
Appendix K
Soil Map Unit Descriptions

APPENDIX K – Soil Map Unit Descriptions

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: 102 -ANDIC CRYUMBREPTS-LITHIC CRYUMBREPTS ASSOCIATION, 15 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: ANDIC CRYUMBREPTS (60%)

The ANDIC CRYUMBREPTS component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 30 to 31 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: LITHIC CRYUMBREPTS (25%)

The LITHIC CRYUMBREPTS component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 19 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 103 -AQUEPTS AND UMBREPTS, 0 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: AQUEPTS (50%)

The AQUEPTS component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 15 percent. This component is on alluvial plains, drainageways. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from igneous rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: UMBREPTS (50%)

The UMBREPTS component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 15 percent. This component is on drainageways, alluvial plains. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from igneous rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6

percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: CHAIX (85%)

The CHAIX component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 75 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 30 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 109 -CHAIX-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 30 TO 75 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: CHAIX (40%)

The CHAIX component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 75 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 30 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: ROCK OUTCROP (40%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The ROCK OUTCROP is a miscellaneous area.

Map unit: 120 -CRYUMBREPTS ASSOCIATION, 5 TO 50 PRCENT SLOPES

Component: CRYUMBREPTS (55%)

The CRYUMBREPTS component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, moraines. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: CRYUMBREPTS, wet (15%)

The CRYUMBREPTS, wet component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 30 percent. This component is on alluvial plain remnants, outwash plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: LITHIC CRYUMBREPTS (85%)

The LITHIC CRYUMBREPTS component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 75 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 19 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 162 -LITHIC CRYUMBREPTS-WACA ASSOCIATION, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: LITHIC CRYUMBREPTS (55%)

The LITHIC CRYUMBREPTS component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 19 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: WACA (35%)

The WACA component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 27 to 31 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 164 -LITHIC XERUMBREPTS-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 75 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: LITHIC XERUMBREPTS (40%)

The LITHIC XERUMBREPTS component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 75 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 13 to 15 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: ROCK OUTCROP (40%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The ROCK OUTCROP is a miscellaneous area.

Component: LUMBERLY (85%)

The LUMBERLY component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 33 to 37 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 176 -MCCARTHY GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 30 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: MCCARTHY (85%)

The MCCARTHY component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 26 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 177 -MCCARTHY-LEDMOUNT ASSOCIATION, 2 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: MCCARTHY (60%)

The MCCARTHY component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 26 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: LEDMOUNT (30%)

The LEDMOUNT component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 15 to 19 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: NOTNED (60%)

The NOTNED component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is

not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: LEDFORD (30%)

The LEDFORD component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 47 to 51 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 198 -ROCK OUTCROP

Component: ROCK OUTCROP (85%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The ROCK OUTCROP is a miscellaneous area.

Map unit: 199 -ROCK OUTCROP-CRYUMBREPTS ASSOCIATION, 15 TO 75 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: ROCK OUTCROP (50%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The ROCK OUTCROP is a miscellaneous area.

Component: CRYUMBREPTS (30%)

The CRYUMBREPTS component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 75 percent. This component is on mountains, moraines. The parent material consists of outwash derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: TALLAC (85%)

The TALLAC component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 30 percent. This component is on moraines, mountains. The parent material consists of outwash derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, duripan, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 211 -WACA COBBLY SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: WACA (85%)

The WACA component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 27 to 31 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 212 -WACA COBBLY SANDY LOAM, 30 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: WACA (85%)

The WACA component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 27 to 31 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 216 -WACA-WINDY COMPLEX, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: WACA (50%)

The WACA component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 27 to 31 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: WINDY (40%)

The WINDY component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 217 -WACA-WINDY COMPLEX, 30 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: WACA (55%)

The WACA component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 27 to 31 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: WINDY (35%)

The WINDY component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 30 to 50 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 218 -WINDY GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: WINDY (85%)

The WINDY component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of lahar derived from andesite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Eldorado National Forest Area, California, Parts of Alpine, Amador, El Dorado, and Placer Counties

Map unit: 220 -XERUMBREPTS-CRYUMBREPTS, WET ASSOCIATION, 5 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES

Component: XERUMBREPTS (55%)

The XERUMBREPTS component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 50 percent. This component is on moraines, mountains. The parent material consists of outwash derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: CRYUMBREPTS, wet (15%)

The CRYUMBREPTS, wet component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 50 percent. This component is on outwash plains, alluvial plain remnants. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.