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Project Title:	Darden Clean Energy Project				
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Document Title:	Stormwater Report Appendices				
Description:	ption:  Preliminary stormwater management report appendices.  Although the pertinent information was included in Section 5.13  Water Resources of the original application materials, the CEC requested these documents be docketed.				
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Organization:	Intersect Power				
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#### NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 6, Version 2 Location name: Helm, California, USA\* Latitude: 36.5146°, Longitude: -120.1727° Elevation: 191.44 ft\*\*

\* source: ESRI Maps \*\* source: USGS



#### POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Sarah Dietz, Sarah Heim, Lillian Hiner, Kazungu Maitaria, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Fenglin Yan, Michael Yekta, Tan Zhao, Geoffrey Bonnin, Daniel Brewer, Li-Chuan Chen, Tye Parzybok, John Yarchoan

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

PF tabular | PF graphical | Maps & aerials

# PF tabular

PDS	PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches) <sup>1</sup>								hes) <sup>1</sup>		
Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)										
Duration	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000	
5-min	<b>0.067</b> (0.060-0.077)	<b>0.085</b> (0.075-0.097)	<b>0.110</b> (0.096-0.126)	<b>0.131</b> (0.114-0.152)	<b>0.163</b> (0.137-0.197)	<b>0.190</b> (0.156-0.235)	<b>0.220</b> (0.175-0.279)	<b>0.252</b> (0.194-0.331)	<b>0.300</b> (0.221-0.413)	<b>0.341</b> (0.241-0.488)	
10-min	<b>0.096</b> (0.085-0.110)	<b>0.122</b> (0.107-0.139)	<b>0.157</b> (0.138-0.180)	<b>0.188</b> (0.164-0.218)	<b>0.234</b> (0.196-0.282)	<b>0.273</b> (0.223-0.336)	<b>0.315</b> (0.250-0.400)	<b>0.361</b> (0.278-0.474)	<b>0.430</b> (0.316-0.592)	<b>0.489</b> (0.345-0.700)	
15-min	<b>0.117</b> (0.103-0.133)	<b>0.147</b> (0.130-0.168)	<b>0.190</b> (0.167-0.218)	<b>0.228</b> (0.198-0.264)	<b>0.283</b> (0.237-0.341)	<b>0.330</b> (0.270-0.407)	<b>0.380</b> (0.303-0.483)	<b>0.437</b> (0.336-0.573)	<b>0.521</b> (0.382-0.716)	<b>0.592</b> (0.418-0.846)	
30-min	<b>0.160</b> (0.141-0.183)	<b>0.201</b> (0.178-0.230)	<b>0.260</b> (0.229-0.299)	<b>0.312</b> (0.272-0.361)	<b>0.388</b> (0.325-0.467)	<b>0.451</b> (0.369-0.557)	<b>0.521</b> (0.414-0.661)	<b>0.598</b> (0.461-0.784)	<b>0.713</b> (0.523-0.980)	<b>0.810</b> (0.572-1.16)	
60-min	<b>0.223</b> (0.197-0.255)	<b>0.281</b> (0.248-0.322)	<b>0.363</b> (0.320-0.417)	<b>0.435</b> (0.379-0.504)	<b>0.541</b> (0.454-0.652)	<b>0.630</b> (0.516-0.778)	<b>0.727</b> (0.579-0.924)	<b>0.835</b> (0.643-1.10)	<b>0.995</b> (0.731-1.37)	<b>1.13</b> (0.799-1.62)	
2-hr	<b>0.326</b> (0.289-0.373)	<b>0.403</b> (0.356-0.461)	<b>0.513</b> (0.451-0.588)	<b>0.609</b> (0.531-0.706)	<b>0.751</b> (0.630-0.905)	<b>0.871</b> (0.713-1.08)	<b>1.00</b> (0.797-1.27)	<b>1.15</b> (0.884-1.51)	<b>1.36</b> (1.00-1.87)	<b>1.55</b> (1.09-2.21)	
3-hr	<b>0.400</b> (0.353-0.457)	<b>0.493</b> (0.435-0.564)	<b>0.625</b> (0.550-0.717)	<b>0.741</b> (0.646-0.859)	<b>0.913</b> (0.765-1.10)	<b>1.06</b> (0.864-1.30)	<b>1.21</b> (0.965-1.54)	<b>1.39</b> (1.07-1.82)	<b>1.64</b> (1.21-2.26)	<b>1.86</b> (1.31-2.66)	
6-hr	<b>0.542</b> (0.480-0.620)	<b>0.674</b> (0.595-0.771)	<b>0.858</b> (0.755-0.985)	<b>1.02</b> (0.888-1.18)	<b>1.25</b> (1.05-1.51)	<b>1.45</b> (1.18-1.78)	<b>1.65</b> (1.32-2.10)	<b>1.88</b> (1.45-2.47)	<b>2.22</b> (1.63-3.05)	<b>2.49</b> (1.76-3.56)	
12-hr	<b>0.695</b> (0.614-0.794)	<b>0.893</b> (0.788-1.02)	<b>1.16</b> (1.02-1.34)	<b>1.39</b> (1.21-1.61)	<b>1.71</b> (1.44-2.06)	<b>1.97</b> (1.61-2.43)	<b>2.24</b> (1.78-2.84)	<b>2.53</b> (1.95-3.31)	<b>2.93</b> (2.15-4.03)	<b>3.26</b> (2.30-4.67)	
24-hr	<b>0.873</b> (0.789-0.987)	<b>1.16</b> (1.05-1.31)	<b>1.55</b> (1.39-1.75)	<b>1.86</b> (1.66-2.13)	<b>2.30</b> (1.98-2.72)	<b>2.64</b> (2.22-3.19)	<b>2.99</b> (2.46-3.71)	<b>3.36</b> (2.68-4.29)	<b>3.87</b> (2.96-5.16)	<b>4.27</b> (3.15-5.91)	
2-day	<b>1.06</b> (0.954-1.19)	<b>1.42</b> (1.28-1.60)	<b>1.89</b> (1.70-2.15)	<b>2.29</b> (2.04-2.62)	<b>2.83</b> (2.44-3.36)	<b>3.26</b> (2.75-3.95)	<b>3.70</b> (3.04-4.59)	<b>4.16</b> (3.32-5.32)	<b>4.79</b> (3.67-6.40)	<b>5.30</b> (3.91-7.33)	
3-day	<b>1.18</b> (1.06-1.33)	<b>1.57</b> (1.42-1.78)	<b>2.11</b> (1.90-2.39)	<b>2.55</b> (2.28-2.92)	<b>3.17</b> (2.73-3.75)	<b>3.65</b> (3.07-4.42)	<b>4.15</b> (3.41-5.15)	<b>4.67</b> (3.73-5.97)	<b>5.40</b> (4.13-7.21)	<b>5.98</b> (4.41-8.27)	
4-day	<b>1.27</b> (1.15-1.44)	<b>1.69</b> (1.53-1.92)	<b>2.27</b> (2.04-2.57)	<b>2.75</b> (2.45-3.14)	<b>3.41</b> (2.94-4.04)	<b>3.94</b> (3.32-4.77)	<b>4.49</b> (3.69-5.57)	<b>5.06</b> (4.04-6.47)	<b>5.87</b> (4.49-7.83)	<b>6.51</b> (4.80-9.01)	
7-day	<b>1.49</b> (1.35-1.68)	<b>1.96</b> (1.76-2.21)	<b>2.60</b> (2.34-2.95)	<b>3.15</b> (2.81-3.60)	<b>3.92</b> (3.38-4.64)	<b>4.54</b> (3.82-5.49)	<b>5.18</b> (4.26-6.44)	<b>5.87</b> (4.69-7.51)	<b>6.85</b> (5.24-9.14)	<b>7.63</b> (5.63-10.6)	
10-day	<b>1.60</b> (1.44-1.81)	<b>2.08</b> (1.88-2.35)	<b>2.75</b> (2.48-3.12)	<b>3.33</b> (2.97-3.81)	<b>4.15</b> (3.58-4.92)	<b>4.82</b> (4.06-5.83)	<b>5.52</b> (4.54-6.86)	<b>6.28</b> (5.01-8.03)	<b>7.35</b> (5.62-9.82)	<b>8.22</b> (6.07-11.4)	
20-day	<b>1.93</b> (1.75-2.18)	<b>2.51</b> (2.27-2.84)	<b>3.33</b> (3.00-3.78)	<b>4.04</b> (3.61-4.63)	<b>5.07</b> (4.37-6.01)	<b>5.91</b> (4.98-7.16)	<b>6.80</b> (5.59-8.45)	<b>7.77</b> (6.20-9.93)	<b>9.14</b> (6.99-12.2)	<b>10.3</b> (7.57-14.2)	
30-day	<b>2.27</b> (2.05-2.56)	<b>2.96</b> (2.67-3.35)	<b>3.94</b> (3.54-4.47)	<b>4.79</b> (4.27-5.48)	<b>6.02</b> (5.19-7.13)	<b>7.02</b> (5.92-8.50)	<b>8.08</b> (6.64-10.0)	<b>9.22</b> (7.36-11.8)	<b>10.8</b> (8.29-14.5)	<b>12.2</b> (8.97-16.8)	
45-day	<b>2.75</b> (2.48-3.11)	<b>3.61</b> (3.26-4.09)	<b>4.82</b> (4.34-5.47)	<b>5.87</b> (5.23-6.72)	<b>7.38</b> (6.36-8.75)	<b>8.61</b> (7.26-10.4)	<b>9.91</b> (8.14-12.3)	<b>11.3</b> (9.01-14.4)	<b>13.2</b> (10.1-17.7)	<b>14.8</b> (10.9-20.5)	
60-day	<b>3.20</b> (2.89-3.62)	<b>4.22</b> (3.81-4.77)	<b>5.64</b> (5.07-6.40)	<b>6.86</b> (6.12-7.85)	<b>8.61</b> (7.42-10.2)	<b>10.0</b> (8.45-12.1)	<b>11.5</b> (9.47-14.3)	<b>13.1</b> (10.5-16.8)	<b>15.3</b> (11.7-20.4)	<b>17.1</b> (12.6-23.6)	

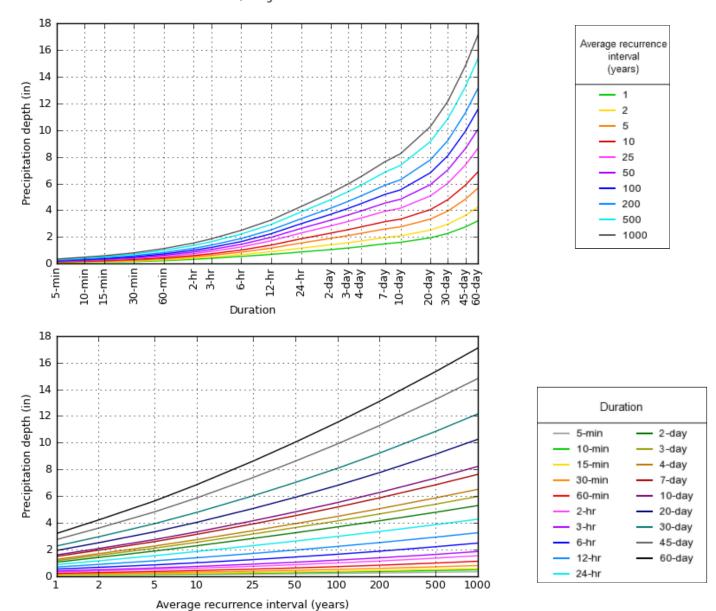
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).

Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values.

