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Service

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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 Rifle Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties

Smith Gulch Completion Pit

LOC ID : 446561
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June 8, 2016

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 (<http://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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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.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)



Custom Soil Resource Report

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 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)

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Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 22, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 22, 2010—Sep 2, 2010

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 (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Rifle Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties (CO683)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4	Arvada loam, 6 to 20 percent slopes	6.0	96.4%
66	Torriorthents-Camborthids-Rock outcrop complex, steep	0.2	3.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		6.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

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 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.

Rifle Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties

4—Arvada loam, 6 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jny6

Elevation: 5,100 to 6,200 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arvada and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Arvada

Setting

Landform: Terraces, fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Highly saline alluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: loam

H2 - 3 to 17 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 17 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very high

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: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent

Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 30.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

66—Torriorthents-Camborthids-Rock outcrop complex, steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jnz4
Elevation: 5,000 to 8,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 80 to 105 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Torriorthents, steep, and similar soils: 45 percent
Camborthids, steep, and similar soils: 20 percent
Rock outcrop, steep: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Torriorthents, Steep

Setting

Landform: Mountainsides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Stony, basaltic alluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: variable
H2 - 4 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 30 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 70 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 30 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
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: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Description of Camborthids, Steep

Setting

Landform: Mountainsides

Landform position (two-dimensional): Foothlope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, base slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Stony, basaltic alluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: variable

H2 - 4 to 30 inches: clay loam

H3 - 30 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 65 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

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: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent

Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent

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

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Description of Rock Outcrop, Steep

Setting

Landform: Mountainsides

Landform position (three-dimensional): Free face

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 70 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to paralithic bedrock

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

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 Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Hydrologic Soil Group (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

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Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.


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Map—Hydrologic Soil Group (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons





 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available


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 1:24,000.

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 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Table—Hydrologic Soil Group (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Hydrologic Soil Group— Summary by Map Unit — Rifle Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties (CO683)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4	Arvada loam, 6 to 20 percent slopes	C	6.0	96.4%
66	Torriorthents-Camborthids-Rock outcrop complex, steep	D	0.2	3.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			6.2	100.0%

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Unified Soil Classification (Surface) (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

