SM or SC SC or CL	A-2 or A-4
Nevador: NdA, NdB, NeA, NeB-----	>5	(1)	0-5 5-18 18-36 36-60	Fine sandy loam----- Clay loam----- Sandy loam----- Loamy sand-----	SM or ML CL SM or ML SM	A-4 A-6 A-4 or A-2 A-2
*Newlands: NH----- For Hapgood part of this unit, see Hapgood series.	2. 3-5. 0	(1)	0-8 8-45 45	Loam----- Clay loam----- Andesite.	SC or CL CL	A-4 or A-6 A-6
*Ninemile: NK----- For Karlo part of this unit, see Karlo series.	0. 8-1. 7	(1)	0-2 2-14 14	Extremely cobbly loam----- Clay----- Basalt.	SC or CL CL or CH	A-4 or A-6 A-6 or A-7
*Old Camp: OC, OG----- For Langston part of OG, see Langston series.	0. 8-1. 7	(1)	0-2 2-14 14	Gravelly loam----- Stony, cobbly and gravelly clay loam. Basalt.	SC or CL GC	A-4 or A-6 A-2
*Olson: OS----- Badland part of this unit too variable to rate.	0. 8-1. 7	(1)	0-4 4-13 13-21 21-44	Fine sandy loam----- Gravelly sandy clay loam----- Indurated silica-cemented hardpan. Gravelly loamy sand-----	SM SC or GC	A-2 or A-4 A-6
Pegler----- Mapped only in association with Disabel and Vylach soils.	0. 7-1. 1	(1)	0-2 2-9 9	Fine sandy loam----- Gravelly clay loam----- Fractured tuff.	SM or SC SC or CL	A-2 or A-4 A-6
Playas: PA----- Properties variable.	>5	(6)				
*Powley: PGC, PH, PM----- For Espil part of PH, see Espil series. For Mascamp part of PM, see Mascamp series.	1. 4-1. 7	(1)	0-9 9-11 11-19 19-32	Fine sandy loam----- Sandy clay loam----- Clay----- Indurated silica-cemented hardpan.	SC or SM SC CH	A-2 or A-6 A-6 or A-2 A-7

See footnotes at end of table.

significant to engineering—Continued

Coarse fraction greater than 3 inches	Percentage less than 3 inches passing sieve—				Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Salinity	Shrink-swell potential	Frost-heave potential
	No. 4 (4.7 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.42 mm.)	No. 200 (0.074 mm.)						
Pct. 0	80-90	70-80	50-70	30-45	In./hr. 2.0-6.3	In./in. of soil 0.15-0.17	pH 8.0-8.5	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0-5	40-50	30-40	15-30	5-15	6.3-20.0	0.05-0.06	8.5-9.0	None-----	Low-----	Low.
0-5	40-50	30-40	15-30	0-5	>20.0	0.04-0.05	8.5-9.0	Low to moderate.	Low-----	Low.
30-50 20-40	70-80 70-80	60-70 60-70	50-65 55-70	35-50 40-55	0.6-2.0 0.06-0.2	0.15-0.16 0.16-0.17	6.0-6.5 6.5-7.0	None----- None-----	Moderate----- Moderate to high.	High. High.
15-20 3-5	80-90 70-80	70-80 60-70	50-70 55-70	30-45 45-65	0.6-2.0 0.06-0.2	0.14-0.15 0.15-0.16	6.5-7.0 6.0-6.5	None----- None-----	Moderate----- Moderate to high.	High. High.
0	100	95-100	65-85	35-55	2.0-6.3	0.14-0.15	6.5-7.0	None-----	Low-----	High.
0	100	95-100	85-100	65-80	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	7.0-8.5	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	95-100	75-90	35-55	2.0-6.3	0.14-0.15	8.0-8.5	None-----	Low-----	High.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated soil properties*

Soil series and map symbols	Depth to—		Depth from surface (typical profile)	Classification		
	Hardpan or bedrock	Seasonal high water table		Dominant USDA texture	Unified	AASHO
Raglan: RAB, RgA-----	<i>Fl.</i> >5	<i>Fl.</i> (1)	<i>In.</i> 0-6 6-13 13-61	Very fine sandy loam and sandy clay loam. Sandy clay loam----- Very fine sandy loam-----	SC or CL SC or CL ML	A-4 or A-6 A-6 A-4
Riverwash: RH----- Properties variable.	>5	(7)				
Rock outcrop. Mapped only in undifferentiated group with Rubble land. Properties variable.						
*Rubble land: RM, RN, RR. Properties variable. For Home Camp part of RM, see Home Camp series. For Mendeboure part of RN, see Mendeboure series. Rock outcrop part of RR too variable to rate.						
Schamp: SCE-----	3.3-5.0	(1)	0-8 8-32 32-43 43-61	Clay loam----- Clay----- Sandy clay loam----- Extremely cobbly and stony sandy loam.	CL CH SC SC	A-6 A-7 A-2 or A-6 A-2
Simpson: SdB, SGC, SmA-----	>5	(1)	0-3 3-23 23-31 31-48	Sandy loam----- Sandy clay loam or clay----- Sandy loam----- Loamy sand and very gravelly sand.	SM SC or CL SM GW-GM	A-2 A-2 or A-6 A-2 A-1
Snag: SNF-----	3.3-5.0	(1)	0-10 10-44 44	Stony fine sandy loam----- Very stony fine sandy loam----- Basalt.	SM SM	A-2 or A-4 A-2 or A-4
Surprise: SrA, SrB, SrC-----	>5	(1)	0-45 45-67	Gravelly sandy loam----- Very gravelly sandy loam-----	SM GM	A-2 A-1 or A-2
*Survyva: SUB2, SV----- For Zorravista part of SV, see Zorravista series.	>5	(1)	0-1 1-7 7-11 11-34	Fine sandy loam----- Clay----- Very gravelly sandy clay loam----- Very gravelly sand-----	SM or ML CH GC GP-GM	A-4 A-7 A-2 A-1
Survyva, hardpan variant: SYB2-----	0.8-1.5	(1)	0-1 1-11 11-25 25-29 29-44	Fine sandy loam----- Sandy clay loam----- Silica-cemented hardpan----- Silt loam----- Loamy sand-----	SM or ML SC or CL ML or CL SM	A-4 A-2 or A-6 A-4 or A-6 A-2 or A-1

See footnotes at end of table.

significant to engineering—Continued

Coarse fraction greater than 3 inches	Percentage less than 3 inches passing sieve—				Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Salinity	Shrink-swell potential	Frost-heave potential
	No. 4 (4.7 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.42 mm.)	No. 200 (0.074 mm.)						
Pct. 0	100	100	70-80	40-55	In./hr. 2.0-6.3	In./in. of soil 0.14-0.16	pH 9.0-9.5	Low-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	80-90	35-55	0.2-0.6	0.14-0.16	9.0-9.5	High-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	85-95	50-65	0.2-0.6	0.15-0.17	9.0-9.5	Very high-----	Low-----	High.
5-10	90-100	85-95	75-95	60-75	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	7.0-7.5	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
5-10	90-100	85-95	75-95	65-90	0.2-0.6	0.14-0.16	7.0-8.3	None-----	High-----	Moderate.
10-15	80-90	75-85	60-75	25-50	0.2-0.6	0.14-0.16	8.8-9.3	Low-----	Moderate-----	High.
15-60	60-70	50-60	30-40	15-25	0.6-2.0	0.06-0.07	8.8-9.3	Low-----	Moderate-----	Low.
0	80-100	75-85	45-60	20-35	2.0-6.3	0.11-0.13	6.0-6.8	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	90-100	85-95	70-90	40-60	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.16	6.7-7.2	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	80-90	75-85	45-60	20-35	2.0-6.3	0.11-0.13	6.8-7.2	None-----	Low-----	High.
0-5	40-50	30-40	15-30	5-10	6.3-20.0	0.04-0.05	7.0-8.3	None-----	Low-----	Low.
10-25	80-90	75-85	50-70	30-50	2.0-6.3	0.14-0.15	5.5-6.0	None-----	Low-----	High.
25-40	80-90	75-85	50-70	30-50	2.0-6.3	0.12-0.14	5.5-6.0	None-----	Low-----	High.
0	60-70	55-65	30-45	15-25	2.0-6.3	0.11-0.13	6.5-7.0	None-----	Low-----	Moderate.
0-5	40-60	35-45	20-30	10-20	6.3-20.0	0.04-0.06	6.5-7.0	None-----	Low-----	Low.
0	90-100	90-100	60-85	35-55	2.0-6.3	0.14-0.15	9.0-9.5	Moderate-----	Low-----	High.
0	90-100	90-100	80-100	70-95	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.16	9.0-9.6	Moderate-----	High-----	Moderate.
0	40-50	35-45	30-40	10-25	0.2-0.6	0.07-0.08	9.0-9.6	Moderate-----	Moderate-----	Moderate.
0	40-50	30-40	15-30	5-10	>20.0	0.04-0.05	8.6-9.4	Moderate-----	Low-----	Low.
0	90-100	90-100	60-85	35-55	2.0-6.3	0.14-0.15	9.0-9.6	High-----	Low-----	High.
0	90-100	90-100	70-90	30-55	0.2-0.6	0.15-0.16	9.0-9.6	High-----	Moderate-----	High.
					<0.06					
0	100	100	90-100	70-90	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.18	9.0-9.5	High-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	90-100	90-100	45-75	15-25	6.3-20.0	0.06-0.08	9.0-9.5	High-----	Low-----	Low.

