

Appendix I

Farmers Water District Soils



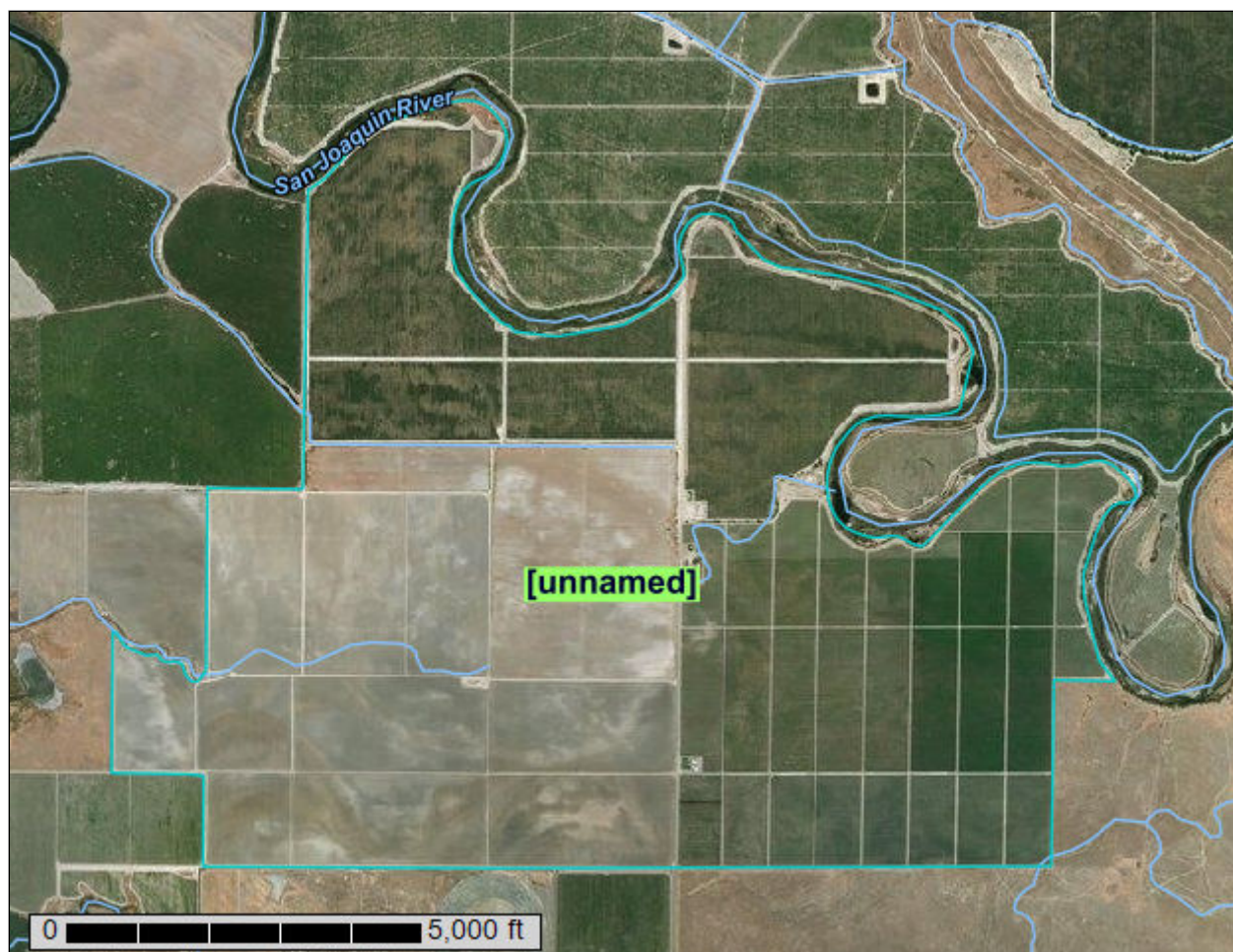
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Eastern Fresno Area, California, and Madera Area, California