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# PDS-based depth-duration-frequency (DDF) curves Latitude: 36.5146°, Longitude: -120.1727°



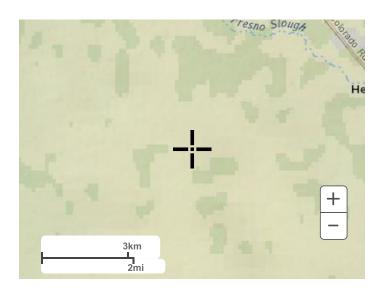
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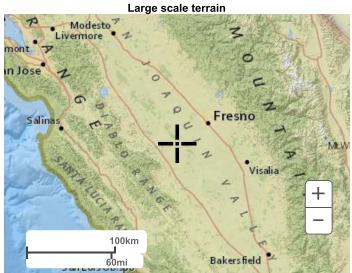
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# Maps & aerials

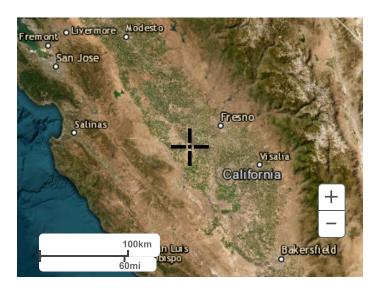
Small scale terrain







Large scale aerial



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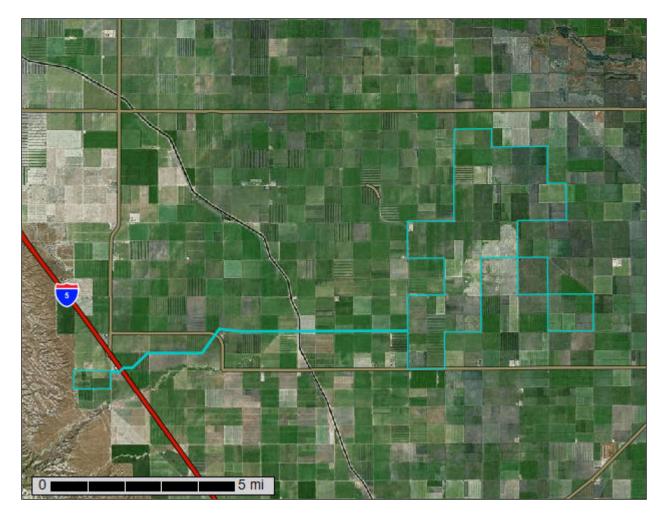
Natural Resources Conservation

Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, 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 Fresno County, California, Western Part

**IP Darden Soil Report** 



# **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 (https://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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# **How Soil Surveys Are Made**

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

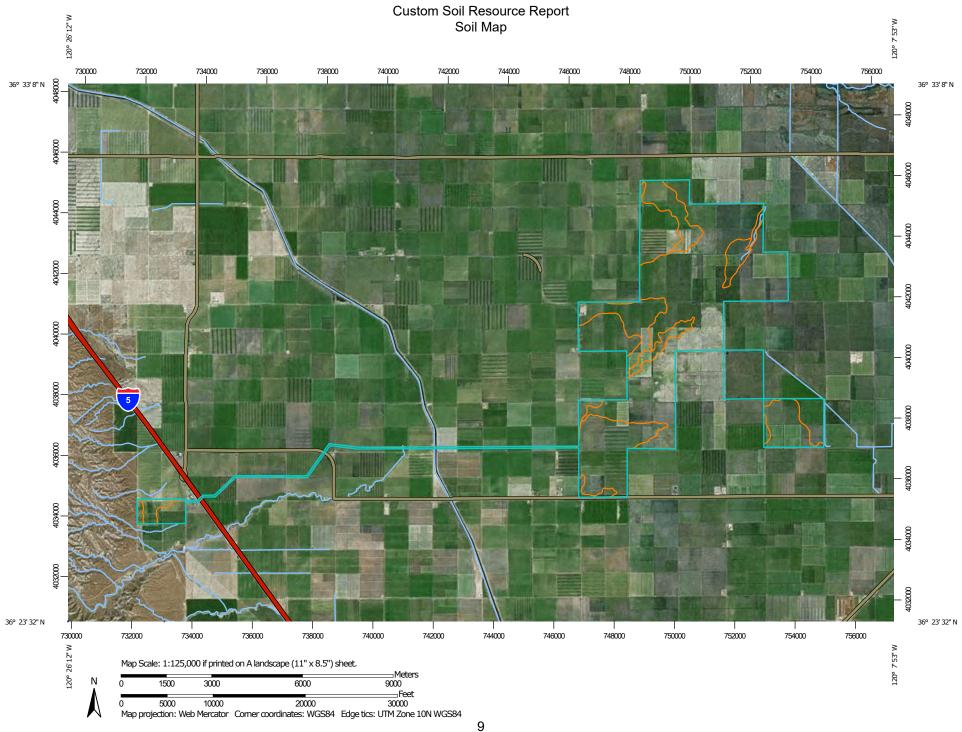
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# 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.



#### MAP LEGEND

#### Area of Interest (AOI)

Area o

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

Candfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

#### OLIVE

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.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

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: Fresno County, California, Western Part Survey Area Data: Version 18, Aug 31, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 16, 2022—Mar 21, 2022

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**

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
285	Tranquillity-Tranquillity, wet, complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes	48.1	0.5%	
286	Tranquillity clay, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes	5,491.0	53.5%	
405	Polvadero-Guijarral complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	38.6	0.4%	
436	Panoche loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	191.2	1.9%	
437	Panoche sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	126.5	1.2%	
442	Panoche clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	45.8	0.4%	
459	Ciervo clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	664.8	6.5%	
461	Ciervo clay, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes	70.9	0.7%	
462	Ciervo, wet-Ciervo complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2,231.0	21.7%	
475	Posochanet clay loam, saline- sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes	421.8	4.1%	
478	Cerini sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17	6.4	0.1%	
479	Cerini clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.7	0.1%	
482	Calflax clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes, MLRA 17	907.6	8.8%	
960	Excelsior, sandy substratum- westhaven association, flooded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.9	0.1%	
982	Water	0.9	0.0%	
Totals for Area of Interest		10,262.1	100.0%	

# **Map Unit Descriptions**

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.

# Fresno County, California, Western Part

# 285—Tranquillity-Tranquillity, wet, complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hnz4 Elevation: 130 to 360 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 7 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 220 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

#### Map Unit Composition

Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic, and similar soils: 60 percent Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

# Description of Tranquillity, Clay, Saline-sodic

# Setting

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 22 inches: clay Bkss - 22 to 53 inches: clay Bk - 53 to 71 inches: clay

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat poorly 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: Very rareNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 3 percent

Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to moderately saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY906CA - Non-Alkali San Joaquin Valley Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# Description of Tranquillity, Clay, Saline-sodic, Wet

#### Setting

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

## Typical profile

Ap1 - 0 to 6 inches: clay Ap2 - 6 to 16 inches: clay Bknssyz1 - 16 to 31 inches: clay Bknssyz2 - 31 to 48 inches: clay Bknyz - 48 to 65 inches: silty clay

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low

(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches Frequency of flooding: Very rareNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 8 percent

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline (8.0 to 15.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R017XY906CA - Non-Alkali San Joaquin Valley Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

#### Armona, loam, partially drained

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains on basin floors

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

## Tachi, clay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains on basin floors

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Deldota, clay, partially drained

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# 286—Tranquillity clay, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hnz5

Elevation: 160 to 260 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 7 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 220 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

#### Description of Tranquillity, Clay, Saline-sodic, Wet

# Setting

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

## Typical profile

Ap1 - 0 to 6 inches: clay Ap2 - 6 to 16 inches: clay Bknssyz1 - 16 to 31 inches: clay Bknssyz2 - 31 to 48 inches: clay Bknyz - 48 to 65 inches: silty clay

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low

(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: RareNone Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 8 percent

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline (8.0 to 15.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R017XY906CA - Non-Alkali San Joaquin Valley Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

# Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# Gepford, clay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains on basin floors

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# Tachi, clay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains on basin floors

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Armona, loam, partially drained

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flood plains on basin floors

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# Lethent, silt loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Fan remnants Hydric soil rating: No

# 405—Polvadero-Guijarral complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hnzc Elevation: 480 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 65 degrees F

Frost-free period: 250 to 300 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Polvadero, sandy loam, and similar soils: 55 percent Guijarral, sandy loam, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

## **Description of Polvadero, Sandy Loam**

# Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
A2 - 7 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Btkn1 - 12 to 30 inches: sandy clay loam Btkn2 - 30 to 52 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 52 to 60 inches: sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to natric

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20

to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (1.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.5 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XG043CA - Loamy 6-8" P.Z.

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Description of Guijarral, Sandy Loam**

#### Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap1 - 0 to 3 inches: sandy loam Ap2 - 3 to 6 inches: sandy loam Bw - 6 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bk1 - 12 to 24 inches: gravelly sandy loam Bk2 - 24 to 36 inches: gravelly sandy loam Bk3 - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.9 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R017XG043CA - Loamy 6-8" P.Z.

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Polvadero, sandy loam, hilly

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Fan remnants Hydric soil rating: No

#### Cyvar, loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Ecological site: R017XY907CA - Aridic Alkali Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# Guijarral, sandy loam, gently sloping

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Fan remnants

Ecological site: R017XY907CA - Aridic Alkali Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# Yribarren, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Alluvial fans

Ecological site: R017XY907CA - Aridic Alkali Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# 436—Panoche loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2ycb2

Elevation: 260 to 850 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 7 to 9 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 65 degrees F

Frost-free period: 311 to 335 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

# **Map Unit Composition**

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

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

#### **Description of Panoche**

#### Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loam Bw - 7 to 24 inches: loam Bk - 24 to 60 inches: loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to

0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneVery rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.5 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY905CA - Dry Alluvial Fans and Terraces

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

#### Kimberlina

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Cerini

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Calflax

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Twisselman

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Excelsior**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Kettleman

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, alluvial fans

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

# 437—Panoche sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hnzp Elevation: 300 to 850 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 250 to 280 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

# **Map Unit Composition**

Panoche, sandy loam, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

#### **Description of Panoche, Sandy Loam**

#### Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

#### Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
Bw - 7 to 16 inches: loam
Bk1 - 16 to 27 inches: loam
Bk2 - 27 to 43 inches: loam
Bk3 - 43 to 57 inches: loam
Bk4 - 57 to 72 inches: sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: Very rareNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 4 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 8.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.0 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R017XY906CA - Non-Alkali San Joaquin Valley Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

# Kimberlina, sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Ecological site: R017XY904CA - Subirrigated Deep Alluvial Fans

Hydric soil rating: No

# Cerini, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Ecological site: R017XY904CA - Subirrigated Deep Alluvial Fans

Hydric soil rating: No

# Westhaven, loam

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Ecological site: R017XY904CA - Subirrigated Deep Alluvial Fans

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Excelsior, sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Ecological site: R017XY904CA - Subirrigated Deep Alluvial Fans

Hydric soil rating: No

# 442—Panoche clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2ycb1

Elevation: 270 to 890 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 9 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 65 degrees F

Frost-free period: 305 to 326 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Panoche, clay loam, and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

## Description of Panoche, Clay Loam

## Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: clay loam
Bw - 7 to 16 inches: loam
Bk1 - 16 to 27 inches: loam
Bk2 - 27 to 43 inches: loam
Bk3 - 43 to 57 inches: loam
Bk4 - 57 to 72 inches: sandy loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to

0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneVery rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 4 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 8.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.4 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY905CA - Dry Alluvial Fans and Terraces

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

# Calflax

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Cerini

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Posochanet**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Ciervo

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Kimberlina

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Wasco

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# 459—Ciervo clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hp02

Elevation: 210 to 730 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 240 to 280 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Ciervo, clay, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

# **Description of Ciervo, Clay**

## Setting

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 17 inches: clay Bw - 17 to 27 inches: clay

Bknyz - 27 to 41 inches: silty clay Bknz - 41 to 60 inches: clay loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

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: NoneVery rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 12.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.8 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY906CA - Non-Alkali San Joaquin Valley Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

# Ciervo, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

#### Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

## Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

#### Cerini, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Alluvial fans Hydric soil rating: No

## Panoche, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Alluvial fans Hydric soil rating: No

#### Westhaven, loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Alluvial fans Hydric soil rating: No

# 461—Ciervo clay, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hp03 Elevation: 170 to 330 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 240 to 270 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

# Description of Ciervo, Clay, Saline-sodic, Wet

# Setting

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 17 inches: clay Bw - 17 to 27 inches: clay

Bknyz - 27 to 41 inches: silty clay

Bknz - 41 to 60 inches: clay loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low

(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: NoneRare Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R017XY901CA - Clayey Basin Group

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

# Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Ecological site: R017XY907CA - Aridic Alkali Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# Ciervo, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Ecological site: R017XY907CA - Aridic Alkali Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Ecological site: R017XY907CA - Aridic Alkali Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Ecological site: R017XY907CA - Aridic Alkali Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# 462—Ciervo, wet-Ciervo complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hp04 Elevation: 170 to 580 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 240 to 270 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils: 50 percent Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

# Description of Ciervo, Clay, Saline-sodic, Wet

# Setting

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 17 inches: clay Bw - 17 to 27 inches: clay

Bknyz - 27 to 41 inches: silty clay Bknz - 41 to 60 inches: clay loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low

(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneVery rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hvdrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R017XY901CA - Clayey Basin Group

Hydric soil rating: No

# Description of Ciervo, Clay, Saline-sodic

#### Settina

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 17 inches: clay Bw - 17 to 27 inches: clay

Bknyz - 27 to 41 inches: silty clay Bknz - 41 to 60 inches: clay loam

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low

(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneVery rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 40.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R017XY901CA - Clayey Basin Group

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

# Ciervo, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# Panoche, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Alluvial fans

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# Ciervo, clay

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

#### Cerini, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

## Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# 475—Posochanet clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hp0b Elevation: 160 to 270 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 63 degrees F

Frost-free period: 230 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Posochanet, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

# Description of Posochanet, Clay Loam, Saline-sodic, Wet

# Setting

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap1 - 0 to 7 inches: clay loam Ap2 - 7 to 15 inches: clay loam

Bw - 15 to 24 inches: stratified loam to silty clay loam Bknz - 24 to 60 inches: stratified loam to silty clay loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