TABLE 4.—Estimated soil properties

Soil series and map symbols	Depth to—		Depth from surface (typical profile)	Classification		
	Hardpan or bedrock	Seasonal high water table		Dominant USDA texture	Unified	AASHO
*Toney: TN..... For Ninemile part of this unit, see Ninemile series.	Fl. 1. 7-3. 3	Fl. (1)	In. 0-4 4-23 23	Extremely cobbly silt loam..... Clay..... Pumiceous tuff.	ML or CL CH	A-4 or A-6 A-7
Tourn: TOC.....	1. 7-3. 3	(1)	0-8 8-15 15-26 26	Stony loam..... Fine sandy loam..... Sandy clay loam..... Weathered tuff.	ML SC or SM SC	A-4 A-4 A-2 or A-6
*Vylach: VP, VY..... For Pegler part of these units, see Pegler series.	0. 8-1. 7	(1)	0-3 3-10 10-20 20	Fine sandy loam..... Sandy clay loam..... Strongly cemented silica hardpan. Fractured tuff.	SC or SM SC or CL	A-4 A-2 or A-6
*Waca: WAE, WAF, WAG, WD, WE..... For Hapgood part of WD, see Hapgood series. For Snag part of WE, see Snag series.	1. 7-3. 3	(1)	0-3 3-20 20-30 30	Stony fine sandy loam..... Gravelly sandy loam..... Very gravelly coarse sandy loam. Basalt.	SM or ML GM or SM GM	A-4 A-1 A-1
Waca, shallow variant: WFF.....	0. 8-1. 7	(1)	0-19 19	Very gravelly sandy loam..... Fractured andesite.	GM or GP-GM	A-1
Weimer: Wm, Wp..... Ws.....	>5 >5	⁸ 0-3 ⁸ 0-3	0-60 0-60	Clay..... Clay.....	CH CH	A-7 A-7
Welch: WvB.....	>5	⁷ 1. 5-3	0-60	Silty clay loam.....	CL or CII	A-6 or A-7
*Zorravista: ZoC, ZR..... For Couch part of ZR, see Couch series.	>5	(1)	0-60	Fine sand.....	SM	A-2

¹ No evidence of water table in profile.² Seasonally ponded.³ Mapping unit Cv seasonally ponded.⁴ Variable; at surface in some years.⁵ Ponded most of the year.⁶ Intermittently ponded.⁷ Overflowed.⁸ Ponded for short periods.

significant to engineering—Continued

Coarse fraction greater than 3 inches	Percentage less than 3 inches passing sieve—				Permeability	Available water capacity	Reaction	Salinity	Shrink-swell potential	Frost-heave potential
	No. 4 (4.7 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.42 mm.)	No. 200 (0.074 mm.)						
Pct. 30-50 5-10	90-100 90-100	85-95 85-95	75-95 75-95	60-85 65-90	0.6-2.0 <0.06	0.08-0.10 0.14-0.16	6.5-7.0 6.5-8.3	None----- None-----	Moderate----- High-----	High. Moderate.
5-25 0 0	90-100 90-100 90-100	85-90 85-90 85-90	70-85 60-75 70-80	50-70 35-50 30-50	0.6-2.0 0.6-2.0 0.6-2.0	0.15-0.16 0.14-0.15 0.14-0.16	6.0-6.5 6.0-6.5 6.0-6.5	None----- None----- None-----	Low----- Moderate----- Moderate-----	High. High. High.
0 0	90-100 90-100	90-100 90-100	60-85 70-90	35-50 30-55	2.0-6.3 0.2-0.6 <0.06	0.14-0.16 0.14-0.16	8.3-8.5 8.0-8.3	Low----- Low-----	Moderate----- Moderate-----	High. High.
10-30 5-15 0-15	90-100 60-70 30-50	90-100 55-60 25-35	60-85 35-40 15-25	35-55 15-25 10-15	2.0-6.3 2.0-6.3 6.3-20.0	0.13-0.15 0.10-0.12 0.05-0.06	5.0-6.0 5.0-6.0 5.0-6.0	None----- None----- None-----	Low----- Low----- Low-----	High. Moderate. Low.
0-10	30-50	25-35	15-25	10-15	6.3-20.0	0.05-0.06	5.0-6.0	None-----	Low-----	Low.
0 0	100 100	100 100	90-100 90-100	75-95 75-95	<0.06 <0.06	0.14-0.16 0.14-0.16	7.2-8.8 7.5-8.8	None----- Moderate-----	High----- High-----	Moderate. Moderate.
0	100	100	95-100	70-85	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	6.2-7.0	None-----	Moderate-----	High.
0	100	100	65-80	20-35	>20.0	0.06-0.07	8.0-8.3	Low-----	Low-----	Moderate.

TABLE 5.—*Interpretations of*

[An asterisk in the first column indicates that at least one mapping unit in the series is made up of two or more kinds of soil. The soils in referring to other series that appear

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
Badland: BA-----	Variable-----	Variable-----	Variable-----	Variable-----	Variable-----
*Bicondoa: Ec, Bd----- For Kising part of Bd, see Kising series.	Unsuited: mostly CH material.	Unsuited: mostly CH material.	Poor: high shrink-swell potential; sea- sonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet.	Severe: slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet.	Severe: sea- sonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet.
Bidwell: BeA, BeB-----	Unsuited: mostly CL and GC or SC ma- terial; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Unsuited: mostly CL and GC or SC ma- terial; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Fair above a depth of 32 inches: mostly CL material. Good below a depth of 32 inches: mostly GC or SC material.	Severe: moder- ately slow permeability.	Moderate: clay loam texture; gravelly sub- stratum.
*Bluebell: BHE, BHF----- For Hapgood part of these units, see Hapgood series.	Unsuited: mostly CL material; bed- rock at a depth of 1.7 to 3 feet.	Unsuited: mostly CL material; bed- rock at a depth of 1.7 to 3 feet.	Fair: mostly very stony CL material above bedrock.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3 feet; slopes of more than 15 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3 feet; slopes of more than 15 percent.
Boulder Lake: Bo-----	Unsuited: mostly CH material.	Unsuited: mostly CH material.	Poor: mostly CH material; seasonally ponded.	Severe: very slow permea- bility; seasonally ponded.	Severe: clay texture; seasonally ponded.
Bregar: BRC-----	Unsuited: mostly GM or GC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.	Poor: mostly GM or GC ma- terial; bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.	Poor: mostly GM or GC ma- terial; bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.
Buntingville: BuA, BuB-----	Unsuited: mostly CL material.	Unsuited: mostly CL material.	Poor: mostly CL material; high potential for frost action.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 3 to 4 feet.	Moderate: sea- sonal high water table at a depth of 3 to 4 feet; clay loam texture.
Campone: CAC, CCB-----	Unsuited: mostly SC and GC material.	Unsuited above a depth of 20 inches: mostly SC ma- terial. Poor below a depth of 20 inches: mostly GC material.	Fair: mostly SC and GC mate- rial; somewhat poorly drained.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 3 to 5 feet.	Severe: very gravelly ma- terial below a depth of 20 inches.

engineering properties

such mapping units may have different properties and limitations, and for this reason it is necessary to follow carefully the instructions for in the first column of the table]

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Variable-----	Variable-----	Variable-----	Variable-----	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: high shrink-swell potential; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet.	Severe: high shrink-swell potential; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet.	Clayey material; high shrink-swell potential; poor compaction characteristics.	Slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet; saline.	Slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet; saline.
Moderate: moderate shrink-swell potential.	Severe: mostly CL material; high potential for frost action.	Moderately rapid permeability in substratum; moderately slow permeability in subsoil.	Fairly good stability and compaction characteristics; low compacted permeability; good resistance to piping.	Not applicable-----	Moderate available water capacity; unit EeB has slopes of 2 to 5 percent.
Severe: very stony material; slopes of more than 15 percent.	Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent; mostly CL material.	Slopes restrict storage capacity; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3 feet.	Very stony CL material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3 feet.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: high shrink-swell potential; seasonally ponded.	Severe: mostly CH material; high shrink-swell potential; seasonally ponded.	All features favorable.	CII material; high shrink-swell potential; poor compaction characteristics.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.	Slopes restrict storage capacity; bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.	Mostly GM and GC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 1 foot.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Moderate: moderate shrink-swell potential.	Moderate: somewhat poorly drained; moderate shrink-swell	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 3 to 4 feet; moderately slow	Mostly CL material; fair to good stability; fair to good compaction	Moderately slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a	Moderately slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a