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

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

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

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

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

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

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

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

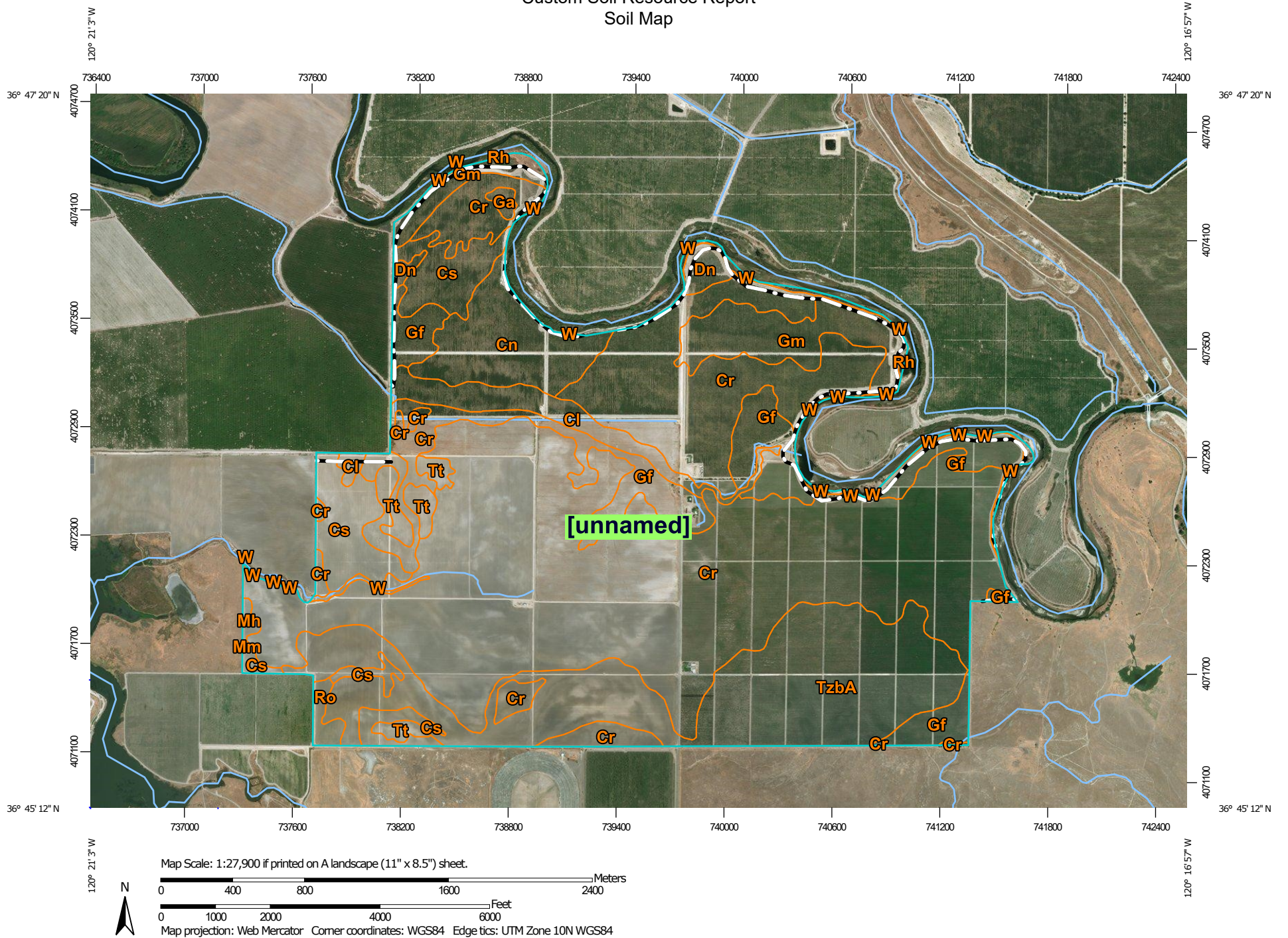
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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eastern Fresno Area, California

Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 12, 2018

Soil Survey Area: Madera Area, California

Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 12, 2018

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 23, 2016—Mar 11, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Cl	Chino sandy loam	62.5	2.8%
Cn	Chino fine sandy loam	96.6	4.4%
Cr	Chino loam	1,155.0	52.2%
Cs	Chino loam, saline-alkali	122.2	5.5%
Dn	Dello sandy loam	17.6	0.8%
Ga	Grangeville sandy loam	4.8	0.2%
Gf	Grangeville fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, MLRA 17	212.1	9.6%
Gm	Grangeville fine sandy loam, sandy substratum	107.2	4.8%
Mh	Merced clay	3.5	0.2%
Mm	Merced clay, saline-alkali	0.7	0.0%
Rh	Riverwash	0.7	0.0%
Ro	Rossi fine sandy loam	10.2	0.5%
Tt	Traver fine sandy loam	34.1	1.5%
TzbA	Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	368.2	16.6%
W	Water	18.9	0.9%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		2,214.3	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,214.3	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
W	Water	0.0	0.0%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,214.3	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class.

Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

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

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The

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pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Eastern Fresno Area, California

CI—Chino sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl2h

Elevation: 160 to 500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F

Frost-free period: 250 to 275 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Chino and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Chino

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam

AC - 12 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam

2C - 40 to 60 inches: stratified sandy loam to loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed, compact substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Hydric soil rating: No

Cn—Chino fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl2k
Elevation: 160 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 10 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 250 to 275 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Chino and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chino

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
AC - 12 to 18 inches: clay loam
2C - 18 to 24 inches: stratified fine sandy loam to clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

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Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Cr—Chino loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl2n
Elevation: 160 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 10 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 250 to 275 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Chino and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chino

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: loam

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AC - 12 to 18 inches: clay loam

2C - 18 to 24 inches: stratified fine sandy loam to clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed, compact substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on alluvial fans

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Cs—Chino loam, saline-alkali

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl2p

Elevation: 160 to 200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 10 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F

Frost-free period: 250 to 275 days

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

Map Unit Composition

Chino and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Chino

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: loam
AC - 12 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam
2C - 40 to 60 inches: stratified sandy loam to loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 18.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 5.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on alluvial fans
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, non saline-alkali

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on alluvial fans
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dn—Dello sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: h13l
Elevation: 160 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 56 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 225 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Dello and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dello

Setting

Landform: Depressions on alluvial fans, depressions on flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, rise
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
Cg1 - 10 to 36 inches: loamy sand
Cg2 - 36 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, channeled

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Channels on flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, hummock

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Levees on flood plains, hummocks on alluvial fans

Hydric soil rating: No

Ga—Grangeville sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl4t

Elevation: 160 to 500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 12 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Grangeville and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Grangeville

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Recent alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam

C - 8 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed, loam surface

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, channeled

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans, channels on flood plains

Hydric soil rating: No

Gf—Grangeville fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, MLRA 17

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vncx

Elevation: 30 to 1,760 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 25 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 240 to 300 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Grangeville and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Grangeville

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 12 to 79 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 3.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Traver

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Hanford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, channeled

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans on alluvial fans, channels on flood plains on alluvial fans, channels on flood plains on flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Custom Soil Resource Report

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Gm—Grangeville fine sandy loam, sandy substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl52
Elevation: 160 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Grangeville and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Grangeville

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Recent alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
C1 - 8 to 40 inches: sandy loam
C2 - 40 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Dello

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains, alluvial fans

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, channeled

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drainageways

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mh—Merced clay

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: h171

Elevation: 170 to 200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 10 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 225 to 275 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Merced and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Merced

Setting

Landform: Basin floors

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: clay

C - 12 to 46 inches: clay

2Ck - 46 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to moderately saline (0.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed, silty clay loam surface

Percent of map unit: 14 percent
Landform: Basin floors
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, depression

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

Mm—Merced clay, saline-alkali

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl74
Elevation: 170 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 10 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 225 to 275 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Merced and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Merced

Setting

Landform: Basin floors
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: clay
C - 12 to 46 inches: clay
2Ck - 46 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 5.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Basin floors
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rh—Riverwash

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: h18s
Elevation: 170 to 3,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 34 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 275 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverwash: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Riverwash

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 6 inches: coarse sand

C2 - 6 to 60 inches: stratified coarse sand to sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 3.0 percent

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Ecological site: RIVERWASH (R017XE114CA)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Hanford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: No