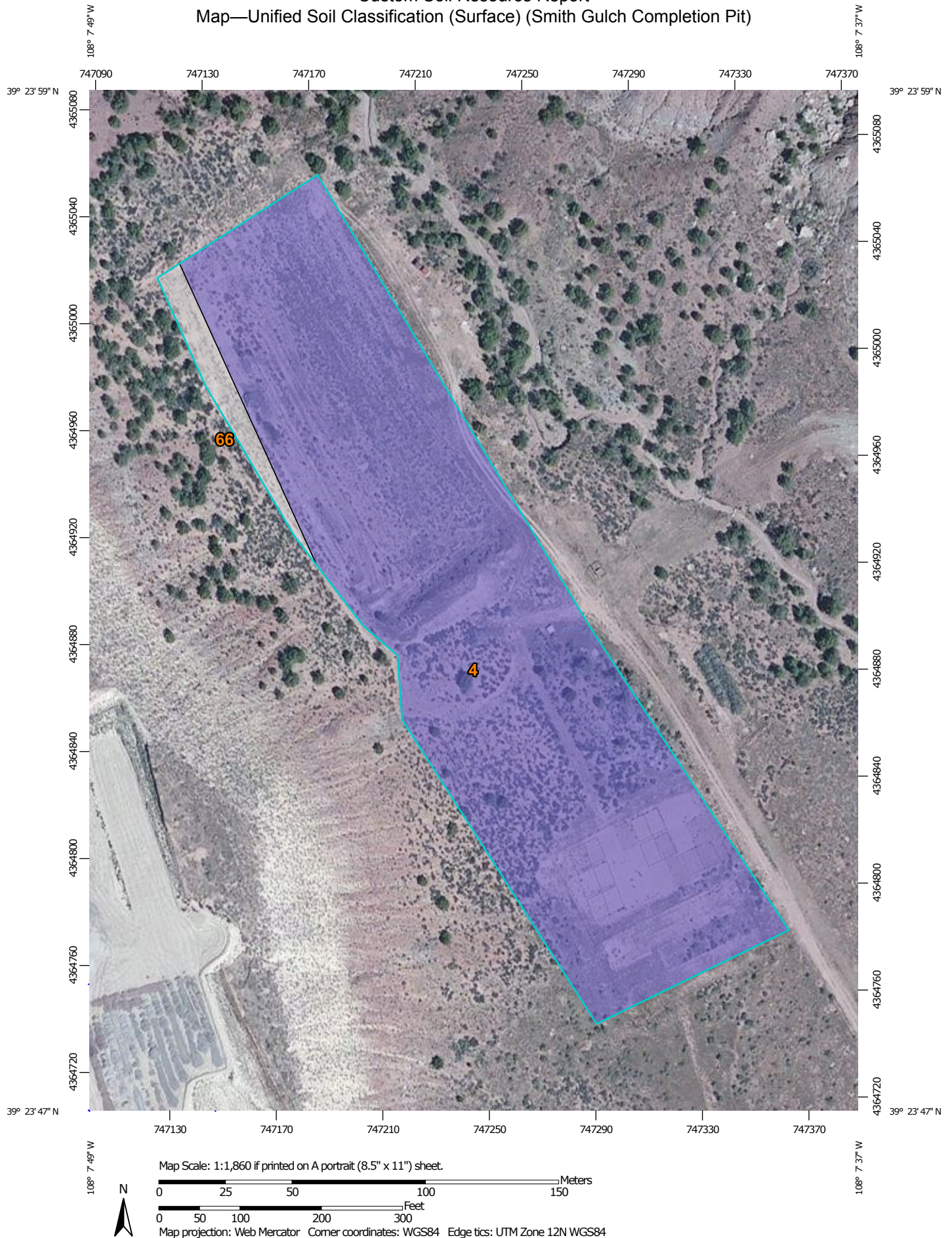
The Unified soil classification system classifies mineral and organic mineral soils for engineering purposes on the basis of particle-size characteristics, liquid limit, and plasticity index. It identifies three major soil divisions: (i) coarse-grained soils having less than 50 percent, by weight, particles smaller than 0.074 mm in diameter; (ii) fine-grained soils having 50 percent or more, by weight, particles smaller than 0.074 mm in diameter; and (iii) highly organic soils that demonstrate certain organic characteristics. These divisions are further subdivided into a total of 15 basic soil groups. The major soil divisions and basic soil groups are determined on the basis of estimated or measured values for grain-size distribution and Atterberg limits. ASTM D 2487 shows the criteria chart used for classifying soil in the Unified system and the 15 basic soil groups of the system and the plasticity chart for the Unified system.

The various groupings of this classification correlate in a general way with the engineering behavior of soils. This correlation provides a useful first step in any field or laboratory investigation for engineering purposes. It can serve to make some general interpretations relating to probable performance of the soil for engineering uses.

For each soil horizon in the database one or more Unified soil classifications may be listed. One is marked as the representative or most commonly occurring. The representative classification is shown here for the surface layer of the soil.

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Map—Unified Soil Classification (Surface) (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)



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MAP LEGEND



















Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)








Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

 CH
 CL
 CL-A (proposed)
 CL-K (proposed)
 CL-ML
 CL-O (proposed)
 CL-T (proposed)
 GC
 GC-GM
 GM
 GP
 GP-GC
 GP-GM
 GW
 GW-GC
 GW-GM
 MH
 MH-A (proposed)
 MH-K (proposed)
 MH-O (proposed)
 MH-T (proposed)
 ML

 ML-A (proposed)
 ML-K (proposed)
 ML-O (proposed)
 ML-T (proposed)
 OH
 OH-T (proposed)
 OL
 PT
 SC
 SC-SM
 SM
 SP
 SP-SC
 SP-SM
 SW
 SW-SC
 SW-SM
 Not rated or not available









































