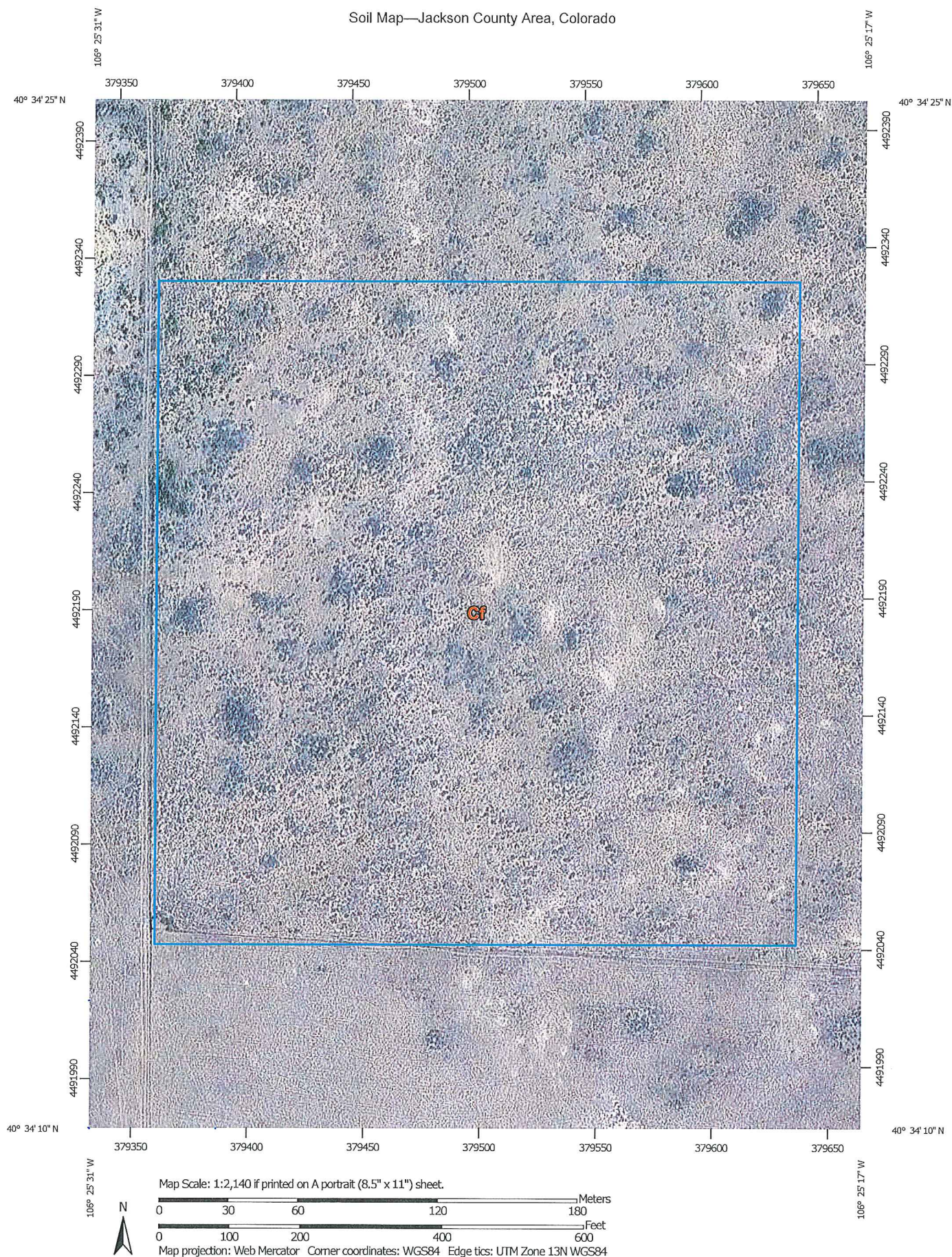





































Soil Map—Jackson County Area, Colorado



Soil Map—Jackson County Area, Colorado

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)			Area of Interest (AOI)		Spoil Area
Soils			Soil Map Unit Polygons		Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Lines		Very Stony Spot		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Unit Points		Other		Special Line Features
Special Point Features			Blowout	Water Features	
	Borrow Pit		Streams and Canals	Transportation	
	Clay Spot		Rails		Interstate Highways
	Closed Depression		US Routes		Major Roads
	Gravel Pit		Local Roads	Background	
	Gravelly Spot		Aerial Photography		
	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				

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
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: Jackson County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 22, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 8, 2011—Aug 25, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Jackson County Area, Colorado (CO646)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Cf	Coalmont-Fluetsch complex	19.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		19.4	100.0%

Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, 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, the ecological site, plant association, or habitat type; 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.

An *ecological site, plant association, or habitat type* is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time throughout the soil development process; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The hydrology of the site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. The plant community on an ecological site, plant association, or habitat type is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites, plant associations, or habitat types in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production. Descriptions of ecological sites are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Descriptions of plant associations or habitat types are available from local U.S. Forest Service offices.

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, shrubs, and understory trees that make up most of the potential natural plant community on each soil) is listed by common name. Under *rangeland composition and forest understory*, the expected percentage of the total annual production is given for each species making up the characteristic vegetation. The percentages are by dry weight for rangeland. Percentages for forest understory are by either dry weight or canopy cover. 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.

Report—Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition

Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition--Jackson County Area, Colorado

Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition--Jackson County Area, Colorado								
Map unit symbol and soil name	Ecological Site, Plant Association, or Habitat Type	Total dry-weight production			Characteristic rangeland or forest understory vegetation	Composition		
		Favorable year	Normal year	Unfavorable year		Rangeland	Forest understory	Forest understory
		Lb/ac	Lb/ac	Lb/ac		Pct dry wt	Pct dry wt	Pct cover
Cf--Coalmont-Fluetsch complex								
Coalmont	Claypan (R048AY296CO)	800	500	300	sagebrush	35	—	—
					muttongrass	10		
					pine needlegrass	5		
					streambank wheatgrass			
					bluebunch wheatgrass			
					bottlebrush squirreltail			
					prairie Junegrass			
					stonecrop			
					winterfat			
					yellow rabbitbrush			
Fluetsch	Valley Bench (R048AY278CO)	1,000	750	500	big sagebrush	30	—	—
					muttongrass	10		
					pine needlegrass	5		
					prairie Junegrass	3		
					streambank wheatgrass			
					blue grama			
					bluebunch wheatgrass			
					bottlebrush squirreltail			
					needleandthread			
					yellow rabbitbrush			
					buckwheat			

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jackson County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 22, 2014