Visalia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains

Hydric soil rating: No

Grangeville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ro—Rossi fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl8w
Elevation: 170 to 200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 10 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 225 to 275 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rossi and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rossi

Setting

Landform: Basin floors
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 12 to 38 inches: clay loam
C - 38 to 53 inches: loam
2C - 53 to 65 inches: stratified loamy sand to loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed, sandy loam surface

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Basin floors
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, moderately deep compact subsoil

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Basin floors
Hydric soil rating: No

Tt—Traver fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hlbj
Elevation: 170 to 240 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 10 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 225 to 275 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Traver and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Traver

Setting

Landform: Fan skirts
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 10 to 23 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 23 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed, loam surface

Percent of map unit: 14 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Hydric soil rating: No

Playas

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Playas on fan skirts

Hydric soil rating: Yes

TzbA—Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hlc1

Elevation: 180 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 12 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 225 to 275 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Tujunga and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Tujunga

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand

C - 4 to 60 inches: stratified sand to loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed, loamy coarse sand

Percent of map unit: 12 percent

Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, compact substratum

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, flooded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

Madera Area, California

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Physical Properties

Soil Physical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat), Standard Classes (Farmers Water District (Ksat))

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates are expressed in terms of micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

The numeric Ksat values have been grouped according to standard Ksat class limits. The classes are:

Very low: 0.00 to 0.01

Low: 0.01 to 0.1

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Moderately low: 0.1 to 1.0

Moderately high: 1 to 10

High: 10 to 100

Very high: 100 to 705

[illegible]

Map scale: 1:500000

 Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)	 Not rated or not available
 Area of Interest (AOI)	
Soils	Water Features
Soil Rating Polygons	 Streams and Canals
 Very Low (0.0 - 0.01)	Transportation
 Low (0.01 - 0.1)	 Rails
 Moderately Low (0.1 - 1)	 Interstate Highways
 Moderately High (1 - 10)	 US Routes
 High (10 - 100)	 Major Roads
 Very High (100 - 705)	 Local Roads
 Not rated or not available	Background
	 Aerial Photography
Soil Rating Lines	
 Very Low (0.0 - 0.01)	
 Low (0.01 - 0.1)	
 Moderately Low (0.1 - 1)	
 Moderately High (1 - 10)	
 High (10 - 100)	
 Very High (100 - 705)	
 Not rated or not available	
Soil Rating Points	
 Very Low (0.0 - 0.01)	
 Low (0.01 - 0.1)	
 Moderately Low (0.1 - 1)	
 Moderately High (1 - 10)	
 High (10 - 100)	
 Very High (100 - 705)	

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eastern Fresno Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 12, 2018

Soil Survey Area: Madera Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 12, 2018

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 23, 2016—Mar 11, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat), Standard Classes (Farmers Water District (Ksat))

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (micrometers per second)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Cl	Chino sandy loam	9.7658	62.5	2.8%
Cn	Chino fine sandy loam	7.3200	96.6	4.4%
Cr	Chino loam	7.3200	1,155.0	52.2%
Cs	Chino loam, saline-alkali	6.0158	122.2	5.5%
Dn	Dello sandy loam	81.4737	17.6	0.8%
Ga	Grangeville sandy loam	28.0000	4.8	0.2%
Gf	Grangeville fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, MLRA 17	28.0000	212.1	9.6%
Gm	Grangeville fine sandy loam, sandy substratum	49.0526	107.2	4.8%
Mh	Merced clay	0.9100	3.5	0.2%
Mm	Merced clay, saline-alkali	0.9100	0.7	0.0%
Rh	Riverwash	92.0000	0.7	0.0%
Ro	Rossi fine sandy loam	3.1186	10.2	0.5%
Tt	Traver fine sandy loam	3.3476	34.1	1.5%
TzbA	Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	92.0000	368.2	16.6%
W	Water		18.9	0.9%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			2,214.3	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2,214.3	100.0%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (micrometers per second)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
W	Water		0.0	0.0%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2,214.3	100.0%

Rating Options—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat), Standard Classes (Farmers Water District (Ksat))

Units of Measure: micrometers per second

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Fastest

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): All Layers (Weighted Average)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

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Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

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