TABLE 5.—*Interpretations of*

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
*Catnip: CK----- For Ninemile part of this unit, see Ninemile series.	Unsuited: mostly CH material.	Unsuited: mostly CH material.	Poor: mostly CH material.	Severe: very slow permeability; bedrock at a depth of less than 40 inches.	Severe: clay material; bedrock at a depth of less than 40 inches.
Couch: Cm, Cn-----	Unsuited: mostly fine-grained material.	Unsuited: mostly fine-grained material.	Poor above a depth of 22 inches: mostly CL and CH material. Fair at a depth of 22 to 40 inches: mostly SM or ML material.	Moderate for unit Cm: moderate permeability below a depth of 22 inches. Severe for unit Cn: very slow permeability below a depth of 40 inches.	Moderate: clay loam texture.
Crutcher: CR, CS-----	Unsuited: mostly CL and CH material.	Unsuited: mostly CL and CH material.	Poor: mostly CL and CH material; moderate to high shrink-swell potential.	Severe: slow permeability.	Severe: silty clay below a depth of 36 inches.
Cummings: Cu-----	Unsuited: mostly CL or CH material.	Unsuited: mostly CL or CH material.	Poor: mostly CL or CH material; moderate shrink-swell potential; seasonally ponded.	Severe: seasonally ponded; moderately slow permeability.	Severe: seasonally ponded.
Cummings, clay subsoil variant: Cv, Cw.	Unsuited: mostly CL and CH material.	Unsuited: mostly CL and CH material.	Poor: mostly CL and CH material; high shrink-swell potential; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Severe: slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet; clay below a depth of 15 inches.
Dangberg, cold variant: D-----	Unsuited:	Unsuited:	Poor: mostly CL and CH material.	Severe: hard-	Severe: hard-

engineering properties—Continued

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Severe: CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	Severe: CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	Slopes up to 9 percent may restrict capacity; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Mostly CH material; fair to poor stability; fair to good compaction characteristics; high shrink-swell potential.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Moderate: moderate shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action.	Severe: mostly CL material; high potential for frost action.	Moderately slow permeability.	Mostly CL, SM, or ML material; fair to poor stability; moderate to low compacted permeability.	Moderately slow permeability; saline; unit C _h is underlain by clay at a depth of 40 inches; seasonal high water table at a depth of 6 to 7 feet.	Slow intake rate; moderately slow permeability; saline.
Severe: moderate to high shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action.	Severe: mostly CL and CH material; moderate to high shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action.	All features favorable.	Mostly CL and CH material; fair to poor stability; low compacted permeability; moderate to high shrink-swell potential.	Not applicable-----	Slow permeability; slow intake rate; saline.
Severe: seasonally ponded.	Severe: seasonally ponded; mostly CL or CH material; high potential for frost action.	Seasonally ponded; moderately slow permeability.	Mostly CL or CH material; fair to poor stability; low compacted permeability.	Seasonally ponded; moderately slow permeability.	Seasonally ponded; slow intake rate.
Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet; mostly CL and CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet; mostly CL and CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Mostly CL and CH material; fair to poor stability; low compacted permeability; high shrink-swell potential.	Slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.
Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; CL and CH material; moderate to high shrink-swell potential; hardpan at a depth of 1.3 to 2.3 feet.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; hardpan at a depth of 1.3 to 2.3 feet; mostly CL and CH material.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; hardpan at a depth of 1.3 to 2.3 feet.	Mostly CL and CH material; fair to poor stability; low compacted permeability.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; hardpan at a depth of 1.3 to 2.3 feet; saline.	Very slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; hardpan at a depth of 1.3 to 2.3 feet; saline.

TABLE 5.—*Interpretations of*

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—		Soil limitations for—	
	Ground	Deep cut	Surface L.	Shallow

engineering properties—Continued

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Severe: CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	Severe: CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	All features favorable.	Mostly CH material; fair to poor stability; fair to poor compaction characteristics; low compacted permeability; high shrink-swell potential.	Drainage required for reclamation; slow permeability; saline.	Slow permeability; saline.
Slight for units DrB, DtC, and Du. Severe for units DrE, DrF, and DsE: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Slight for units DrB, DtC, and Du. Severe for units DrE, DrF, and DsE: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Rapid permeability; slopes in units DrB, DtC, DrE, DrF, and DsE restrict storage capacity.	Mostly GP, GM, or GP-GM material; fair stability; high to moderate compacted permeability.	Not applicable-----	Low available water capacity for units DrB and Du; rapid permeability.
Severe: hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.7 to 1.2 feet.	Severe: hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.7 to 1.2 feet.	Hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.7 to 1.2 feet; slopes limit storage capacity.	Mostly SM, SC, or CH material at a depth of 0.7 to 1.2 feet; fair stability; low compacted permeability.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: high shrink-swell potential; indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet.	Severe: mostly CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	Slopes of up to 9 percent limit storage capacity.	Mostly CH material; fair to poor stability; fair to poor compaction characteristics; high shrink-swell potential.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: high potential for frost action; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet.	Severe: high potential for frost action; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet; moderately rapid permeability.	Mostly SM material; fair stability; moderate compacted permeability; poor resistance to piping.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet; moderately rapid permeability unit Ft has slow permeability; below a depth of about 40 inches.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet; unit Ft has slow permeability below a depth of about 40 inches.
Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Slopes restrict capacity; moderate permeability in material over bedrock.	Mostly SM or SC material; includes some very cobbly material; fair stability; low to moderate compacted permeability; fair resistance to piping.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.

TABLE 5.—*Interpretations of*

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
Gorzell: GRE, GSC-----	Poor: SM or SC material above a depth of about 30 inches; GP-GM or GM material below a depth of 30 inches.	Fair: GP-GM or GM material below a depth of 30 inches.	Poor: mostly SM, SC, and GP-GM or GM material; high potential for frost action.	Severe: moderately slow permeability; unit GRE has slopes of more than 15 percent.	Severe: very gravelly material; unit GRE has slopes of more than 15 percent.
*Hapgood: HAE, HDG, HF, HG, HH, HI. For Home Camp part of HF, see Home Camp series. For Snag part of HG and HI, see Snag series. For Newlands part of HH and HI, see Newlands series.	Poor: mostly SM or SC material; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Unsuited: mostly SM or SC material; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Poor: mostly SM or SC material; moderate shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action; bedrock at a depth of 3.3 to 5 feet.	Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent.
Hart Camp----- Mapped only as a part of the Powley-Espil association.	Unsuited: mostly SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Unsuited: mostly SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Poor: mostly SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.
*Hartig: HK----- For Hapgood part of this unit, see Hapgood series.	Poor: mostly SM material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Unsuited: mostly SM material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Fair: mostly cobbly SM material; moderate potential for frost action.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet; slopes of more than 15 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet; slopes of more than 15 percent.
*Home Camp: HL, HME, HMF. For Hapgood part of HL, see Hapgood series. For Newlands part of HME and HMF, see Newlands series.	Unsuited: mostly GC and SC or CL material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Unsuited: mostly GC and SC or CL material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Fair for units HL and HME: mostly SC material; slopes of 5 to 30 percent. Poor for unit HMF: slopes of 30 to 50 percent.	Severe: most slopes are more than 15 percent; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Severe: most slopes are more than 15 percent; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.
Hovey: Hn, Ho-----	Unsuited: mostly CL or MH material.	Unsuited: mostly CL or MH material.	Poor: mostly CL or MH material; seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 3 feet.	Severe: slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 3 feet.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 3 feet.

engineering properties—Continued

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Moderate for unit GSC: slopes of 5 to 9 percent. Severe for unit GRE: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Moderate for unit GSC: slopes of 5 to 9 percent. Severe for unit GRE: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Rapid permeability below a depth of 30 inches; slopes restrict capacity.	Mostly SC material above a depth of 30 inches; fair stability; low compacted permeability. Pervious GP-GM or GM material below a depth of 30 inches.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Fractured bedrock at a depth of 3.3 to 5 feet; moder-	Mostly SM or SC material; fair stability; low to moderate com-	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.

TABLE 5.—*Interpretations of*

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
*Hussa: HrA, HrB, HsA, HuA, HvA, HwA, Hz. For Couch part of Hz, see Couch series.	Unsuited: mostly CL material.	Unsuited: mostly CL material.	Poor: mostly CL material; moderate shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 4 feet; moderately slow permea- bility.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 4 feet.
HxB, HyB-----	Unsuited: mostly CL material.	Unsuited: mostly CL material.	Poor: mostly CL material; moderate shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.
Jesse Camp: JcA, JcB, JeA--	Unsuited: mostly ML or CL material.	Unsuited: mostly ML or CL material.	Poor: mostly ML or CL material; high potential for frost action.	Moderate: moderate per- meability.	Moderate: silt loam and very fine sandy loam texture.
Karlo: KAB-----	Unsuited: mostly CH material.	Unsuited: mostly CH material.	Poor: mostly CH material; high shrink- swell potential.	Severe: slow permeability; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Severe: clay texture; bed- rock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.
Kisring: Kr, Ks-----	Unsuited: mostly fine- grained material.	Unsuited: mostly fine- grained material.	Poor: mostly CL or CH and ML or CL material high potential for frost action; moderate to high shrink- swell potential.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of less than 5 feet; slow per- meability.	Moderate for unit Kr: seasonal high water table at a depth of 3 to 5 feet. Severe for unit Ks: sea- sonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.
Langston----- Mapped only in associa- tion with Old Camp soils.	Fair: mostly SW-SM or SP-SM material below a depth of about 15 inches.	Poor: mostly SW-SM or SP-SM material below a depth of about 15 inches.	Good: mostly SW-SM or SP-SM material below a depth of about 15 inches.	Slight: all features favorable.	Severe: very gravelly sands.
*Lolak: LK, Lm, LN----- For Zorravista part of LN, see Zorravista series.	Unsuited: CH material.	Unsuited: CH material.	Poor: CH ma- terial; high shrink-swell potential; seasonal high water table at a depth of 4 to 5 feet.	Severe: very slow permea- bility; seasonal high water table at a depth of 4 to 5 feet.	Severe: clay textured mate- rial; seasonal high water table at a depth of 4 to 5 feet.