Soil Rating Lines

 CH
 CL
 CL-A (proposed)
 CL-K (proposed)
 CL-ML
 CL-O (proposed)
 CL-T (proposed)


 GC
 GC-GM
 GM
 GP
 GP-GC
 GP-GM
 GW
 GW-GC
 GW-GM
 MH
 MH-A (proposed)
 MH-K (proposed)
 MH-O (proposed)
 MH-T (proposed)
 ML
 ML-A (proposed)
 ML-K (proposed)
 ML-O (proposed)
 ML-T (proposed)
 OH
 OH-T (proposed)
 OL
 PT
 SC
 SC-SM
 SM

 SP
 SP-SC
 SP-SM
 SW
 SW-SC
 SW-SM
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

 CH
 CL
 CL-A (proposed)
 CL-K (proposed)
 CL-ML
 CL-O (proposed)
 CL-T (proposed)
 GC
 GC-GM
 GM
 GP
 GP-GC
 GP-GM
 GW
 GW-GC
 GW-GM
 MH
 MH-A (proposed)
 MH-K (proposed)
 MH-O (proposed)
 MH-T (proposed)
 ML
 ML-A (proposed)
 ML-K (proposed)
 ML-O (proposed)
 ML-T (proposed)
 OH
 OH-T (proposed)
 OL
 PT
 SC
 SC-SM
 SM
 SP
 SP-SC
 SP-SM
 SW
 SW-SC
 SW-SM
 Not rated or not available

Water Features






 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

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MAP INFORMATION

-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads
- Background**
-  Aerial Photography

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66	Torriorthents-Camborthids-Rock outcrop complex, steep		0.2	3.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			6.2	100.0%

Rating Options—Unified Soil Classification (Surface) (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

Water Features

Water Features include ponding frequency, flooding frequency, and depth to water table.

Flooding Frequency Class (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent.

"None" means that flooding is not probable. The chance of flooding is nearly 0 percent in any year. Flooding occurs less than once in 500 years.

"Very rare" means that flooding is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year.

