

Map Unit Description

Weld County, Colorado, Northern Part

74 Vona sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Setting

Elevation: 4000 to 5500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days

Composition

Vona and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Vona

Setting

Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous sandy alluvium and/or eolian deposits

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 6.00 in/hr)
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate maximum: 15 percent
Gypsum maximum: 0 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6e
Ecological site: Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
6 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam, sandy loam
15 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Minor Components

Remmit

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Julesburg

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Olney

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Map Unit Description

Detailed Soil Map Units

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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. The contrasting components are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. 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 indicates the composition of the map unit and selected properties of the components of the unit.

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

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

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Rangeland Productivity and Plant Composition

Weld County, Colorado, Northern Part

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site	Total dry-weight production			Characteristic vegetation	Rangeland composition
		Favorable year	Normal year	Unfavorable year		
		Lb/Ac	Lb/Ac	Lb/Ac		Pct
74: Vona	Sandy Plains	2,000	1,700	1,200	Prairie sandreed Sand bluestem Switchgrass Little bluestem Needleandthread Sand sagebrush Sideoats grama Western wheatgrass	20 10 10 5 5 5 5 5

Rangeland Productivity and Plant Composition

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences in the kind and amount of rangeland or forest understory vegetation are closely related to the kind of soil. Effective management is based on the relationship between the soils and vegetation and water.

This table shows, for each soil that supports vegetation suitable for grazing, the ecological site; the total annual production of vegetation in favorable, normal, and unfavorable years; the characteristic vegetation; and the average percentage of each species. An explanation of the column headings in the table follows.

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"Total dry-weight production" is the amount of vegetation that can be expected to grow annually in a well managed area that is supporting the potential natural plant community. It includes all vegetation, whether or not it is palatable to grazing animals. It includes the current year's growth of leaves, twigs, and fruits of woody plants. It does not include the increase in stem diameter of trees and shrubs. It is expressed in pounds per acre of air-dry vegetation for favorable, normal, and unfavorable years. In a favorable year, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the temperatures make growing conditions substantially better than average. In a normal year, growing conditions are about average. In an unfavorable year, growing conditions are well below average, generally because of low available soil moisture. Yields are adjusted to a common percent of air-dry moisture content.

"Characteristic vegetation" (the grasses, forbs, and shrubs that make up most of the potential natural plant community on each soil) is listed by common name. Under "rangeland composition," the expected percentage of the total annual production is given for each species making up the characteristic vegetation. The amount that can be used as forage depends on the kinds of grazing animals and on the grazing season.

Range management requires knowledge of the kinds of soil and of the potential natural plant community. It also requires an evaluation of the present range similarity index and rangeland trend. Range similarity index is determined by comparing the present plant community with the potential natural plant community on a particular rangeland ecological site. The more closely the existing community resembles the potential community, the higher the range similarity index. Rangeland trend is defined as the direction of change in an existing plant community relative to the potential natural plant community. Further information about the range similarity index and rangeland trend is available in the "National Range and Pasture Handbook," which is available in local offices of NRCS or on the Internet.

The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the potential natural plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

Reference:

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. (<http://www.glti.nrcs.usda.gov/>)

Map Unit Description

Weld County, Colorado, Northern Part

44 Olney fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Elevation: 3500 to 5800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 175 days

Composition

Olney and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Olney

Setting

Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous loamy alluvium

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate maximum: 15 percent
Gypsum maximum: 0 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4c
Ecological site: Loamy Plains (R067BY002CO)

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 18 inches: sandy clay loam
18 to 60 inches: sandy loam
60 to 64 inches: sandy loam

Minor Components

Stoneham

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Ascalon

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

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Rangeland Productivity and Plant Composition

Weld County, Colorado, Northern Part

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site	Total dry-weight production			Characteristic vegetation	Rangeland composition
		Favorable year	Normal year	Unfavorable year		
		Lb/Ac	Lb/Ac	Lb/Ac		Pct
44: Olney	Loamy Plains	1,800	1,500	1,000	Needlegrass Prairie sandreed Sand dropseed Little bluestem Sideoats grama	10 10 10 5 5

Rangeland Productivity and Plant Composition

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The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the potential natural plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

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Map Unit Description

Weld County, Colorado, Northern Part

57 Renohill-Shingle complex, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Setting

Elevation: 3600 to 6200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 160 days

Composition

Renohill and similar soils: 50 percent
Shingle and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Renohill

Setting

Landform: Breaks, ridges, plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous, clayey loamy residuum weathered from shale

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to Paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low or moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate maximum: 15 percent
Gypsum maximum: 0 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4e
Ecological site: Loamy Plains (R067BY002CO)

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
4 to 13 inches: clay
13 to 29 inches: clay loam
29 to 33 inches: unweathered bedrock

Description of Shingle

Setting

Landform: Breaks, plains, ridges
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous loamy residuum weathered from shale

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to Paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low or moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate maximum: 15 percent
Gypsum maximum: 0 percent
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6s
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s
Ecological site: Shaly Plains (R067BY045CO)

Typical Profile

Map Unit Description

Weld County, Colorado, Northern Part

0 to 4 inches: clay loam
4 to 11 inches: clay loam
11 to 15 inches: unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Midway

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Tassel

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Rangeland Productivity and Plant Composition

Weld County, Colorado, Northern Part

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		Lb/Ac	Lb/Ac	Lb/Ac		Pct
57: Renohill	Loamy Plains	1,400	1,100	800	Western wheatgrass Other perennial grasses	10 5
Shingle	Shaly Plains	900	700	500	Western wheatgrass Needleandthread Sideoats grama Fourwing saltbush Winterfat	15 10 10 5 5

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