engineering properties—Continued

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Moderate: seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 4 feet; moderate shrink-swell potential.	Severe: high potential for frost action; seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 4 feet.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 4 feet.	Mostly CL material; fair stability; low compacted permeability.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 4 feet; some units saline; moderately slow permeability.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 4 feet; some units saline; moderately slow permeability.
Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Severe: high potential for frost action; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet.	Mostly CL material; fair stability; low compacted permeability.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet; moderately slow permeability.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 2 feet; moderately slow permeability.
Severe: mostly ML or CL material; moderate shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action.	Severe: mostly ML or CL material; high potential for frost action.	Moderate permeability.	Mostly ML or CL material; fair to poor stability; moderate to low compacted permeability; fair to poor resistance to piping.	Not applicable.....	Slow intake rate; low to moderate salinity.
Severe: high shrink-swell potential.	Severe: mostly CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	Bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Mostly CH material; fair to poor stability; high shrink-swell potential; high compressibility.	Not applicable.....	Not applicable.

TABLE 5.—*Interpretations of*

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
Longval: LOC-----	Poor: mostly SM material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Unsuited: SM material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Poor: SM material; high potential for frost action.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.
Lyonman: LYE, LYF-----	Unsuited: mostly CL material.	Unsuited: mostly CL material.	Poor: CL material; high potential for frost action; cobbly material; slopes mostly more than 25 percent.	Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent.	Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent.
Madeline: MAD, MAF-----	Unsuited: SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Unsuited: SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Poor: very stony SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; unit MAD has slopes of 2 to 30 percent; unit MAF has slopes of 30 to 50 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; unit MAD has slopes of 2 to 30 percent; unit MAF has slopes of 30 to 50 percent.
Marsh: Mh-----	Unsuited: ponded for most of year.	Unsuited: ponded for most of year.	Poor: ponded for most of year; variable material including organic matter.	Severe: ponded for most of year; variable material including organic matter.	Severe: ponded for most of year.
Mascamp: MLC-----	Unsuited: extremely cobbly and stony SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Unsuited: extremely cobbly and stony SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Poor: extremely cobbly and stony SC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.
*McConnel: MMB, MNA, MO. For Badland part of MO, see Badland.	Fair: GP-GM or GM and GW or GP material.	Fair to good: GP-GM or GM and GW or GP material.	Good: GP-GM or GM and GW or GP material.	Slight: all features favorable; contamination of ground water is a hazard.	Severe: very gravelly sand texture.
Mendeboure----- Mapped only in association with Rubble land.	Unsuited: very stony SC or CL material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Unsuited: very stony SC or CL material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Poor: very stony SC or CL material; slopes of 30 to 50 percent; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet; slopes of 30 to 50 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet; slopes of 30 to 50 percent; very stony material.
*Mosquet: MS----- For Home Camp part of this unit, see Home Camp series.	Unsuited: very stony SC or CL material; bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet.	Unsuited: very stony SC or CL material; bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet.	Poor: very stony SC or CL material; bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet; slopes of 5 to 30 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet; slopes of 5 to 30 percent; very stony material.

TABLE 5.—*Interpretations of*

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
Nevador: NdA, NdB, NeA, NeB.	Poor: SM material; 15 to 30 percent fines below a depth of 36 inches; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Unsuited: mostly CL and SM material; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Fair above a depth of 3 feet: mostly CL and SM or ML material; high potential for frost action. Fair below a depth of 3 feet: mostly SM material; moderate potential for frost action.	Moderate: moderate permeability below a depth of 1.5 feet; moderately rapid permeability below a depth of 3 feet; contamination of ground water is a hazard.	Severe: sandy texture below a depth of 3 feet.
*Newlands: NH----- For Hapgood part of this unit, see Hapgood series.	Unsuited: CL material; bedrock at a depth of 2.3 to 5 feet.	Unsuited: CL material; bedrock at a depth of 2.3 to 5 feet.	Poor: CL material; high potential for frost action; bedrock at a depth of 2.3 to 5 feet.	Severe: moderately slow permeability; slopes of 5 to 30 percent.	Moderate to severe: bedrock at a depth of 2.3 to 5 feet; CL material; slopes of 5 to 30 percent.
*Ninemile: NK----- For Karlo part of this unit, see Karlo series.	Unsuited: CL or CH material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Unsuited: CL or CH material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Poor: CL or CH material; high shrink-swell potential; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: very slow permeability; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.

engineering properties—Continued

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Severe: CL and SM or ML material; high potential for frost action.	Severe: mostly CL, SM or ML, and SM material; high to moderate potential for frost action.	Moderate and moderately rapid permeability below a depth of 1.5 feet.	Mostly CL, SM or ML, and SM material; fair stability; moderate compacted permeability; fair to poor resistance to piping.	Not applicable-----	Moderate available water capacity; units NdB and NeB subject to erosion because of slopes of 2 to 5 percent.
Severe: CL material; high potential for frost action; slopes of 5 to 30 percent.	Severe: CL material; high potential for frost action; slopes of 5 to 30 percent.	Slopes restrict capacity; bedrock at a depth of 2.3 to 5 feet.	CL material; fair stability; low compacted permeability; medium to high compressibility.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Slopes restrict capacity; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	CL or CH material; high shrink-swell potential; fair to poor stability; high compressibility; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Slopes restrict capacity; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Stony and cobbly GC material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: indurated hardpan at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: indurated hardpan at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; SM material below hardpan.	Indurated hardpan at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; slopes restrict capacity; rapid permeability in material below hardpan.	SC or GC material; fair stability; low compacted permeability. SM material below hardpan; fair stability; high compacted permeability.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.7 to 1.1 feet.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.7 to 1.1 feet.	Fractured bedrock at a depth of 0.7 to 1.1 feet.	SC or CL material; bedrock at a depth of 0.7 to 1.1 feet.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: intermittently ponded.	Severe: intermittently ponded; clayey and silty material.	Intermittently ponded.	Clayey and silty material; poor stability; high compressibility; fair to poor resistance to piping	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.

TABLE 5.—Interpretations of

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
*Powley: PGC, PH, PM----- For Espil part of PH, see Espil series. For Mascamp part of PM, see Mascamp series.	Unsuited: SC and CH material; indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet.	Unsuited: SC and CH material; indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet.	Poor: SC and CH material; high shrink-swell potential; indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: very slow permeability; indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet.
Raglan: RAB, RgA-----	Unsuited: ML material.	Unsuited: ML material.	Poor: ML material; high potential for frost action.	Severe: moderately slow permeability.	Slight: all features favorable.
Riverwash: RH-----	Variable-----	Variable-----	Variable-----	Severe: overflowed.	Variable-----
Rock outcrop----- Mapped only in undifferentiated group with Rubble land.	Unsuited-----	Unsuited-----	Unsuited-----	Not applicable-----	Severe: bedrock at surface.
*Rubble land: RM, RN, RR----- For Home Camp part of RM, see Home Camp series. For Mendeboure part of RN, see Mendeboure series. For Rock outcrop part of RR, see Rock outcrop.	Unsuited-----	Unsuited-----	Unsuited-----	Severe: slopes of more than 15 percent; extremely stony and bouldery.	Severe: extremely stony and bouldery.
Seaborn: SCE-----	Unsuited: CH	Unsuited: CH	Unsuited: CH		

engineering properties—Continued

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Severe: indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet.	Indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet; slopes restrict capacity.	SC and CH material; indurated hardpan at a depth of 1.4 to 1.7 feet.	Not applicable.....	Not applicable.
Severe: ML material; high potential for frost action.	Severe: ML material; high potential for frost action.	Moderately slow permeability.	ML material; poor stability; poor compaction characteristics; moderate compacted permeability; poor resistance to piping.	Not applicable.....	Slow intake rate; salinity in areas converted to irrigated cropland.
Severe: overflowed.	Severe: overflowed.	Variable.....	Variable.....	Not applicable.....	Not applicable.
Severe: bedrock at surface.	Severe: bedrock at surface.	Variable.....	Not applicable.....	Not applicable.....	Not applicable.
Severe: extremely stony and bouldery.	Severe: extremely stony and bouldery.	Variable.....	Stones and boulders good source of riprap material.	Not applicable.....	Not applicable.
Severe: high shrink-swell potential; slopes of 2 to 30 percent.	Severe: CH material; high shrink-swell potential; slopes of 2 to 30 percent.	Slopes restrict capacity.	Mostly CH and SC material; fair to poor stability; high shrink-swell potential; medium to high compressibility.	Not applicable.....	Not applicable.
Severe: SC and SM material; high potential for frost action.	Severe: SC and SM material; high potential for frost action.	Rapid permeability in material at a depth of about 2.5 feet.	Mostly SC and SM material; fair stability; medium to low compacted permeability; good to poor resistance to piping.	Not applicable.....	Moderate available water capacity units SdB and SGC are erodible because of slope.
Severe: slopes of 30 to 50 percent.	Severe: very stony SM material; high potential for frost action; slopes of 30 to 50 percent.	Slopes restrict capacity; moderately rapid permeability; bedrock at a depth of 3.3 to 5 feet.	Mostly very stony SM material; fair stability; moderate compacted permeability; poor resistance to piping.	Not applicable.....	Not applicable.