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: About 48 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: NoneRare Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 20.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 50.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY906CA - Non-Alkali San Joaquin Valley Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

# Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# Lethent, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Fan remnants Hydric soil rating: No

# Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

#### Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

# 478—Cerini sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vnd5

Elevation: 210 to 930 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 11 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 66 degrees F

Frost-free period: 240 to 300 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

# **Map Unit Composition**

Cerini and similar soils: 90 percent Minor components: 10 percent

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

### **Description of Cerini**

### Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam Bw - 5 to 25 inches: clay loam

Bk1 - 25 to 35 inches: stratified sandy loam to clay loam Bk2 - 35 to 79 inches: stratified sandy loam to clay loam

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20

to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneVery rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 4 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 8.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.4 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY904CA - Subirrigated Deep Alluvial Fans

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

# Westhaven, loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Alluvial fans Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Excelsior, sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Alluvial fans Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## Kimberlina, sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Alluvial fans Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Granoso

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Alluvial fans Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Ciervo, clay

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Alluvial fans Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# 479—Cerini clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hp0g Elevation: 160 to 800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 230 to 290 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Cerini, clay loam, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

# **Description of Cerini, Clay Loam**

# Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: clay loam

Bw - 5 to 25 inches: clay loam

Bk1 - 25 to 35 inches: stratified sandy loam to clay loam Bk2 - 35 to 62 inches: stratified sandy loam to clay loam

# Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20

to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneVery rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 4 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 8.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY906CA - Non-Alkali San Joaquin Valley Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

# Ciervo, clay

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Fan skirts Hydric soil rating: No

#### Panoche, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans Hydric soil rating: No

## **Excelsior, sandy loam**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans Hydric soil rating: No

#### Kimberlina, sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans Hydric soil rating: No

# Westhaven, loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans Hydric soil rating: No

#### Cerini, sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans Hydric soil rating: No

# 482—Calflax clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes, MLRA

# Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vncl Elevation: 160 to 340 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 7 to 9 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 230 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

# Description of Calflax, Clay Loam, Saline-sodic, Wet

### Setting

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

#### Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: clay loam
Bw - 8 to 26 inches: clay loam
Bny - 26 to 33 inches: loam
Bnyz1 - 33 to 47 inches: silt loam
Bnyz2 - 47 to 65 inches: loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20

to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: NoneRare Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 40.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY907CA - Aridic Alkali Desert

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

## Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Cerini, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## Lethent, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Basin floors

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Posochanet, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Garces, silt loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Rims on basin floors

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Twisselman, clay, saline-sodic

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Rims

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# Kimberlina, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

# 960—Excelsior, sandy substratum-westhaven association, flooded, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: hp2l Elevation: 310 to 850 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 7 to 8 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 62 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 240 to 280 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Excelsior, sandy loam, sandy substratum, and similar soils: 50 percent

Westhaven, loam, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

# Description of Excelsior, Sandy Loam, Sandy Substratum

#### Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Microfeatures of landform position: Bars and channels

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

#### Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
A2 - 7 to 23 inches: sandy loam

C1 - 23 to 53 inches: stratified loamy sand to silt loam

C2 - 53 to 72 inches: loamy sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional Frequency of ponding: Occasional

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains

Hydric soil rating: No

# Description of Westhaven, Loam

#### Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Microfeatures of landform position: Bars and channels

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

# Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loam Bw - 7 to 17 inches: loam

Bk1 - 17 to 42 inches: stratified loam to silty clay loam Bk2 - 42 to 65 inches: stratified loamy sand to silty clay loam

C - 65 to 72 inches: stratified loam to silty clay loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20

to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional

Frequency of ponding: Occasional

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 4 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 12.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.8 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Ciervo, clay

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Fan skirts

Ecological site: R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Excelsior, sandy loam**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Microfeatures of landform position: Bars and channels

Ecological site: R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains

Hydric soil rating: No

# Cerini, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Ecological site: R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains

Hydric soil rating: No

# Anela, very gravelly sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Ecological site: R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains

Hydric soil rating: No

# 982—Water

# **Map Unit Composition**

Water: 100 percent

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

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# Intersect Power

STUDY AREA: IP DARDEN

**LOCATION: FRESNO COUNTY, CA** 

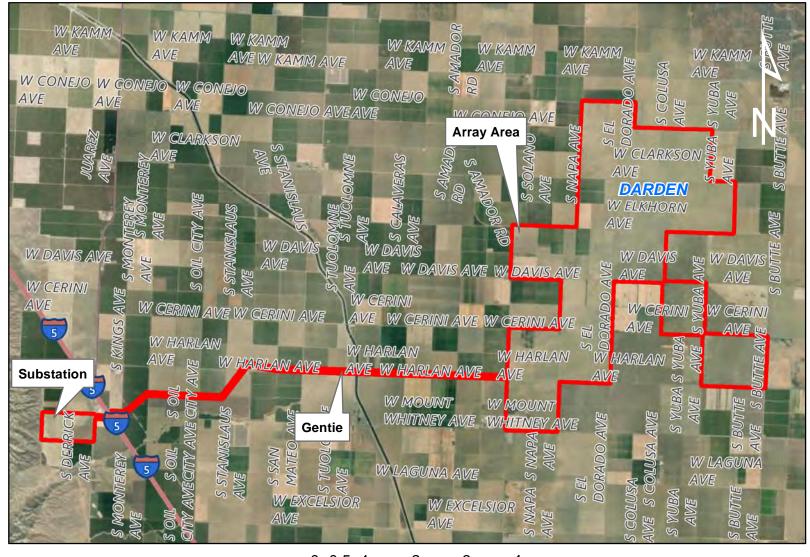
**TOTAL ACREAGE: 10,261** 

**CLASSIFICATION: 100YR-24HR FLOOD (MAX DEPTH)** 

**COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 83 STATE PLANE - CA ZN04** 

**DATE PRODUCED: OCTOBER 2023** 





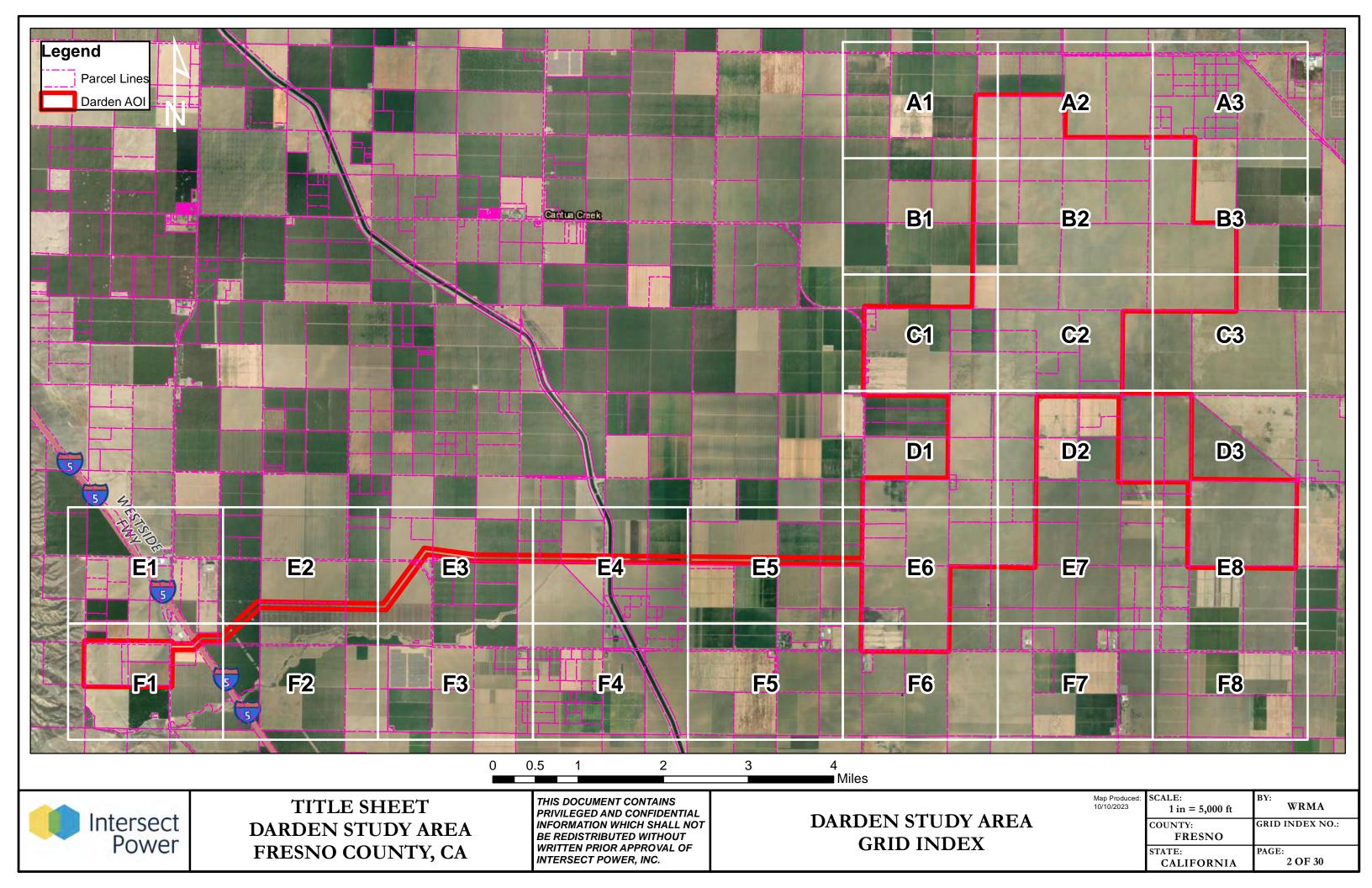
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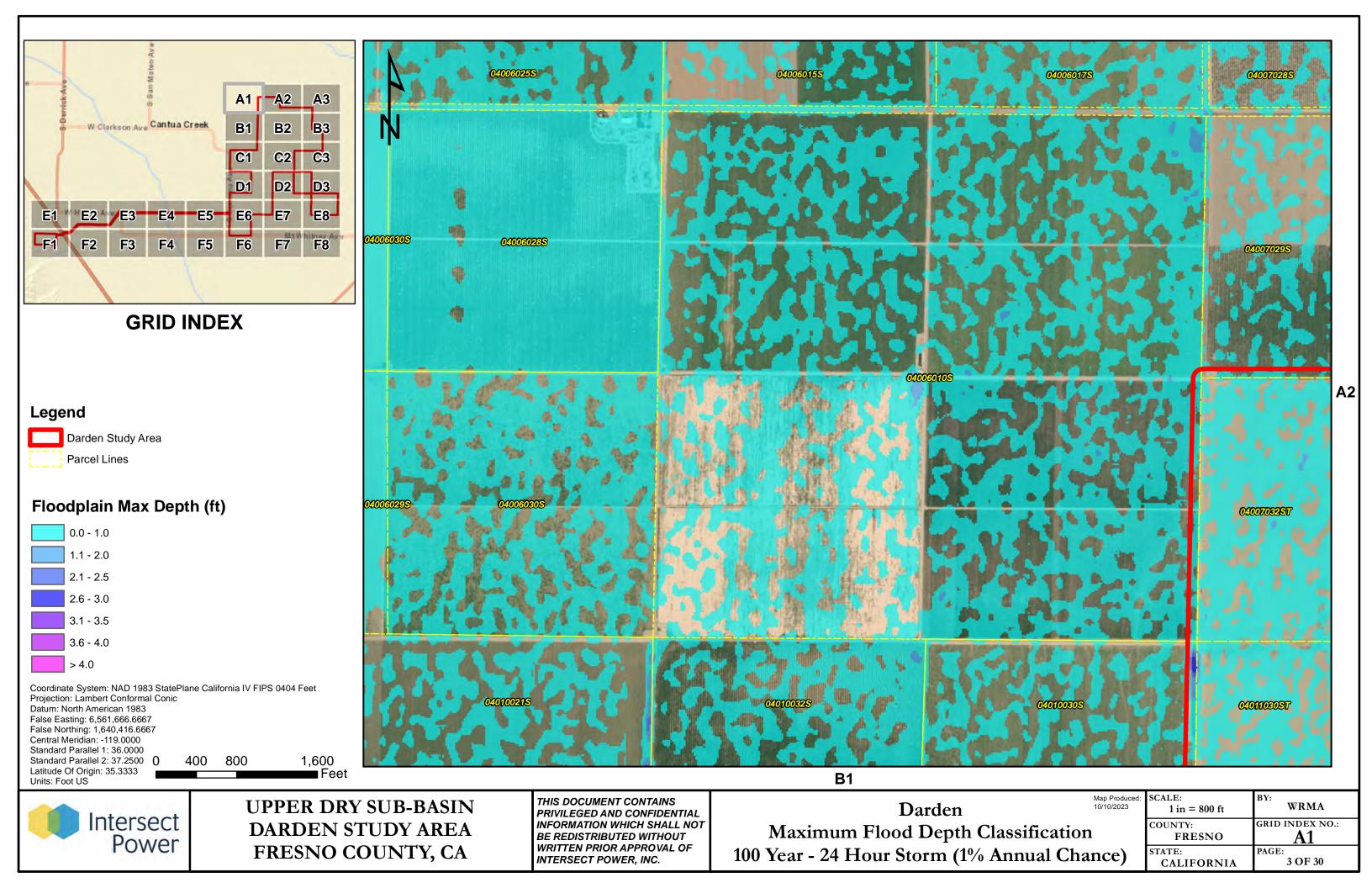