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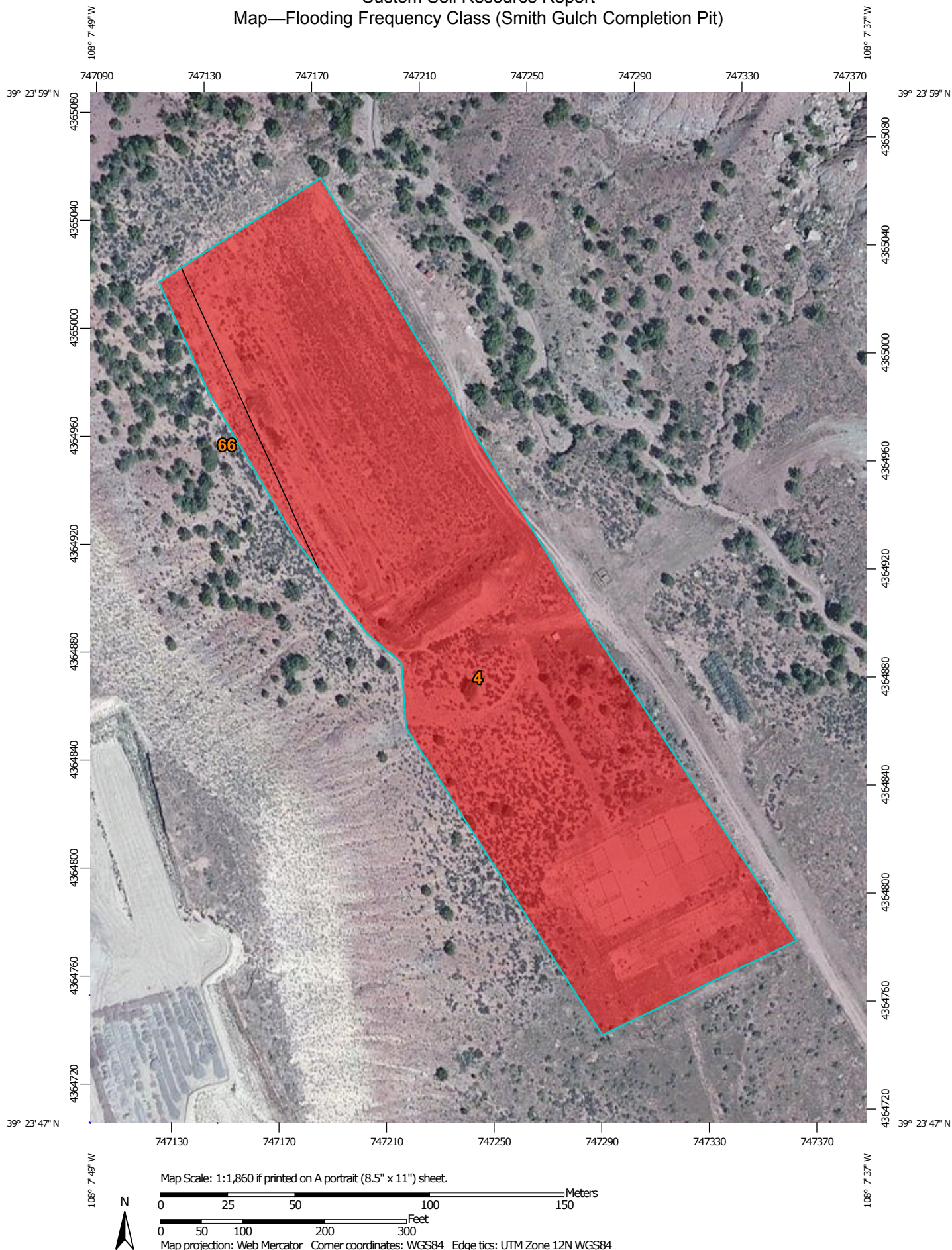
"Rare" means that flooding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year.

"Occasional" means that flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year.

"Frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year.


"Very frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Flooding Frequency Class (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)










MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)








 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils







Soil Rating Polygons


 None
 Very Rare
 Rare
 Occasional
 Frequent
 Very Frequent
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


 None
 Very Rare
 Rare
 Occasional
 Frequent
 Very Frequent
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






 None
 Very Rare
 Rare
 Occasional
 Frequent
 Very Frequent

 Not rated or not available


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 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: Rifle Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties
 Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 22, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 22, 2010—Sep 2, 2010

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.

Table—Flooding Frequency Class (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Flooding Frequency Class— Summary by Map Unit — Rifle Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties (CO683)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4	Arvada loam, 6 to 20 percent slopes	None	6.0	96.4%
66	Torriorthents-Camborthids-Rock outcrop complex, steep	None	0.2	3.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			6.2	100.0%

Rating Options—Flooding Frequency Class (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: More Frequent