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
Surprise: SrA, SrB, SrC-----	Poor: mostly SM and GM material; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Poor source of GM material below a depth of about 3 to 4 feet; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Moderate: mostly SM material; moderate potential for frost action; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Slight: all features favorable; contamination of ground water is a hazard.	Moderate: gravelly texture.
*Survya: SUB2, SV----- For Zorravista part of SV, see Zorravista series.	Fair below a depth of about 1 foot; mostly GP-GM material; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Fair below a depth of about 1 foot; mostly GP-GM material; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Good: mostly GP-GM material; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Slight: all features favorable; contamination of ground water is a hazard.	Severe: very gravelly sand texture.
Survya, hardpan variant: SYB2.	Poor: SM material below a depth of about 2.5 feet; 15 to 25 percent fines; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Unsuited: SM material below a depth of about 2.5 feet; 15 to 25 percent fines; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Good: SM material below a depth of about 2.5 feet; stratified sand and gravel below a depth of 5 feet.	Severe: silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of about 10 to 25 inches.	Severe: silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of about 10 to 25 inches.
*Toney: TN----- For Ninemile part of this unit, see Ninemile series.	Unsuited: CH material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Unsuited: CH material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Poor: CH material; high shrink-swell potential; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Severe: very slow permeability; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Severe: clay material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.
Tourn: TOC-----	Unsuited: mostly SC material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Unsuited: mostly SC material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Poor: mostly SC material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet; moderate shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet; moderately slow permeability.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.
*Vylach: VP, VY----- For Pegler part of these units, see Pegler series.	Unsuited: mostly SC or CL material; silica-cemented hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Unsuited: mostly SC or CL material; silica-cemented hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Poor: mostly SC or CL material; high potential for frost action; silica-cemented hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: silica-cemented hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: silica-cemented hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.

engineering properties—Continued

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Moderate: moderate potential for frost action.	Moderate: moderate potential for frost action.	Moderately rapid permeability.	Mostly SM material; fair stability; moderate compacted permeability; poor resistance to piping.	Not applicable-----	Moderate available water capacity; units SrB and SrC are erodible because of slope.
Slight: all features favorable.	Slight: all features favorable.	Very rapid permeability.	Mostly GP-GM material; fair stability; high compacted permeability; fair resistance to piping.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of about 10 to 25 inches.	Severe: silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of about 10 to 25 inches.	Silica-cemented hardpan at a depth of about 10 to 25 inches; rapid permeability in material below a depth of about 2.5 feet.	Mostly SM material below a depth of 2.5 feet; fair stability; moderate compacted permeability; poor resistance to piping.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: CH material; high shrink-swell potential.	Severe: CH material; high shrink-swell potential; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet; slopes restrict capacity.	CH material; fair to poor stability; high compressibility.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Moderate: SC material; moderate shrink-swell potential; slopes of 2 to 15 percent.	Severe: SC material; moderate shrink-swell potential; high potential for frost action.	Bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet; slopes restrict capacity.	SC material; fair stability; low compacted permeability.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: silica-cemented hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Severe: silica-cemented hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Mostly SC or CL material; silica-cemented hardpan on bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.

TABLE 5.—*Interpretations of*

Soil series and map symbols	Suitability as a source of—			Soil limitations for—	
	Sand	Gravel	Road fill	Septic tank filter fields	Shallow excavations
*Waca: WAE, WAF, WAG, WD, WE. For Hapgood part of WD, see Hapgood series. For Snag part of WE, see Snag series.	Poor: mostly GM material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Poor: mostly GM material; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Fair for units WAE and WD: GM material; slopes of 5 to 30 percent. Poor for units WAF, WAG, and WE: GM material; slopes of more than 30 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Severe: very gravelly texture; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.
Waca, shallow variant: WFF	Poor: mostly GM material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Poor: mostly GM material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Poor: mostly GM material; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; slopes of 15 to 50 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; slopes of 15 to 50 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; slopes of 15 to 50 percent.
Weimer: Wm, Wp, Ws	Unsuited: CH material; ponds for short periods.	Unsuited: CH material; ponds for short periods.	Poor: CH material; high shrink-swell potential; seasonal high water table at a depth of 0 to 3 feet.	Severe: very slow permeability; seasonal high water table at a depth of 0 to 3 feet; ponds for short periods.	Severe: CH material; seasonal high water table at a depth of 0 to 3 feet; ponds for short periods.
Welch: WvB	Unsuited: CL or CH material; subject to flooding.	Unsuited: CL or CH material; subject to flooding.	Poor: CL or CH material; moderate shrink-swell potential; seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; subject to flooding.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; subject to flooding.
*Zorravista: ZcC, ZR For Couch part of ZR, see Couch series.	Fair: SM material; 20 to 35 percent fines.	Unsuited: SM material; no gravel.	Moderate: SM material; moderate potential for frost action.	Slight to moderate: slopes of 0 to 15 percent; contamination of ground water is a hazard.	Severe: loose sandy material.

engineering properties—Continued

Soil limitations for—Continued		Soil features affecting—			
Dwellings without basements	Local roads and streets	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Cropland and pasture drainage	Irrigation
Moderate to severe for units WAE and WD: slopes of 5 to 30 percent. Severe for units WAF, WAG, and WE: slopes of 30 to 70 percent.	Moderate to severe for units WAE and WD: slopes of 5 to 30 percent. Severe for units WAF, WAG, and WE: slopes of 30 to 70 percent.	Rapid permeability; slopes restrict capacity; bedrock at a depth of 1.7 to 3.3 feet.	Mostly GM material; fair stability; moderate compacted permeability.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; slopes of 15 to 50 percent.	Severe: bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet; slopes of 15 to 50 percent.	Slopes restrict capacity; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Mostly GM material; fair stability; moderate compacted permeability; bedrock at a depth of 0.8 to 1.7 feet.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: CH material; seasonal high water table at a depth of 0 to 3 feet; ponds for short periods.	Severe: CH material; high shrink-swell potential; seasonal high water table at a depth of 0 to 3 feet; ponds for short periods.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 0 to 3 feet; ponds for short periods.	CH material; fair to poor stability; high compressibility.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.
Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; subject to flooding.	Severe: seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; subject to flooding.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet.	CL or CH material; fair to poor stability; medium to high compressibility.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; subject to flooding; subject to gullyng; moderately slow permeability.	Seasonal high water table at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet; subject to flooding; subject to gullyng.
Slight to moderate: slopes of 0 to 15 percent.	Moderate: slopes of 0 to 15 percent; moderate potential for frost action.	Very rapid permeability.	SM material; 20 to 35 percent fines; fair stability; high compacted permeability; poor resistance to piping.	Not applicable-----	Not applicable.

TABLE 6.—*Engineering*
[Tests performed by California

Soil name and location of sample	Parent material	Report number	Depth	Moisture-density data ¹		Mechanical analysis ²		
				Maximum dry density	Optimum moisture	Percentage passing sieve—		
						2 in.	1½ in.	1 in.
Bidwell loam Modoc County, Calif., 1.25 mi. N. of junction of Calif. Hwy. 299 and Surprise Valley Rd. 2,500 ft. N. and 2,600 ft. W. of SE. corner of sec. 32, T. 43 N., R. 16 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian.	Alluvium derived from tuff and basalt.	D-31792	In. 0-10	102.1	Pct. 11.0			
Cummings muck, clay subsoil variant Modoc County, Calif., 1,400 ft. N. and 50 ft. E. of S. quarter of corner sec. 33, T. 39 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian.	Volcanic ash superimposed on clayey lacustrine material derived from tuff and basic volcanic rock.	D-31782 D-31783	8-15 15-38	55.5 86.6	54.4 15.4			
Gorzell gravelly loam Modoc County, Calif., 1,400 ft. N. and 50 ft. E. of S. quarter of corner sec. 33, T. 39 N., R. 17 E., Mount Diablo base line and meridian.	Alluvium and lacustrine material	D-31790 D-31791	0-8 8-12	113.7 100.0	14.4 16.7			100 100

test data

Division of Highways]

Mechanical analysis ² —Continued											Liquid limit	Plastic- ity index	Classification	
Percentage passing sieve—Continued							Percentage smaller than—						AASHO ³	Unified ⁴
$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$\frac{3}{8}$ in.	No. 4 (4.7 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.42 mm.)	No. 60 (0.25 mm.)	No. 200 (0.074 mm.)	0.05 mm.	0.02 mm.	0.005 mm.	0.002 mm.				
100	99	98	93	72	63	48	46	33	20	10	Pct. 35	18	A-6	SC
			100	100	100	96	93	81	52	30		⁵ NP 65	A-4 A-7-6	ML CH
			100	100	100	98	97	91	67	51		91		
98	88	75	61	52	50	39	38	26	14	7	34	5	A-4	SM
99	95	86	77	68	64	49	46	31	15	9	31	7	A-4	SM
			100	94	91	77	75	69	36	19	71	32	A-7-5	MH
			100	99	98	87	85	46	31	23	50	11	A-7-5	ML-MH
95	90	85	76	64	62	55	54	43	29	18	41	18	A-7-6	CL
97	95	93	91	81	76	65	64	58	46	34	60	37	A-7-6	CH
99	92	79	67	51	47	39	37	27	17	11	48	17	A-7-5	SM
96	91	83	70	58	55	50	49	43	37	30	47	24	A-7-6	SC-CL
			99	68	48	22	19	11	6	3		NP	A-2-4	SM
		100	99	76	60	43	41	35	27	19	49	28	A-7-6	SC
96	87	77	64	42	36	21	18	9	5	3	29	4	A-1-b	SM
95	85	71	55	29	22	11	9	3	1	1		NP	A-1-b	SP-SM

³ Based on Standard Specifications for Highway Materials and Methods of Sampling and Testing (Pt. 1, Ed. 8): The Classification of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures for Highway Construction Purposes, AASHO Designation M 145-59.