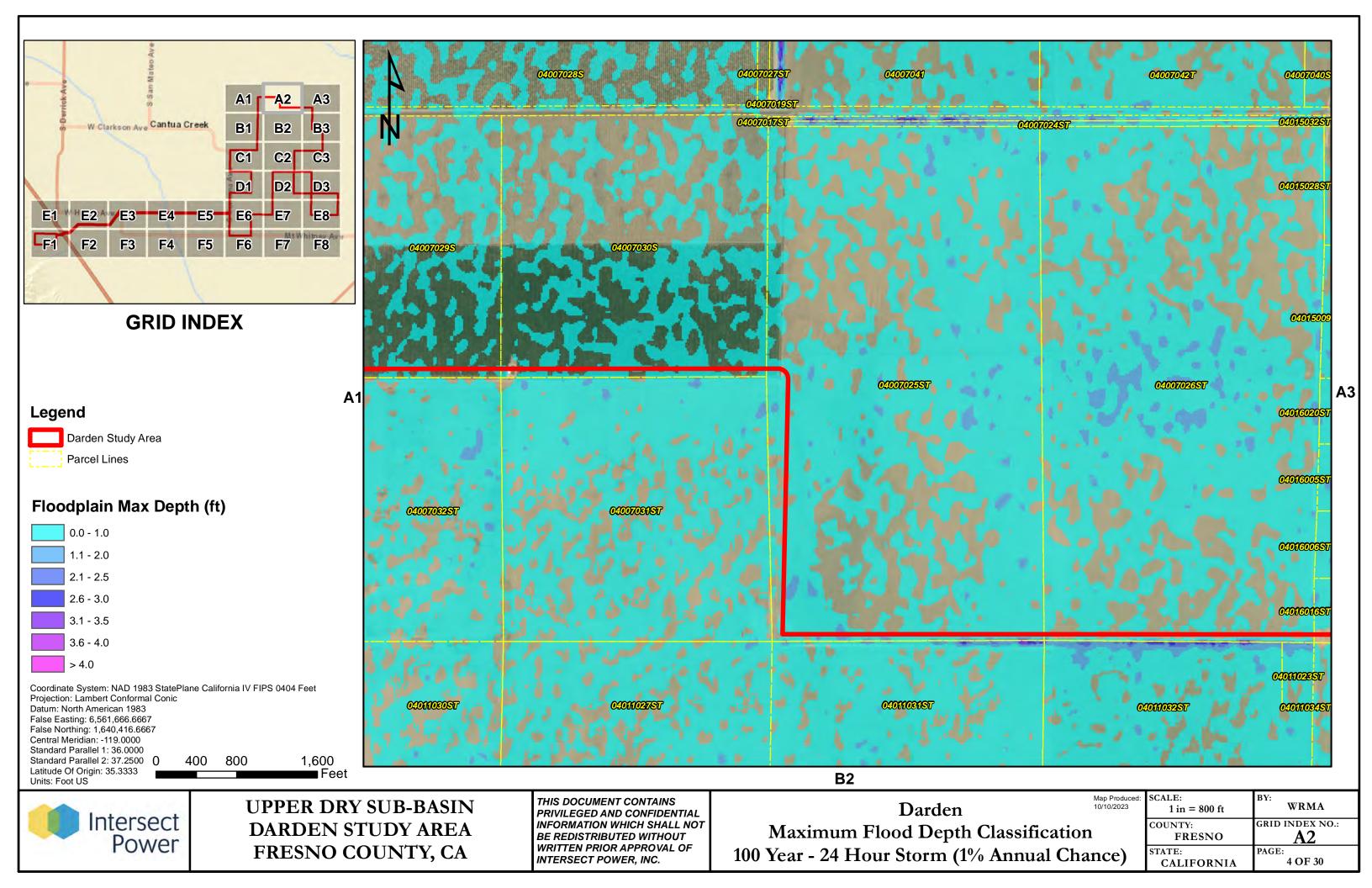
UPPER DRY SUB-BASIN DARDEN STUDY AREA FRESNO COUNTY, CA THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS
PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION WHICH SHALL NOT
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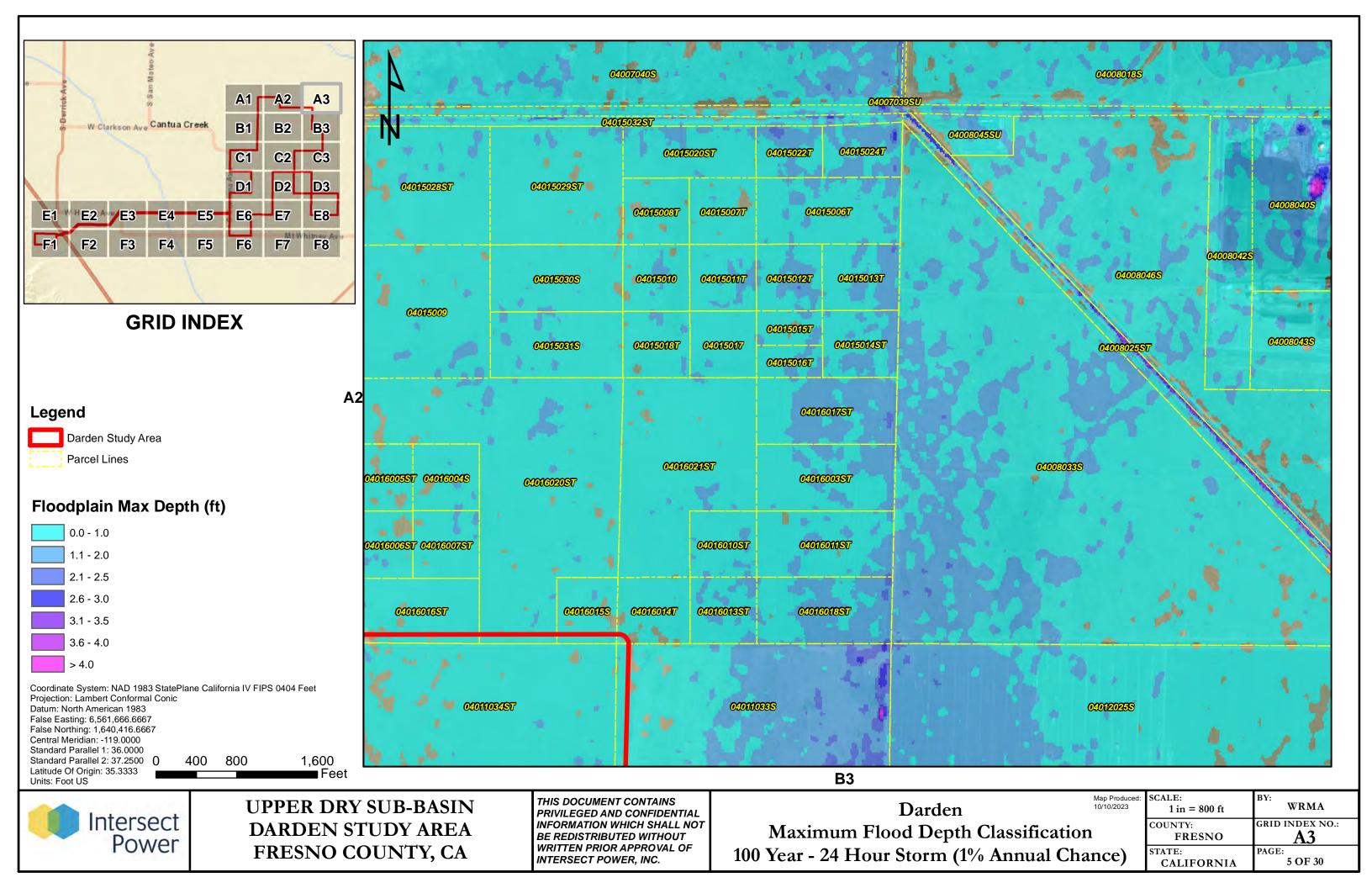
TITLE SHEET
DARDEN STUDY AREA
MAX FLOOD DEPTH CLASSIFICATION

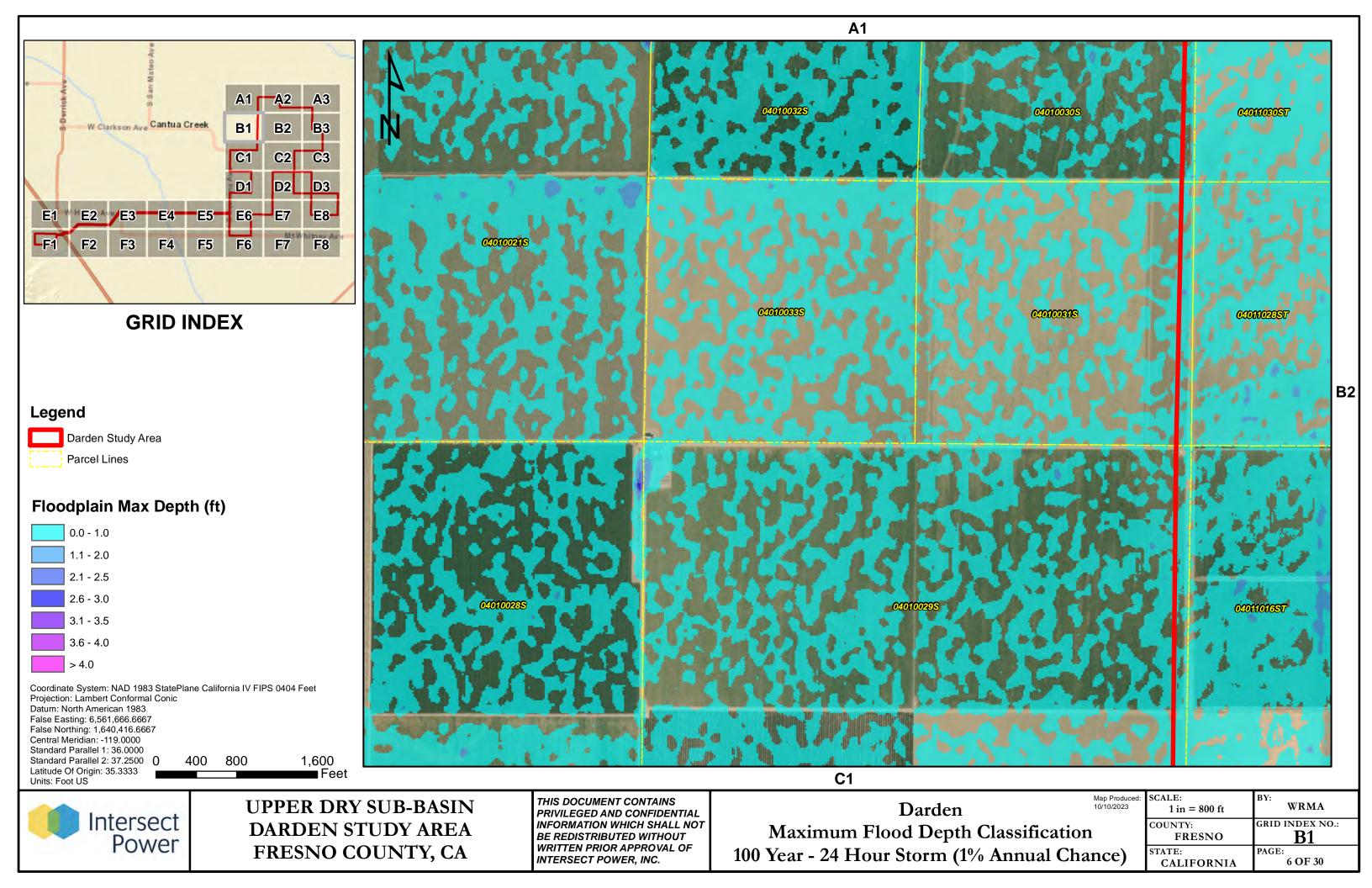
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	COUNTY: FRESNO	GRID INDEX NO.:
ON	STATE: CALIFORNIA	PAGE: 1 OF 30

