

of the stones are angular, but some of those in the rock debris are rounded. Rounding of the rock because of exfoliation is slight except for that of granite, which is of minor extent in the survey area. The unit is mainly along Mosca and Coldwater Creeks and on the Pine-Piedra divide, from Graham Peak to Granite Peak.

Although Rubble land consists mainly of coarse fragments, in some areas are crevices filled with alluvial and eolian material. These areas support a few trees, shrubs, and other plants.

Rubble land is used as watershed and as a source of rock aggregate.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIIIs.

42D—Sambrito loam, 4 to 25 percent slopes. This deep, well drained soil is on toe slopes. It formed in alluvium and colluvium of mixed origin. Elevation is 8,500 to 9,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 22 to 30 inches.

In places the surface is covered with an organic layer of forest litter as much as 3 inches thick. The surface layer is light brownish gray loam 4 to 8 inches thick. The subsoil is pale brown gravelly coarse sandy loam 10 to 23 inches thick. The substratum is light gray gravelly coarse sandy loam 30 to 50 inches thick. Shale is at a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included in this unit are areas of Typic Ustorthents and Igneous outcrop. Also included are areas of soils that have slopes of less than 4 percent.

Permeability of this Sambrito soil is rapid. Available water capacity is moderate. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The hazard of soil blowing is moderate.

This unit is used for timber production and as watershed.

The native vegetation in most areas is mainly Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen. The hazard of plant competition is moderate for seedlings. The main limitation for use of equipment is steepness of slope.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIe.

42E—Sambrito loam, 25 to 65 percent slopes. This deep, well drained soil is on toe slopes. It formed in alluvium and colluvium of mixed origin. Elevation is 8,500 to 9,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 22 to 30 inches.

In places the surface is covered with a layer of forest litter as much as 3 inches thick. The surface layer is light brownish gray loam 3 to 6 inches thick. The subsoil is pale brown gravelly coarse sandy loam 10 to 20 inches thick. The substratum is light gray gravelly coarse sandy loam 36 to 50 inches thick. Shale is at a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included in this unit are areas of Typic Ustorthents and Igneous outcrop.

Permeability of this Sambrito soil is rapid. Available water capacity is moderate. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is high. The hazard of soil blowing is moderate.

This unit is used for timber production and as watershed.

The native vegetation in most areas is mainly Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen. The hazard of plant competition is moderate. The soil in this unit is moderately limited for use of equipment. The main limitations for engineering uses are steepness of slope and low soil strength.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIe.

43—Sandstone outcrop-Ustorthents complex. This map unit is on cliffs, dip slopes of hogbacks and cuestas, and scarp slopes of hogbacks, cuestas, and mesas. It is about 50 to 90 percent hard or slightly weathered sandstone and 10 to 50 percent Typic Ustorthents and Lithic Ustorthents.

Sandstone outcrop consists of small areas of exposed sandstone and large sandstone boulders.

Ustorthents are moderately coarse textured, shallow and moderately deep, excessively drained soils. Runoff is rapid to very rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate to very high.

The vegetation is mainly yucca, squaw-apple, and some bitterbrush and grama.

This unit is used for wildlife habitat and scenic value.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIIIe.

44D—Skyway loam, 4 to 25 percent slopes. This moderately deep, well drained soil is on high, broad ridgetops. It formed in material derived mainly from andesite and quartz latite. Elevation is 8,500 to 10,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 22 to 35 inches.

The surface layer is dark brown and brown loam 16 to 28 inches thick. The underlying material is pink sandy loam 10 to 22 inches thick. Andesite or quartz latite is at a depth of 30 to 40 inches.

Included in this unit are areas of Leal and Grenadier soils, Cryorthents, and Igneous outcrop.

Permeability of this Skyway soil is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is moderate. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate.

This unit is used as rangeland in summer.

The native vegetation is mainly bluegrass, fescue, needlegrass, brome grass, and carex.

The main limitations for engineering uses are depth to hard bedrock and steepness of slope.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIe.

44E—Skyway loam, 25 to 65 percent slopes. This moderately deep, well drained soil is on mountainsides and valley sides. It formed in material derived mainly from andesite and quartz latite. Elevation is 8,500 to 10,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 22 to 35 inches.

The surface layer is dark brown and brown loam 16 to 24 inches thick. The underlying material is pink sandy loam 12 to 24 inches thick. Andesite or quartz latite is at a depth of 30 to 40 inches.