⁴ Based on Unified Soil Classification System for roads, airfields, embankments, and foundations. MIL-STD-619B, United States Department of Defense.

⁵ NP=Nonplastic.

The engineering interpretations reported here do not eliminate the need for sampling and testing at sites selected for specific engineering works, especially those involving heavy loads or excavations deeper than the depths of layers here reported. Also, inspection of sites, especially the small ones, is needed because many delineated areas of a given soil mapping unit may contain small areas of other kinds of soil that have strongly contrasting properties and different suitabilities or limitations for soil engineering.

Some terms used by soil scientists may be unfamiliar to engineers, and some words have different meanings in soil science than they have in engineering.

“clay,” and some of the other terms in the USDA textural classification are defined in the Glossary.

Permeability, as used in table 4, relates only to movement of water downward through undisturbed and uncompacted soil. It does not include lateral seepage. The estimates are based on the structure and porosity of the soils. Plowpans, surface crusts, and other properties resulting from use of the soils are not considered.

Available water capacity is the capacity of a soil to store water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is com-

Table 5 rates the soils according to their suitability as a source of sand, gravel, and road fill. It gives the degree of limitations and principal reasons for assigning a rating of moderate or severe where soils are used as sites for septic tank absorption fields, shallow excavations, dwellings without basements, and local roads and streets. It gives the soil features that affect the construction, operation, or maintenance of pond reservoir areas; embankments, dikes, and levees; cropland and pasture drainage structures; and irrigation systems.

Ratings for sand and gravel are based on the probability that mapped areas of the soil contain deposits of sand and gravel and provide guidance in locating them. The ratings do not indicate the quality or size of the deposits.

Road fill is material used as an embankment to support the subbase and base course or surface course. The ratings indicate the performance of soil material moved from borrow areas for these purposes.

Limitations for septic tank absorption fields are related mainly to permeability, location of water table, and susceptibility to flooding.

Shallow excavations are those less than 6 feet deep. They are made for a variety of purposes, such as basements, ditches, graves, underground cables, pipelines, and sewers.

Ratings for dwellings are based chiefly on soil characteristics affecting foundations, but slope, susceptibility to flooding, seasonal wetness, depth to bedrock, and other conditions are considered.

Ratings for local roads and streets pertain to construction and maintenance of improved roads and streets having some kind of all-weather surfacing, commonly asphalt or concrete, that are expected to carry automobile traffic all year but not fast-moving heavy trucks.

fied sizes. Sand and other coarser materials do not pass through the No. 200 sieve; silt and clay do. Percentages of particles smaller than openings in the No. 200 sieve were determined by the hydrometer method, rather than by the pipette method that most soil scientists use in determining the clay in soil samples.

Liquid limit and plasticity index indicate the effect of water on the strength and consistence of soil material. As the moisture content of a clayey soil is increased from a dry state, the material changes from a semisolid to a plastic state. If the moisture content is further increased, the material changes from a plastic to a liquid state. The plastic limit is the moisture content at which the soil material passes from solid to plastic. The liquid limit is the moisture content at which the material changes from plastic to liquid. The plasticity index is the numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit. It indicates the range of moisture content within which a soil material is plastic.

The AASHO and Unified classifications are explained under the heading "Engineering Classification Systems."

Hydrologic groups

Information about runoff is essential to flood-control planning. In an engineering handbook³ developed by hydrologists of the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and other agencies, the major soils of the United States are placed in four hydrologic groups. The basis of the groupings is intake of water at the end of long-duration storms, after prior wetting and opportunity for swelling, without consideration to the protective effects of vegetation. The criteria for the four groups, and the soil series of the survey area that are in each group, are as follows:

are mainly clay soils of a high swelling potential; soils that have a high permanent water table; soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface; and shallow soils over nearly impervious materials. They have a very slow rate of water transmission. The soils series of this survey area that are in Group D are: Boulder Lake, Bregar, Catnip, Cummings, clay variant, Crutcher, Disabel, Dangberg, cold variant, Espil, Fertaline, Hussa, Karlo, Kising, Madeline, Mascamp, Mosquet, Ninemile, Old Camp, Olson, Pegler, Powley, Raglan, Survya, hardpan variant, Toney, Vylach, Waca, shallow variant, and Weimer.

Formation and Classification of the Soils

In this section, the factors that influence soil formation are discussed and the soils are classified in the higher categories of the classification system.

Factors of Soil Formation

Soil is a natural body on the surface of the earth, in which plants grow. It is a mixture of rock and mineral matter, organic matter, water, and air, which occur in varying proportions. The rocks and minerals are fragmented and partly or wholly weathered. Soils have distinctive layers, or horizons, that are the product of environmental forces acting upon materials deposited or accumulated by geological agencies. The layers are more distinct in some soils than in others.

some of the older valley alluvium. Ash occurs in varying amounts in most of the parent materials within the survey Area. The pyroclastic rocks have a mineralogical composition comparable to the various hard volcanic-flow rocks with which they are associated. They consequently weather to yield similar clays and other products of weathering. Because they are generally softer and more porous, the pyroclastic rocks are believed to weather more rapidly than the more massive hard rocks.

Alluvium, which is the parent material for the major area of soils in the valleys, consists of sandy, loamy, and clayey materials of mixed mineralogical composition that washed from surrounding uplands. These parent materials were deposited on alluvial fans, or narrow flood plains, and in lake basins. Alluvial deposits on alluvial fans and flood plains are mostly loamy textured and contain varying amounts of gravel, cobblestones and stones in places. Because of high porosity, particle-size characteristics, and a high content of weatherable minerals, these kinds of alluvial deposits have a potential for rapid weathering.

Alluvial deposits in lake basins consist mostly of silty and clayey material that contains varying amounts of saline salts. Gravel and sand occur within the basins as bars, embankments, and other shoreline deposits. Weathering of the silty materials can proceed rapidly under favorable conditions because of the high content of weatherable minerals and high porosity. The clayey materials contain low amounts of weatherable minerals and have low permeability. Weathering is consequently slow and less obvious than in other parent materials in the Area.

Eolian deposits are in localized dune areas within val-

mostly of a sparse stand of drought- and salt-tolerant shrubs. Typical soils are low in content of organic matter and have a light-colored, thin A horizon.

As the elevation increases there is an accompanying increase in precipitation. This is reflected by deeper leaching of salts and calcium carbonate, decreasing reaction, changes in kind and density of vegetation, and thickening and darkening in the color of the A horizon.

At high elevations where the precipitation is about 20 inches, leaching of salts and carbonates is more intensive, the soils are slightly to medium acid, and the A horizon is thick and high in content of organic matter.

Freezing and thawing generally occur during winter

Hartig, and Waca soils are examples of soils where soil formation has been unable to act over sufficient periods of time on parent material because of the effects of erosion.

The volcanic plateaus have normal to subnormal relief. Runoff is slow to medium, and the removal of material by erosion is minimal. Because erosion is so slow, soil development has been able to proceed over a considerable period of time. The soils developed on these landscapes consequently have a relatively thin A horizon and a clayey B2t horizon, and they are underlain by bedrock or duripan. Catnip, Espil, Fertaline, and Toney soils are examples of soils that have developed on the plateaus.

The valleys are essentially basins that receive drainage

expressed and ranges in texture from clay loam to light clay. Major soil development in these soils probably took place prior to the Recent epoch. Bidwell, Hart Camp, Mosquet, Nevador, and Newlands soils are examples of soils believed to date back to late in the Wisconsin age.

Older alluvial fans, terraces, and plateaus are believed to date back to the earlier part of the early Wisconsin stage of the Pleistocene epoch. Soils on these landscapes have an A1 horizon and a fine and very fine, prismatic B2t horizon. Some soils on these landscapes have also developed indurated, silica-cemented hardpans. Stones and cobblestones are only on the surface of some of these soils, possibly indicating frost activity during glacial periods of the Pleistocene epoch or a residual effect from longtime weathering and deepening of the soil profile. Soils that are believed to represent total effects of soil development over a period of time dating to the early Wisconsin age include Catnip, Espil, Fertaline, Madeline, Ninemile, and Toney soils.