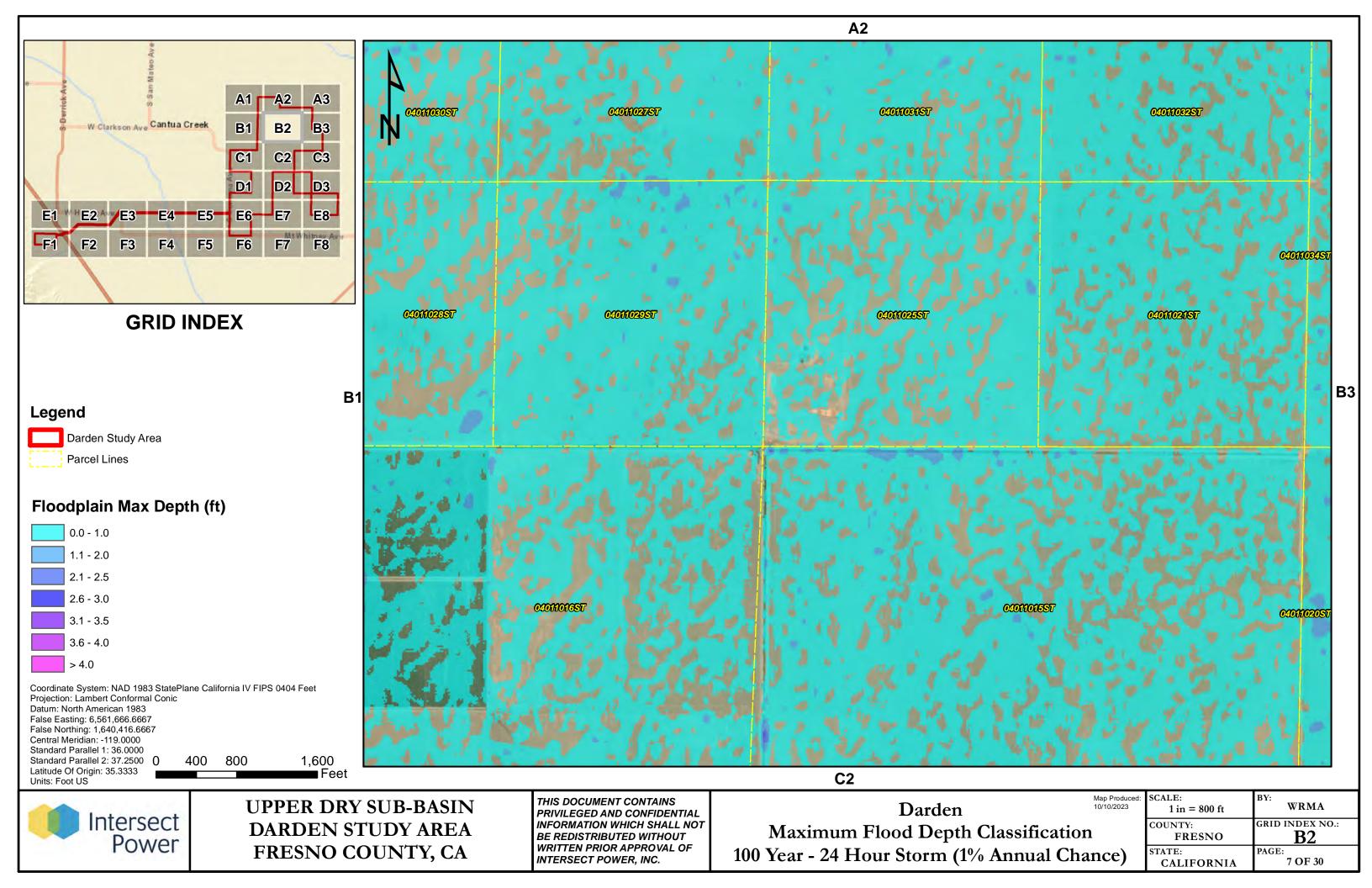


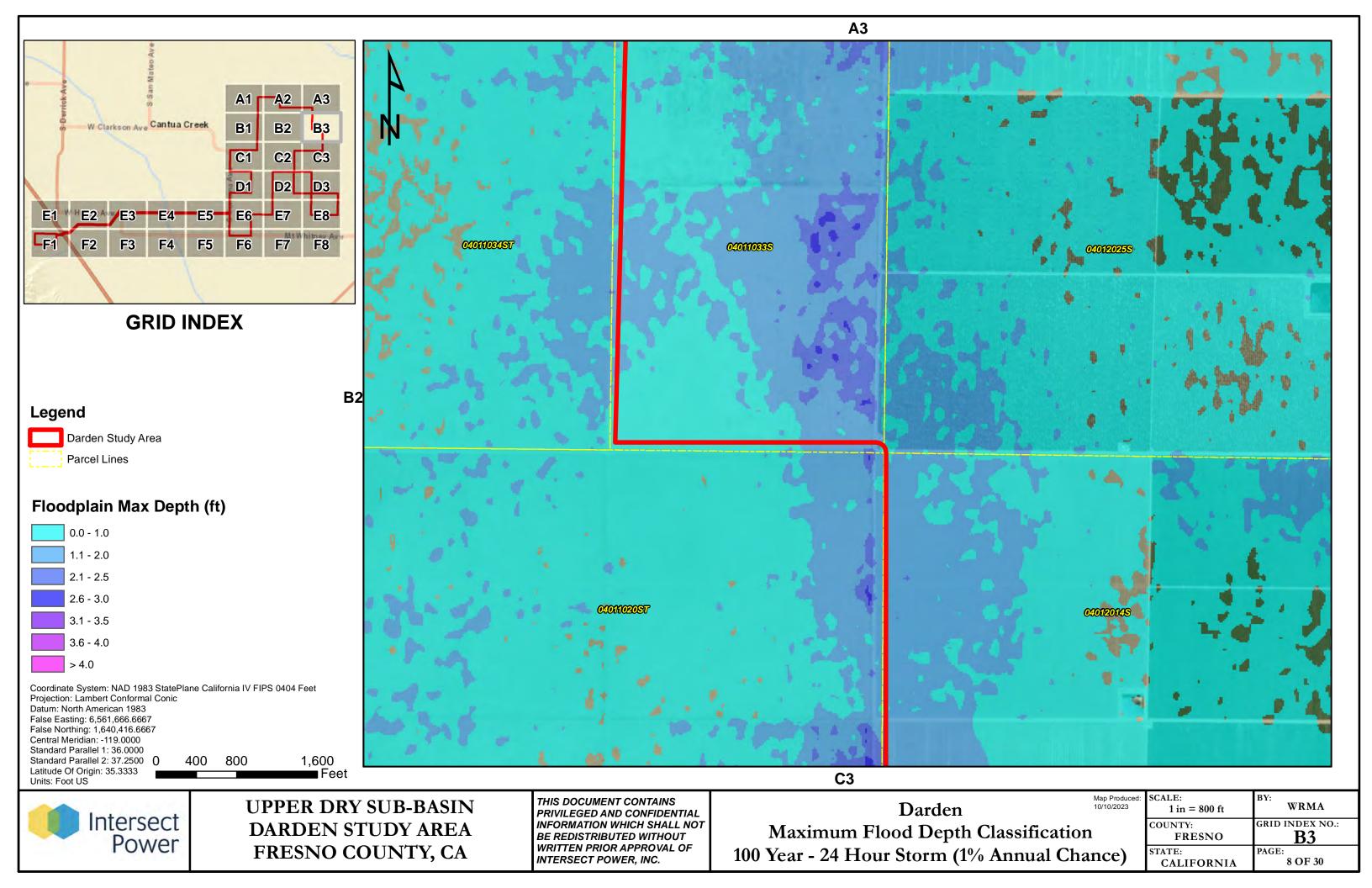


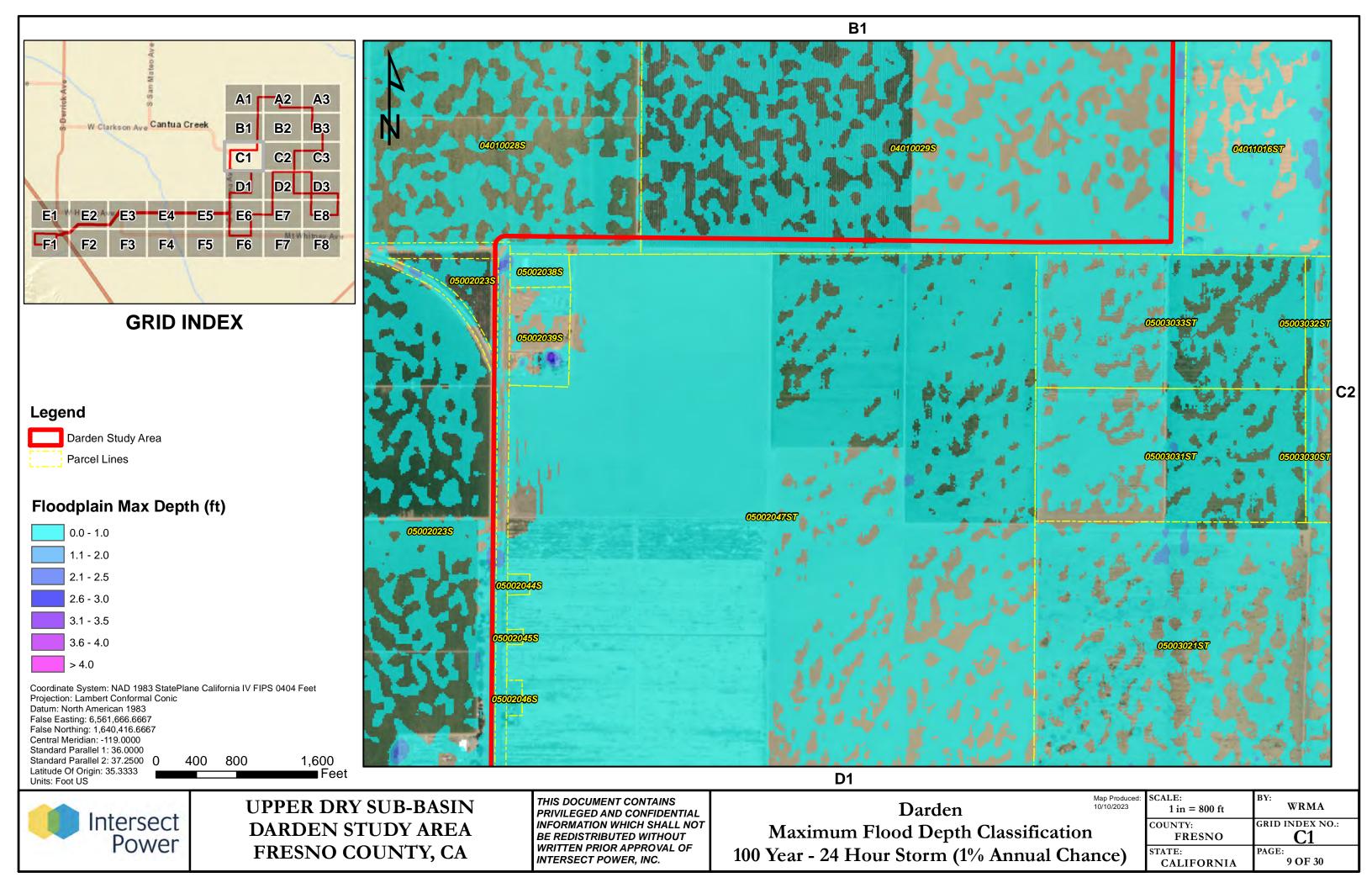


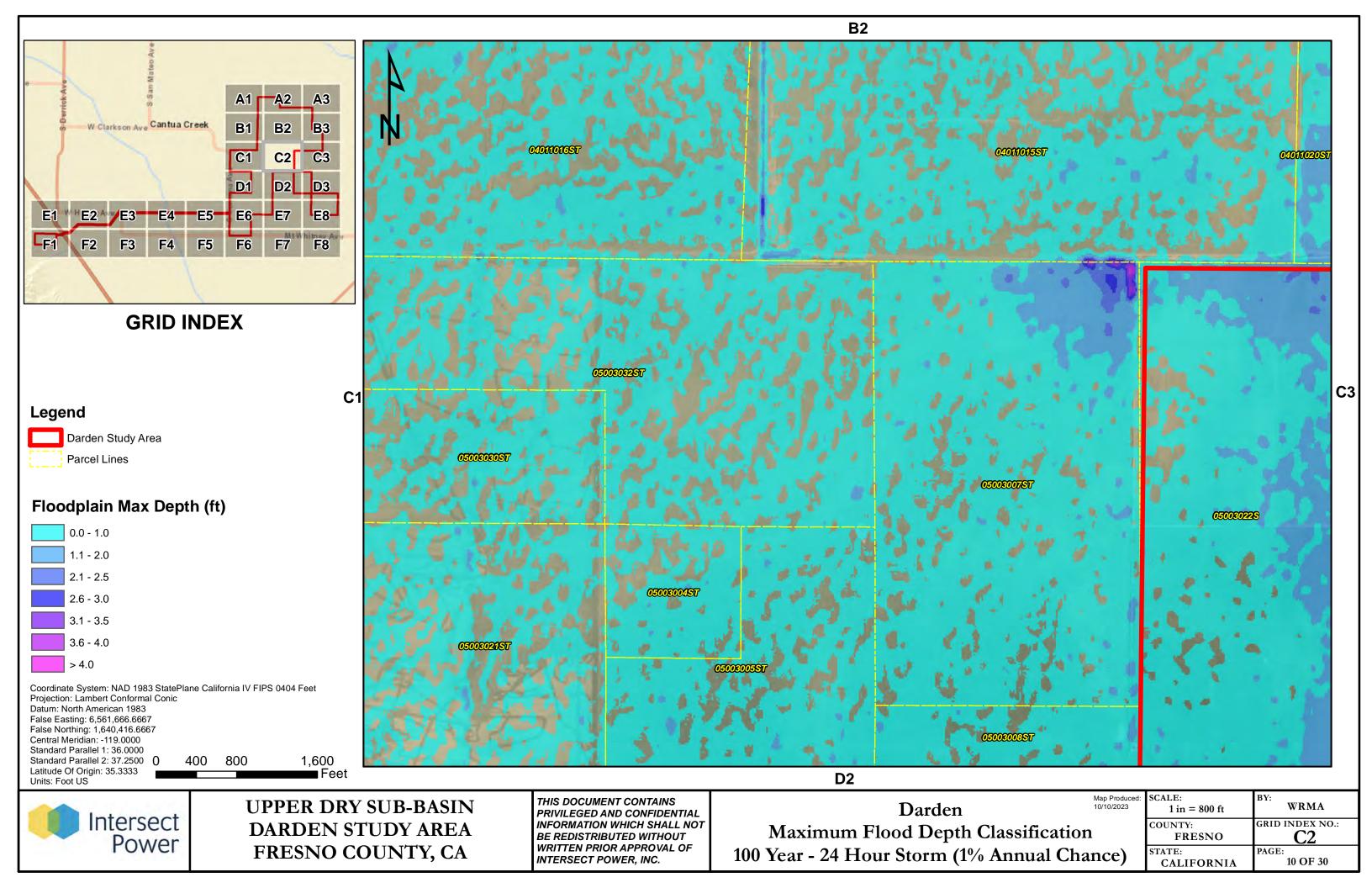


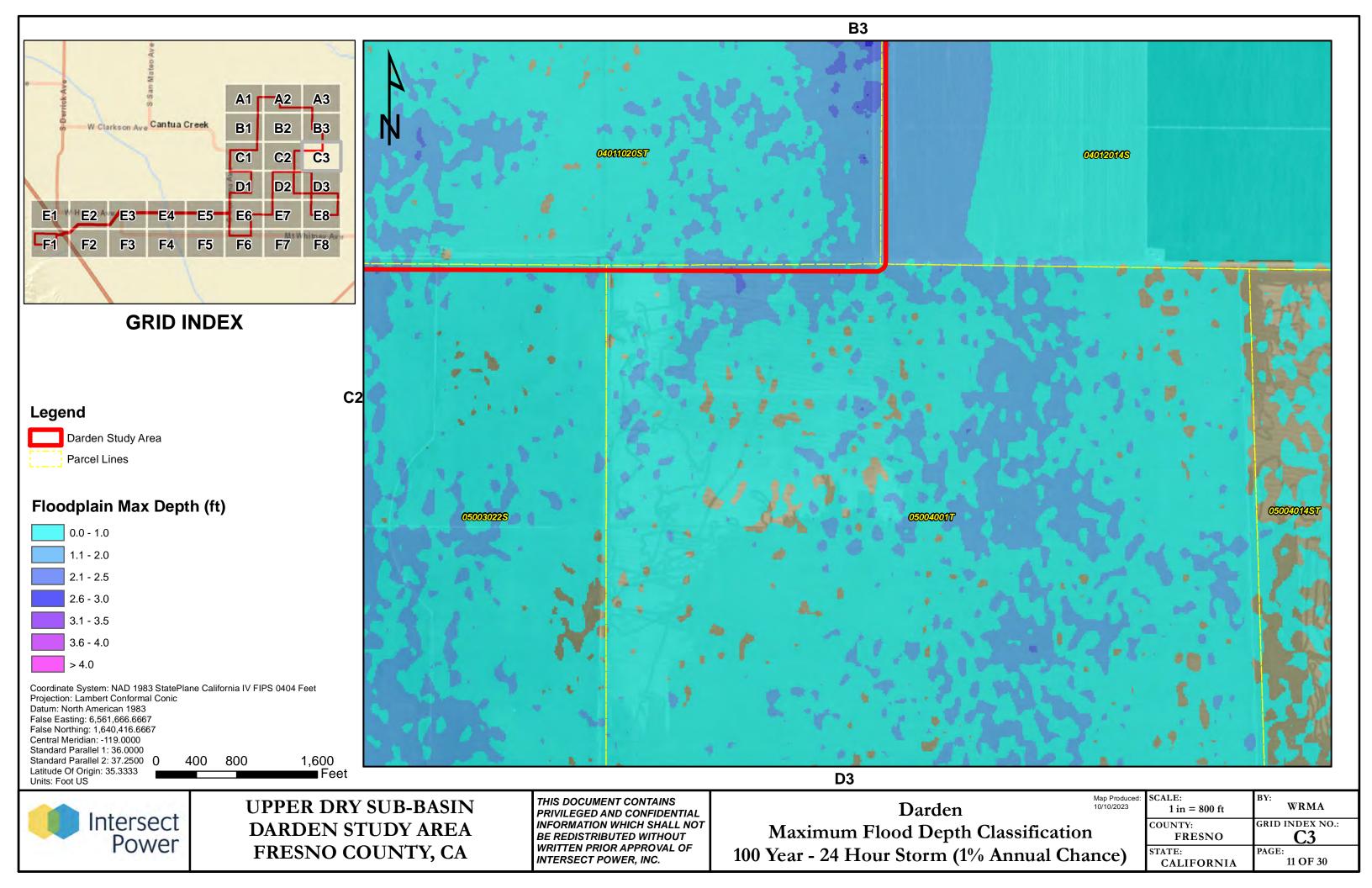


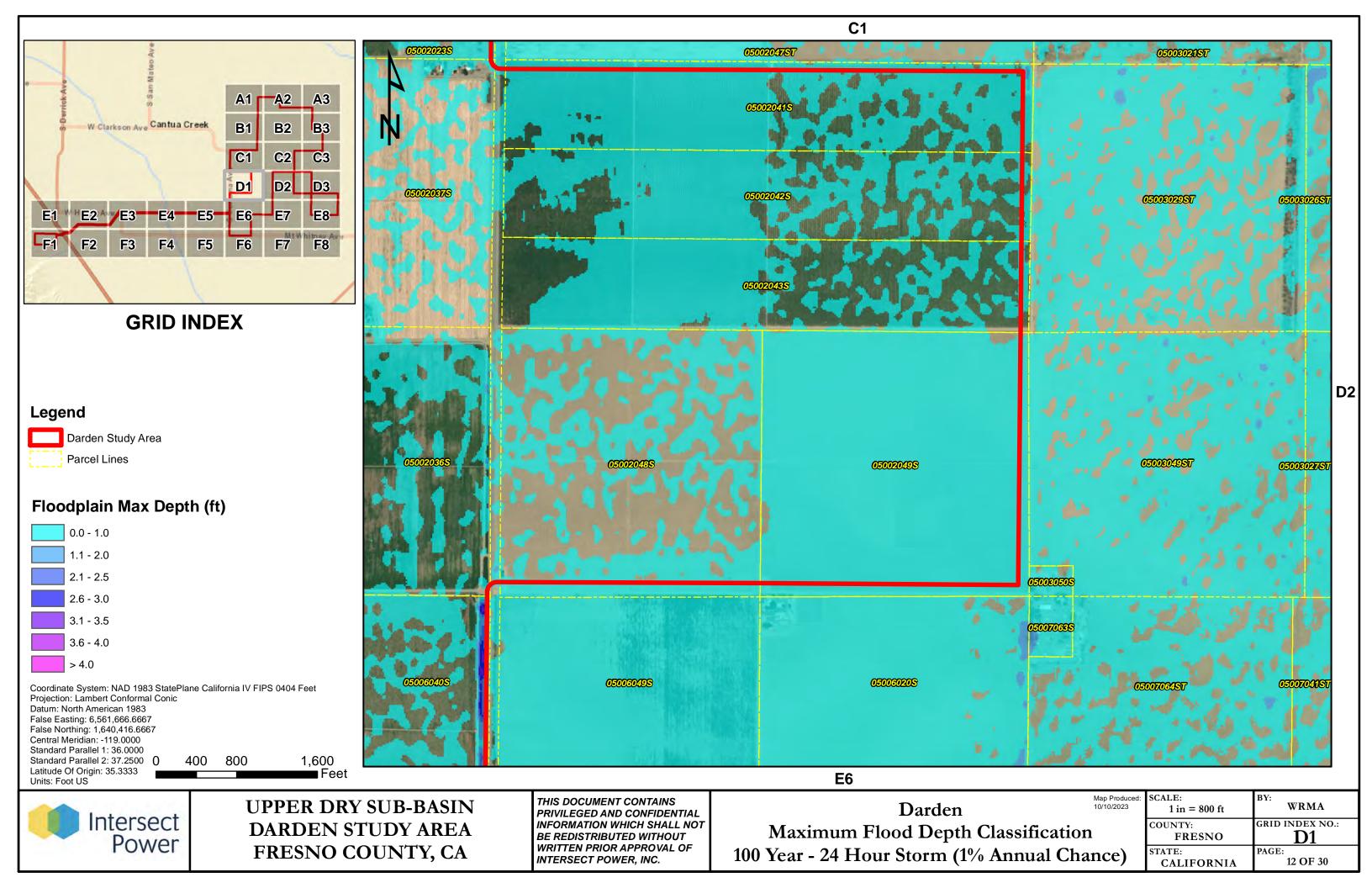


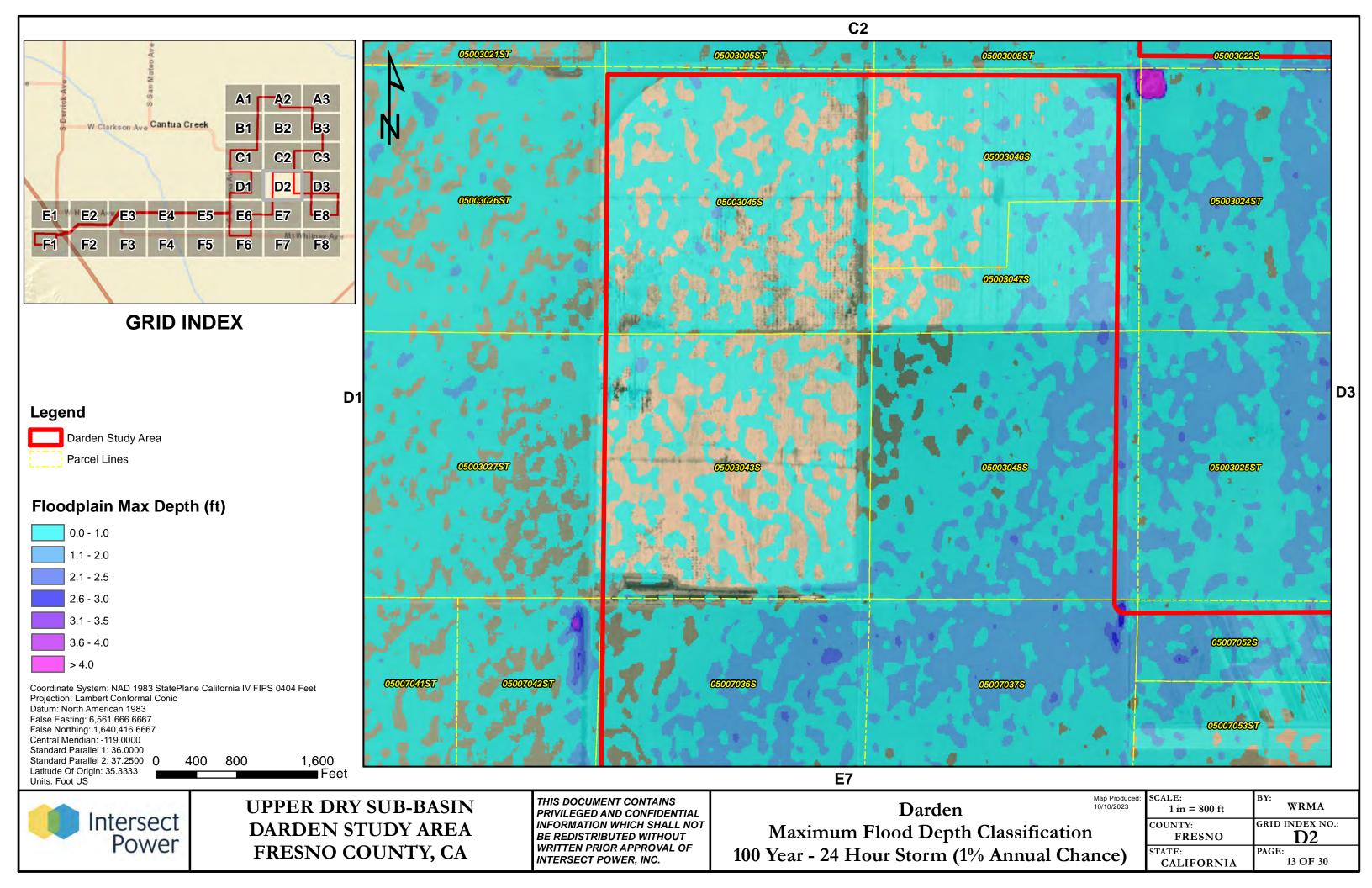


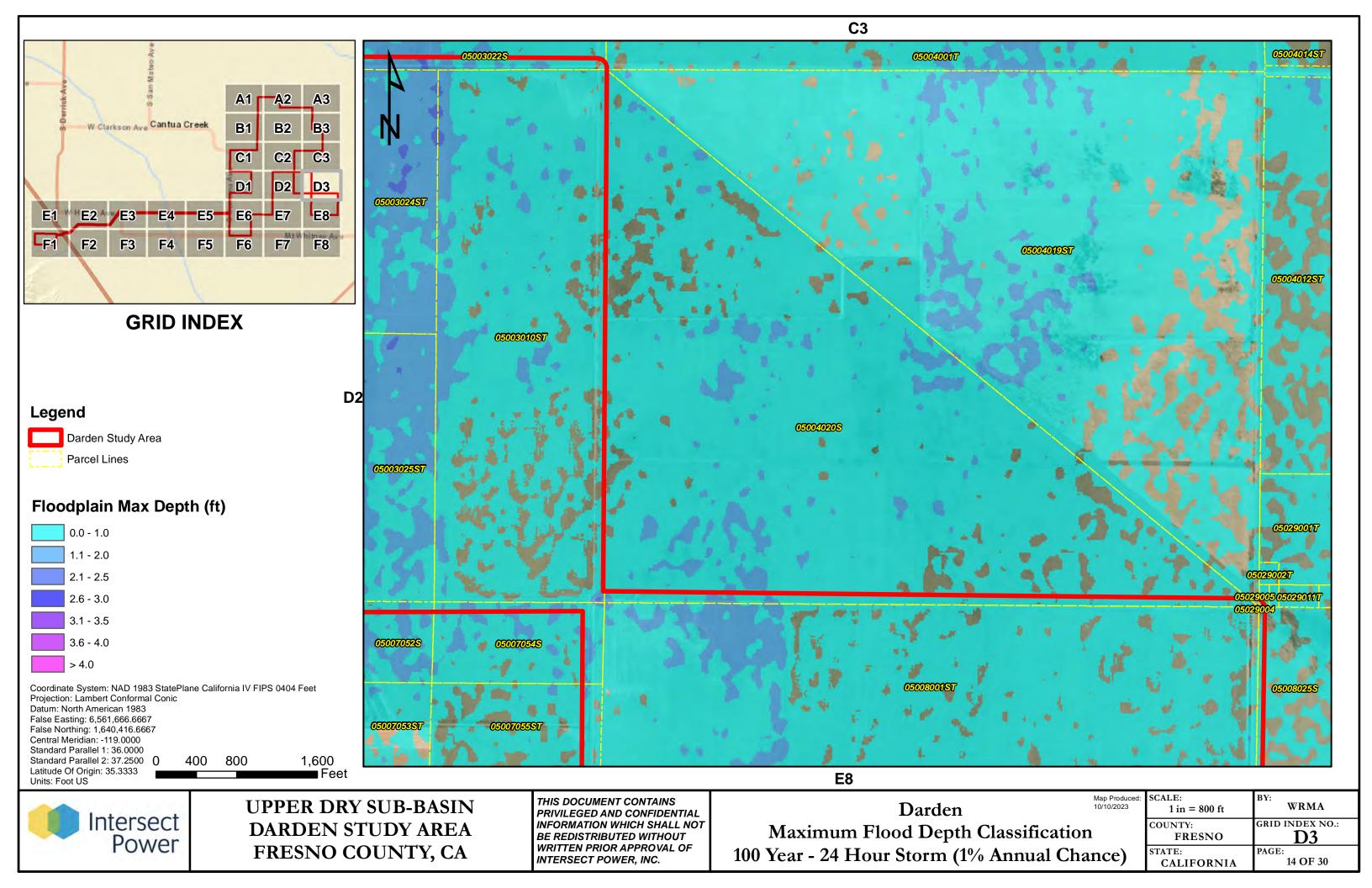


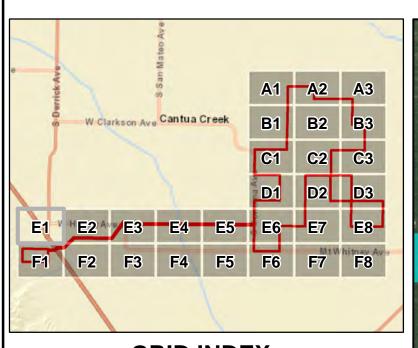












# **GRID INDEX**

# Legend

Darden Study Area Parcel Lines