Beginning Month: January

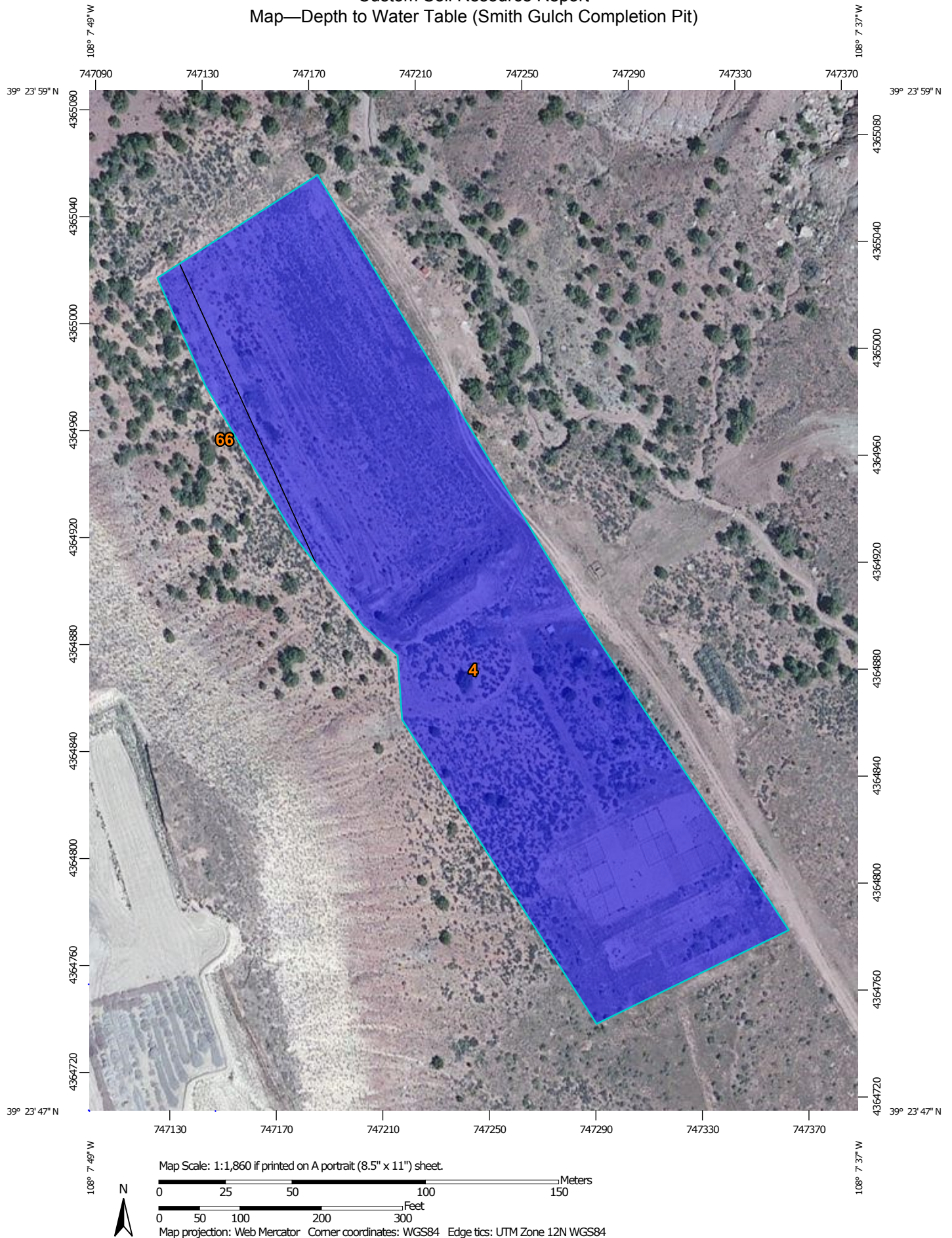
Ending Month: December

Depth to Water Table (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

"Water table" refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.


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.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Depth to Water Table (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)









MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils







Soil Rating Polygons


-  0 - 25
-  25 - 50
-  50 - 100
-  100 - 150
-  150 - 200
-  > 200
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


-  0 - 25
-  25 - 50
-  50 - 100
-  100 - 150
-  150 - 200
-  > 200
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






-  0 - 25
-  25 - 50
-  50 - 100
-  100 - 150
-  150 - 200
-  > 200

 Not rated or not available

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 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: Rifle Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 22, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 22, 2010—Sep 2, 2010

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.

Table—Depth to Water Table (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Depth to Water Table— Summary by Map Unit — Rifle Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties (CO683)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4	Arvada loam, 6 to 20 percent slopes	>200	6.0	96.4%
66	Torriorthents-Camborthids-Rock outcrop complex, steep	>200	0.2	3.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			6.2	100.0%

Rating Options—Depth to Water Table (Smith Gulch Completion Pit)

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December

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