Comparisons of soil profiles and the relative age of landscapes indicate that soils having distinct argillic (Bt) horizons may have developed their primary characteristics during the Wisconsin stage of the Pleistocene epoch. This indicates that soil development in Surprise Valley-Home Camp Area has not been a rapid process.

Classification of the Soils

Soils are classified so that we can more easily remember their significant characteristics. Classification enables us to assemble knowledge about the soils, to see their relationships to one another and to the whole environment, and to develop principles that help us understand their behavior and their response to manipulation. First through soil classification and then through use of soil maps are

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders, primarily on the basis of soil characteristics that seem to produce classes having the greatest genetic similarity. The suborder has a narrower climatic range than the order. The criteria are chiefly chemical or physical properties that reflect either the presence of waterlogging or differences in climate and vegetation.

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups according to the presence or absence of certain significant genetic horizons, or of certain significant properties of these horizons if they are present, or of certain significant soil properties at specified depths.

SUBGROUP. Each great group is divided into subgroups, representing the central (typic) segment of the great group, and others, called intergrades, that have some properties of another group, suborder, or order.

FAMILY. Families are established within each subgroup, principally on the basis of properties important to the growth of plants, but also on the basis of properties relevant to other uses of the soils. Among the properties considered are texture, mineralogy, reaction, soil temperature, permeability, consistence, and thickness of specified horizons or defined layers.

SERIES. The series consists of a group of soils that formed from a particular kind of parent material and have genetic horizons that, except for texture of the surface soil, are similar in significant characteristics and in arrangement in the soil profile. Among these characteristics are color, structure, reaction, consistence, and mineralogical and chemical composition.

General Nature of the Area

The Surprise Valley Home Camp Area has a typical

TABLE 7.—*Classification of soil series into higher categories*

[The category of the great group is not shown separately in this table, because the second word of the subgroup name is the name of the great group]

Series	Family	Subgroup	Order
Bicondoa.....	Fine, montmorillonitic (calcareous), frigid.....	Fluventic Haplaquolls.....	Mollisols.
Bidwell.....	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic.....	Aridic Calcic Argixerolls.....	Mollisols.
Bluebell.....	Loamy-skeletal, mixed.....	Argic Pachic Cryborolls.....	Mollisols.

year to year, depending upon the amount of snow during the previous winter. The peak runoff from most of these creeks occurs during May (5). The flow during June has been calculated to equal one-third to two-thirds of the flow during May, and the flow during July is typically less than one-half to about one-fourth of that for June. In normal years these creeks yield adequate water for irrigation of most crops grown. All creek waters are adjudicated by the California Department of Water Resources.

Several reservoirs provide a more uniform flow of irrigation water on favored ranches. The Fee, Sworinger, and Newlands reservoirs are the major ones in the Area. The steep gradients of the creeks, together with the porous nature of the alluvium, discourages the construction of reservoirs on most creeks in the Warner Mountains. A few reservoir sites on the east side of the Valley may prove to be desirable storage areas.

Water quality generally is good. During runoff in spring most of the creeks provide water of excellent quality for irrigation, but in recent years, more reliance has been placed upon ground-water wells for irrigation. This is because much of the creek water is lost as heavy runoff early in spring and through deep percolation. The water from ground-water wells is also of good quality and desirable for irrigation water.

Several hot springs are in Surprise Valley. These springs are poor sources of irrigation water for cultivated crops

(*Distichlis stricta*), alkali seepweed (*Suaeda fruticosa*), and iodinebush (*Allenrolfea occidentalis*).

(2) Vegetation on intermediate alluvial fans and lake terraces in a precipitation zone of 8 to 10 inches. This group includes big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*), and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.).

(3) Vegetation on upland terraces, alluvial fans, mountain plateaus, and mountain slopes in a precipitation zone of 10 to 16 inches. This group includes big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), low sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula*), antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), and many annual and perennial forbs.

(4) Vegetation in the mountainous uplands in a precipitation zone of 16 to over 20 inches. This group is composed of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), curl-leaf mountainmahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), and aspen (*Populus tremuloides*).

Industry and Recreation

Industries in the Area consist of livestock, timber, and recreational enterprises.

Nevada, providing access from Reno, Nevada to Cedarville. State Route 34 turns northward from Gerlach through the northeastern part of the Area, connecting Gerlach with Adel, Oregon.

very few storms in the Area, except for occasional thunderstorms, and precipitation is very light.

Precipitation.—Seasonal precipitation totals amount to only 11 inches per year near Sheldon and Vya, increasing

perature of 60° F. results in the accumulation of 5 degree days, while an average temperature of 55° F. accumulates 10 degree days. Annual totals in the Area range from 6,000 degree days in the western part to more than 8,000 degree days in the eastern part.

Evaporation.—The only records of evaporation avail-

differential uplifting and settling of extensive parts of the lava plateau. The Warner Mountains, west of Surprise Valley, and Hays Canyon Range, east of Surprise Valley, are the most prominent of the mountains formed by faulting. Their crests reach elevations of 7,000 to 10,000 feet and are at least 2,500 feet above the adjacent valley floors.

Literature Cited

- (1) AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS.
1961. STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY MATERIALS AND METHODS OF SAMPLING AND TESTING. Ed. 8, 2v., illus.
- (2) BONHAM, HAROLD F.
1968. GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS IN WASHOE AND STOREY COUNTIES, NEVADA (WITH A SECTION ON INDUSTRIAL MINERALS BY K.G. PAPKE). Bul. 70, Nev. Bur. of Mines, Mackay School of Mines, Univ. of Nevada.
- (3) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF MINES.
1958. GEOLOGIC MAP OF CALIFORNIA, ALTURAS SHEET.
- (4) ———.
1960. GEOLOGIC MAP OF CALIFORNIA, WESTWOOD SHEET.
- (5) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES.
1963. NORTHEASTERN COUNTIES GROUND-WATER INVESTIGATION. V. 1, Bul. No. 98.
- (6) MEYER, W. H.
1938. YIELD OF EVEN-AGED STANDS OF PONDEROSA PINE. U.S.

Sticky.—When wet, adheres to other material; tends to stretch somewhat and pull apart, rather than pull free from other material.

Hard.—When dry, moderately resistant to pressure; can be broken with difficulty between thumb and forefinger.

Cemented.—Hard and brittle; little affected by moistening.

Continental climate. The climate in areas distant from the ocean; characterized by considerable variation in temperature and in other weather conditions.

Control section. That part of a soil profile containing the horizons that determine the placement of the soil in the new system of soil classification. Generally, these horizons are between a depth of 10 inches and 40 inches.

Cutans. Pressure faces formed on structured soil aggregates in soils that are high in montmorillonitic clay.

Decreaser (range). Any of the climax plants most heavily grazed. Because they are the most palatable, they are the first to be destroyed by overgrazing.

Durinodes. Silica-cemented soil aggregates.

Duripan. A subsurface horizon that is cemented by silica to the point that fragments from the air-dry horizon will not slake after prolonged soaking in water or hydrochloric acid.

reduced by close grazing; they are commonly shorter than
decreasers and some are less palatable to livestock.

Saline-alkali soil. A soil that contains a harmful concentration of
salts and exchangeable sodium; or contains harmful salts and
has a highly alkaline reaction; or contains harmful salts and

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface

GUIDE TO MAPPING UNITS

For full information about any given mapping unit, read both the description of the mapping unit and the description of the series to which the mapping unit belongs. For woodland interpretations, see the section "Management of Woodland," page 81. Additional information and interpretations are given in tables as follows:

Acreege and extent of soils, table 1, page 9.
 Estimated yields of principal crops, table 2,
 page 73.

Engineering interpretations, tables 4, 5, and 6,
 pages 84, 98, and 118.