# Floodplain Max Depth (ft)

0.0 - 1.0 1.1 - 2.0 2.1 - 2.5 2.6 - 3.0 3.1 - 3.5 3.6 - 4.0

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California IV FIPS 0404 Feet Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Datum: North American 1983 False Easting: 6,561,666.6667

False Northing: 1,640,416.6667 Central Meridian: -119.0000 Standard Parallel 1: 36.0000 Standard Parallel 2: 37.2500 ()

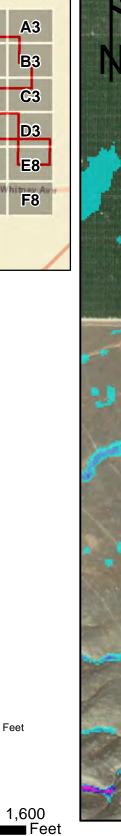
Latitude Of Origin: 35.3333 Units: Foot US Intersect Power

800

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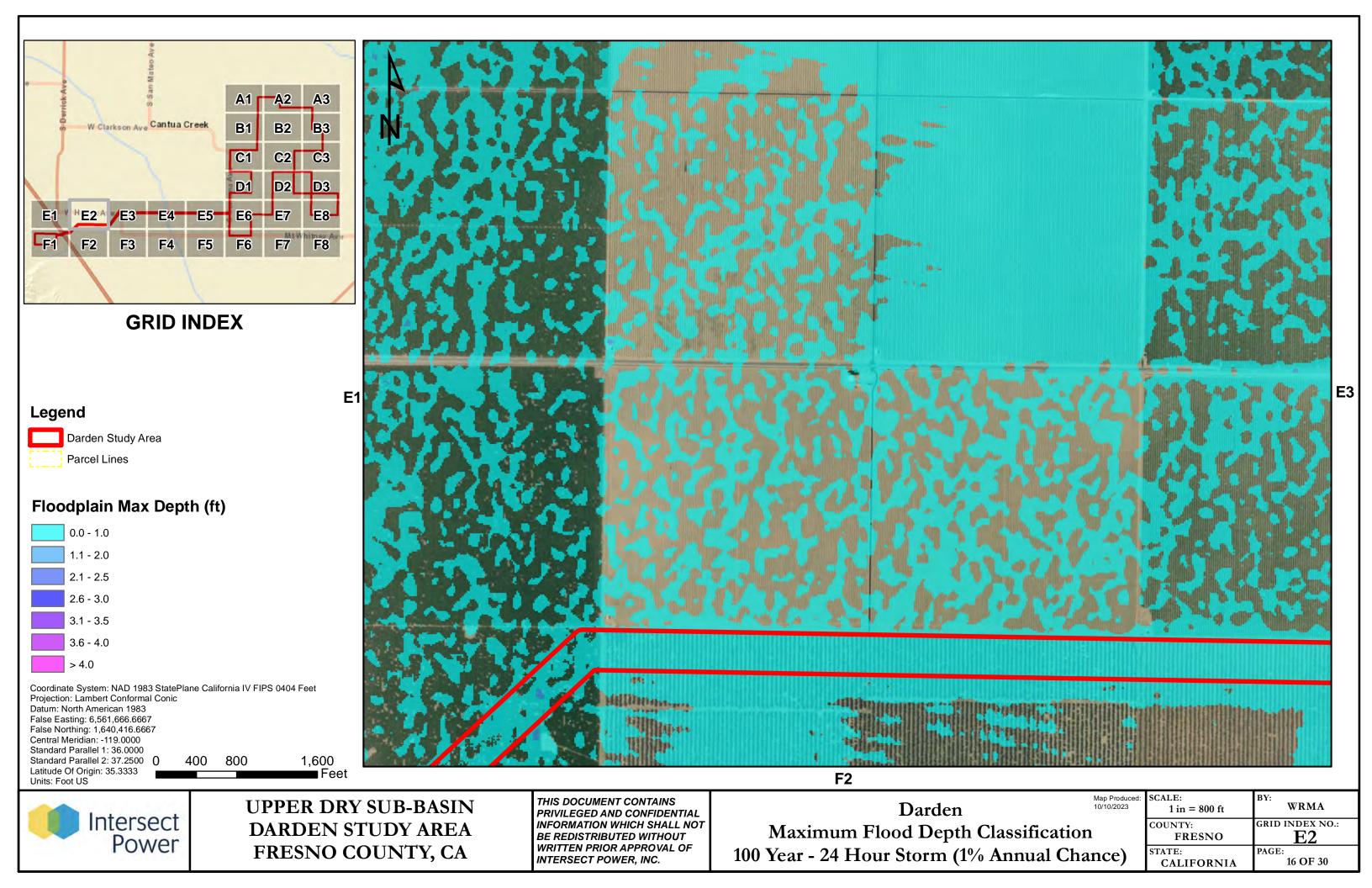
Map Produced: 10/10/2023 Darden **Maximum Flood Depth Classification** 100 Year - 24 Hour Storm (1% Annual Chance)

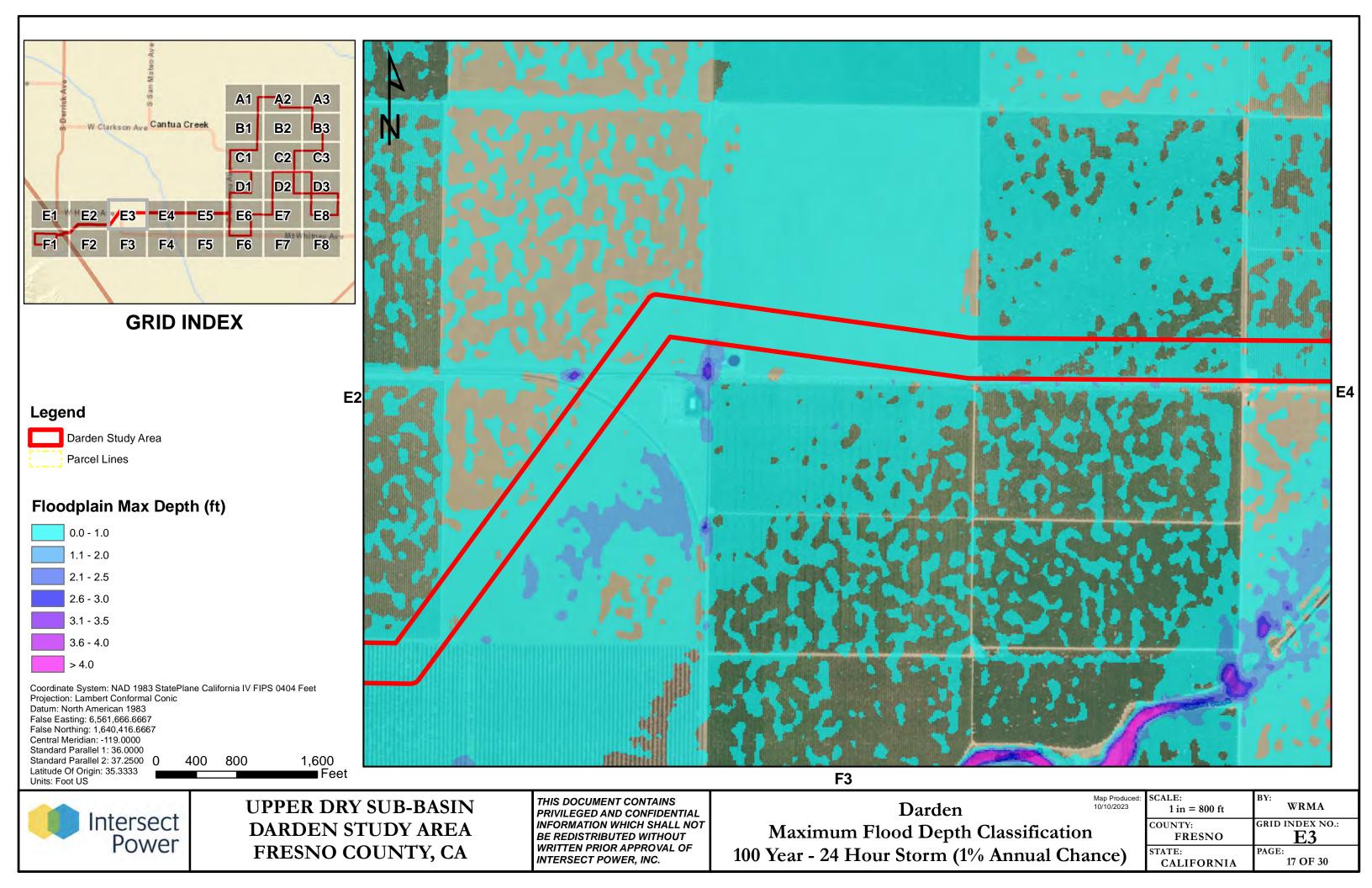
WRMA 1 in = 800 ftGRID INDEX NO.: COUNTY: **FRESNO** E1STATE: PAGE: 15 OF 30 **CALIFORNIA** 