Map symbol	Mapping unit	Described on page	Capability unit				Range site		Wildlife suitability group	
			Irrigated		Dryland		Symbol	Page	Number	Page
			Symbol	Page	Symbol	Page				
BA	Badland-----	8	-----	--	VIIIe-224	72	-----	--	--	--
Bc	Bicondoa clay 1/-----	10	IVw-67	67	-----	--	-----	--	2	79
Bd	Bicondoa-Kisring complex: 1/ Bicondoa----- Kisring-----	10 -- --	VIw-64	68	VIIw-205	70	NV 23-10	76	4	80
Be	Bidwell loam 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/	11	IIIa 1	65	VIIw-227	70	NV 23-10	76	4	80
BeA	Bidwell loam 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/	11	IIIa 1	65	VIIa 220	60	NV 23 22	78	1	70

GUIDE TO MAPPING UNITS--Continued

Map symbol	Mapping unit	Described on page	Capability unit				Range site		Wildlife suitability group	
			Irrigated		Dryland		Symbol	Page	Number	Page
			Symbol	Page	Symbol	Page	Symbol	Page		
HL	Home Camp-Hapgood association:	32								
	Home Camp-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-7	75	6 80	
	Hapgood-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	-----	--	10 81	
HME	Home Camp-Newlands association, hilly:	32								
	Home Camp-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-7	75	6 80	
	Newlands-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-7	75	6 80	
HMF	Home Camp-Newlands association, steep:	32								
	Home Camp-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-7	75	6 80	
	Newlands-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-7	75	6 80	
Hn	Hovey silty clay loam 1/-----	33	IIIw-60	66					2 79	
Ho	Hovey silty clay loam, cold 1/-----	33	IVw-120	67					2 79	
HrA	Hussa loam, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	34	IIw-60	64	VIw-200	68	NV 23-13	76	2 79	
HrB	Hussa loam, drained, 2 to 5 percent slopes 1/-----	34	IIw-62	65	VIw-200	68	NV 23-13	76	2 79	
HsA	Hussa loam, slightly saline-alkali, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	34	IVw-61	67	VIw-200	68	NV 23-10	76	2 79	
HúA	Hussa loam, clay substratum, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	34	IIw-62	65	VIw-200	68	NV 23-13	76	2 79	
HvA	Hussa clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/--	34	IIIw-60	56					2 79	
HwA	Hussa clay loam, clay substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	34	IIIw-63	66					2 79	
HxB	Hussa silty clay loam, seeped, 0 to 9 percent slopes 1/-----	35	Vw-60	68					2 79	
HyB	Hussa silty clay loam, seeped, cold, 0 to 9 percent slopes 1/-----	35	Vw-60	68					2 79	
HZ	Hussa-Couch complex: 1/-----	35								
	Hussa-----	--	IVw-61	67	VIw-200	68	NV 23-10	76	2 79	
	Couch-----	--	IVs-64	67	VIIIs-221	71	NV 23-2	74	4 80	
JcA	Jesse Camp fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	36	IIC-1	65	VIc-220	69	NV 23-2	74	4 80	
JcB	Jesse Camp fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes 1/-----	36	IIE-20	64	VIc-220	69	NV 23-2	74	4 80	
JeA	Jesse Camp silt loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	36	IIIw-91	66	VIw-226	69	NV 23-5	74	7 80	
KAB	Karlo very cobbly clay, 0 to 9 percent slopes-----	37			VIIIs-241	72	NV 23-1	74	8 80	
Kr	Kisring fine sandy loam 1/-----	37			VIw-227	70	NV 23-10	76	4 80	
Ks	Kisring fine sandy loam, wet 1/-----	37			VIIw-227	70	-----	--	2 79	
LK	Lolak loamy sand, overflow-----	39			VIIw-205	70	NV 23-2	74	4 80	
Lm	Lolak silty clay 1/-----	39			VIIw-205	70	NV 23-10	76	4 80	
LN	Lolak-Zorravista association:	39								
	Lolak-----	--			VIIw-205	70	NV 23-10	76	4 80	
	Zorravista-----	--			VIIIs-224	71	NV 23-11	76	9 80	
LOC	Longval fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes-----	40			VIc-220	69	-----	--	10 81	
LYE	Lyonman sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes-----	40								

GUIDE TO MAPPING UNITS--Continued

Map symbol	Mapping unit	on page	Capability unit				Range site		Wildlife suitability group	
			Described Irrigated		Dryland		Symbol	Page	Number	Page
			Symbol	Page	Symbol	Page				
MO	McConnel-Badland association:	43								
	McConnel-----	--			VIIIs-285	72	NV 23-12	76	9 80	
	Badland-----	--			VIIIe-224	72			-- --	
MS	Mosquet-Home Camp association:	44								
	Mosquet-----	--			VIIIs-237	71	NV 23-14	77	8 80	
	Home Camp-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-7	75	6 80	
NdA	Nevador loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	45	IIs-43	65	VIIIs-229	71	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
NdB	Nevador loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes 1/-----	45	IIs-43	65	VIIIs-229	71	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
NeA	Nevador fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	45	IIC-1	65	VIc-220	69	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
NeB	Nevador fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes 1/-----	45	IIe-20	64	VIc-220	69	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
NH	Newlands-Hapgood association:	46								
	Newlands-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-7	75	6 80	
	Hapgood-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-7	75	6 80	
NK	Ninemile-Karlo association:	47								
	Ninemile-----	--			VIIIs-237	71	NV 23-17	77	8 80	
	Karlo-----	--			VIIIs-241	72	NV 23-1	74	8 80	
	Madeline-----	--			VIIIs-237	71	NV 23-15	77	6 80	
OC	Old Camp association:	47								
	Old Camp extremely stony loam-----	--			VIIIs-237	71	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
	Old Camp very rocky loam-----	--			VIIIs-237	71	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
OG	Old Camp-Langston association:	48								
	Old Camp-----	--			VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
	Langston-----	--			VIc-220	69	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
OS	Olson-Badland association:	49								
	Olson-----	--			VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-6	75	7 80	
	Badland-----	--			VIIIe-224	72			-- --	
PA	Playas-----	49			VIIIw-207	73			-- --	
PGC	Powley gravelly fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes-----	50			VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-20	78	7 80	
PH	Powley-Espil association:	50								
	Powley-----	--			VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-20	78	7 80	
	Espil-----	--			VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-21	78	8 80	
	Hard Camp-----	--			VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-20	78	7 80	
PM	Powley-Mascamp association:	50								
	Powley-----	--			VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-20	78	7 80	
	Mascamp-----	--			VIIIs-237	71	NV 23-20	78	7 80	
RAB	Raglan very fine sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes-----	51			VIIIs-261	72	NV 23-4	74	9 80	
RgA	Raglan very fine sandy loam, alkali, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	51	IIC-1	65	VIIIs-261	72	NV 23-4	74	9 80	
RH	Riverwash-----	51			VIIIw-233	73			-- --	
RM	Rubble land-Home Camp association:	52								
	Rubble land-----	--			VIIIs-236	73			-- --	
	Home Camp-----	--			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-24	79	10 81	
RN	Rubble land-Mendeboire association:	52								
	Rubble land-----	--			VIIIs-236	73			-- --	
	Mendeboire-----	--			VIIIs-239	72	NV 23-18	77	6 80	
RR	Rubble land and Rock outcrop:	52								
	Rubble land-----	--			VIIIs-236	73			-- --	
	Rock outcrop-----	--			VIIIs-236	73			-- --	
SCE	Schamp stony loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes-----	53			VIIIs-236	71	NV 23-20	78	7 80	
SdB	Simpson sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes 1/-----	54	IIe-21	64	VIIs-226	69	NV 23-22	78	1 79	
SGC	Simpson gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes-----	54	IVe-20	66	VIIs-226	69	NV 23-22	78	3 80	

GUIDE TO MAPPING UNITS--Continued

Map symbol	Mapping unit	Described on page	Capability unit						Wildlife suitability group	
			Irrigated		Dryland		Range site		Number	Page
			Symbol	Page	Symbol	Page	Symbol	Page		
SmA	Simpson loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	54	IIs-41	65	VIIs-226	69	NV 23-22	78	1	79
SNF	Snag very stony sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes-----	54	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	NV 23-19	78	6	80
SrA	Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 1/-----	55	IIC-1	65	VIC-220	69	NV 23-22	78	1	79
SrB	Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes 1/-----	55	IIE-20	64	VIC-220	69	NV 23-22	78	1	79
SrC	Surprise gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes 1/-----	55	IIE-20	66	VIC-220	69	NV 23-22	78	3	80
SUB2	Survya fine sandy loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes, eroded-----	56	-----	--	VIIIs-261	72	NV 23-4	74	9	80
SV	Survya-Zorravista association:	56	-----	--	VIIIs-261	72	NV 23-4	74	9	80
	Survya-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-224	71	NV 23-11	76	9	80
	Zorravista-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-2	74	9	80
SYB2	Survya fine sandy loam, hardpan variant, 0 to 9 percent slopes, eroded-----	57	-----	--	VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-2	74	9	80
TN	Toney-Ninemile association:	58	-----	--	VIIIs-239	72	NV 23-17	77	8	80
	Toney-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-237	71	NV 23-17	77	8	80
	Ninemile-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81
TOC	Tourn stony loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes---	58	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81
VP	Vylach-Pegler association:	59	-----	--	VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-12	76	9	80
	Vylach-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-12	76	9	80
	Pegler-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-6	75	7	80
VY	Vylach-Pegler association, overwash:	59	-----	--	VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-6	75	7	80
	Vylach-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-231	71	NV 23-6	75	7	80
	Pegler-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81
WAE	Waca stony fine sandy loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes-----	60	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81
WAF	Waca stony fine sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes-----	60	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81
WAG	Waca stony fine sandy loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes-----	60	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81
WD	Waca-Hapgood association:	60	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81
	Waca-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81
	Hapgood-----	--	-----	--	VIIIs-211	70	-----	--	10	81

Accessibility Statement

This document is not accessible by screen-reader software. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is committed to making its information accessible to all of its customers and employees. If you are experiencing accessibility issues and need assistance, please contact our Helpdesk by phone at 1-800-457-3642 or by e-mail at ServiceDesk-FTC@ftc.usda.gov. For assistance with publications that include maps, graphs, or similar forms of information, you may also wish to contact our State or local office. You can locate the correct office and phone number at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.