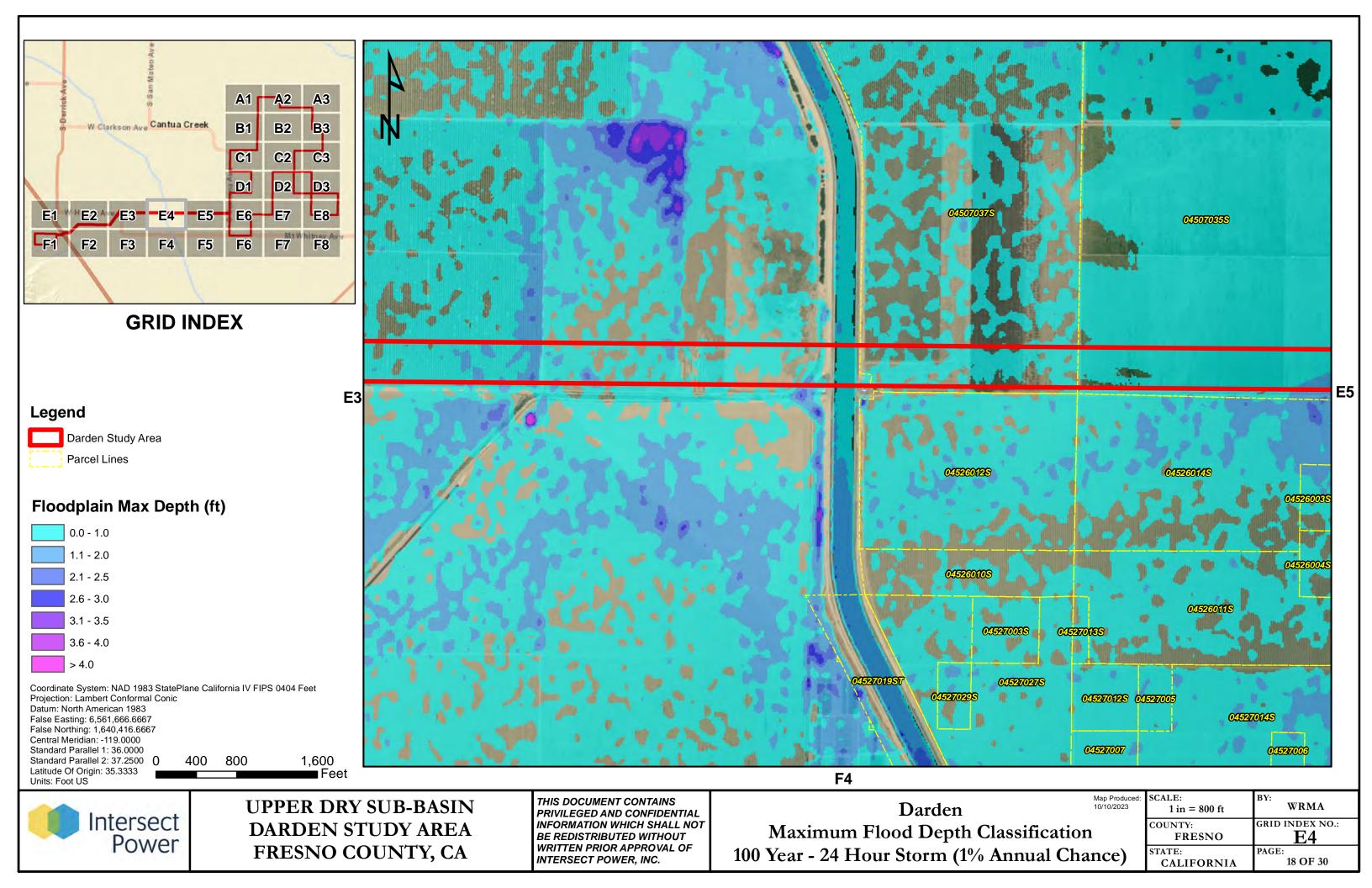


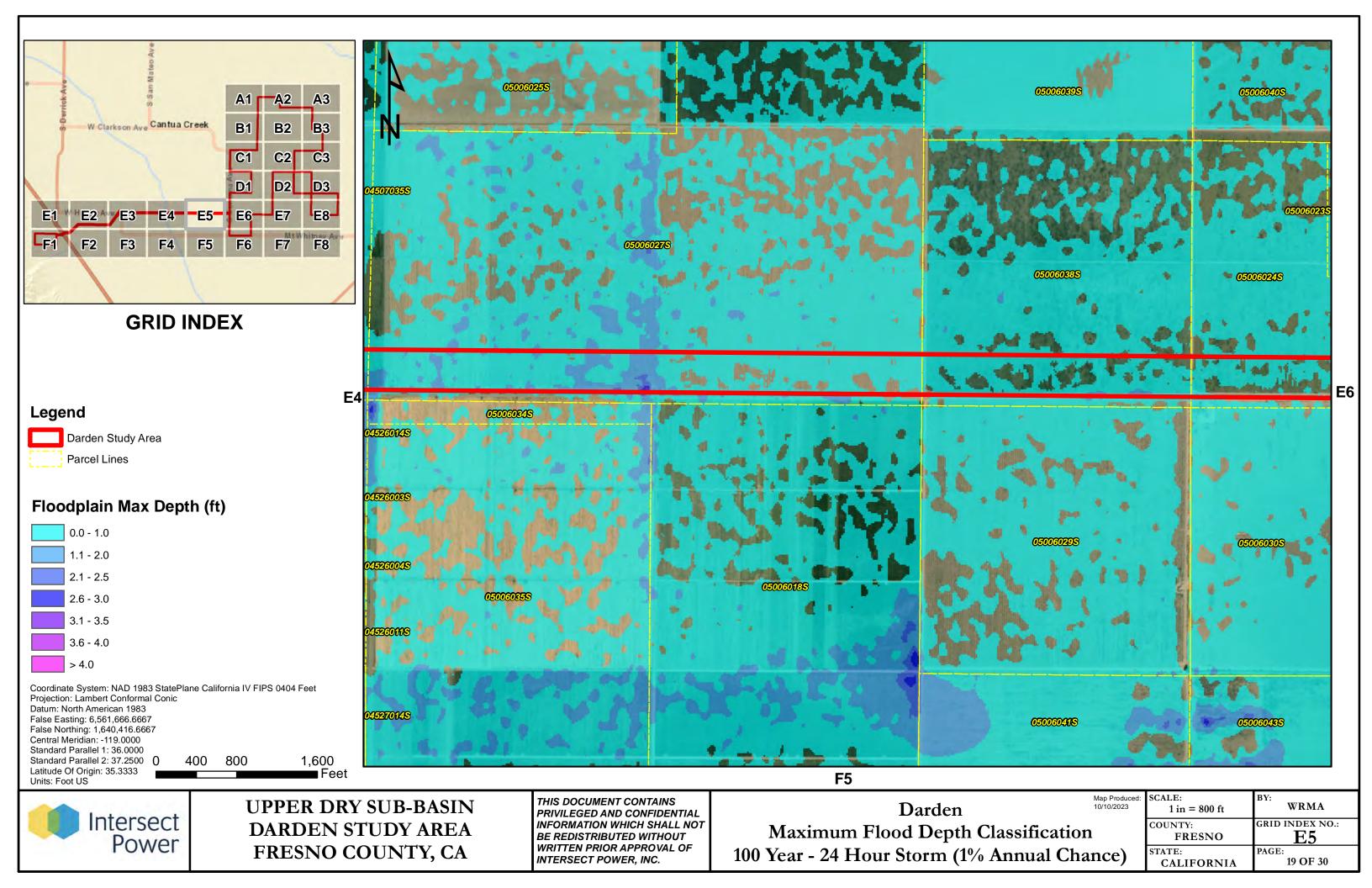
**UPPER DRY SUB-BASIN DARDEN STUDY AREA** FRESNO COUNTY, CA

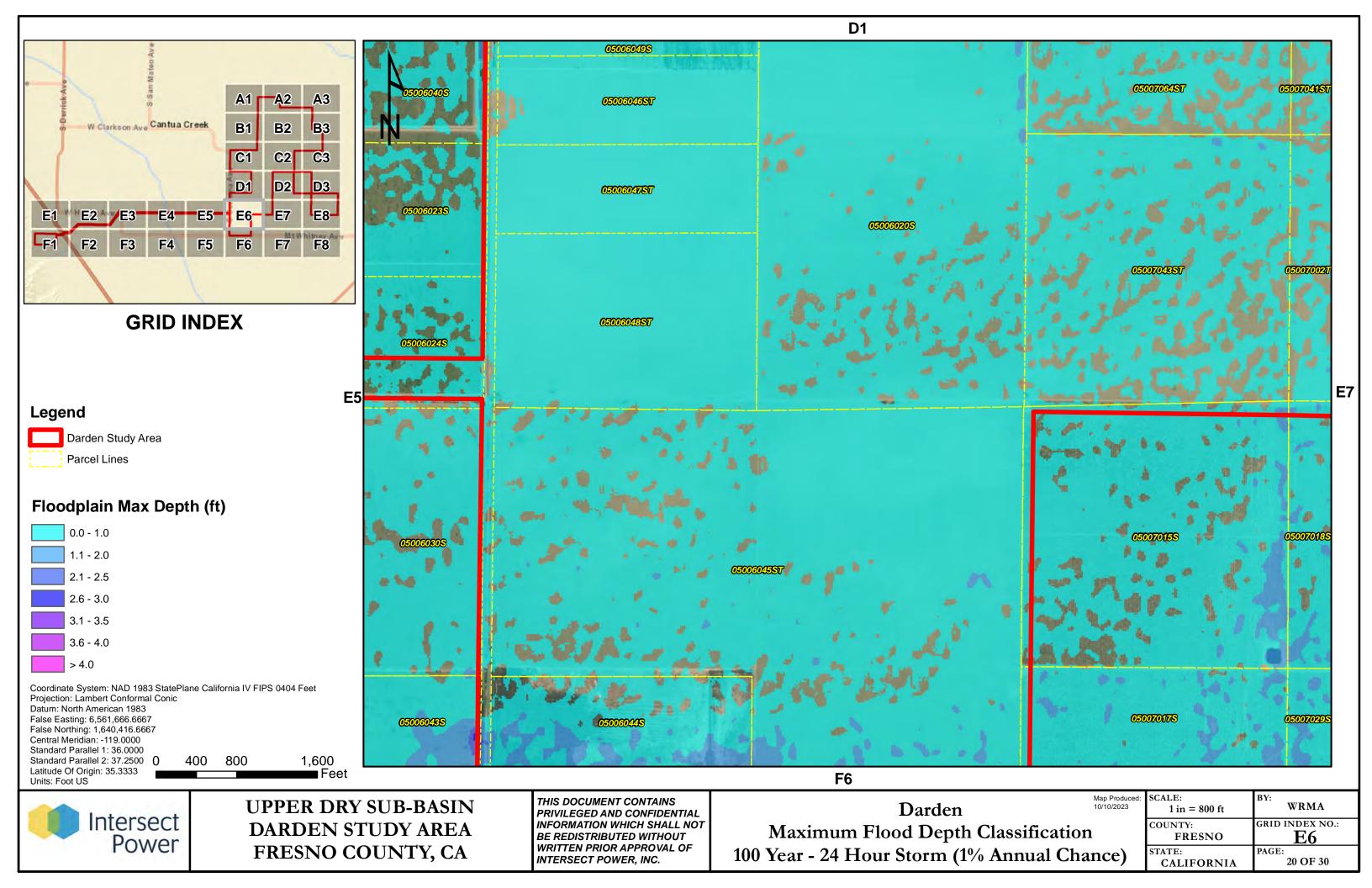
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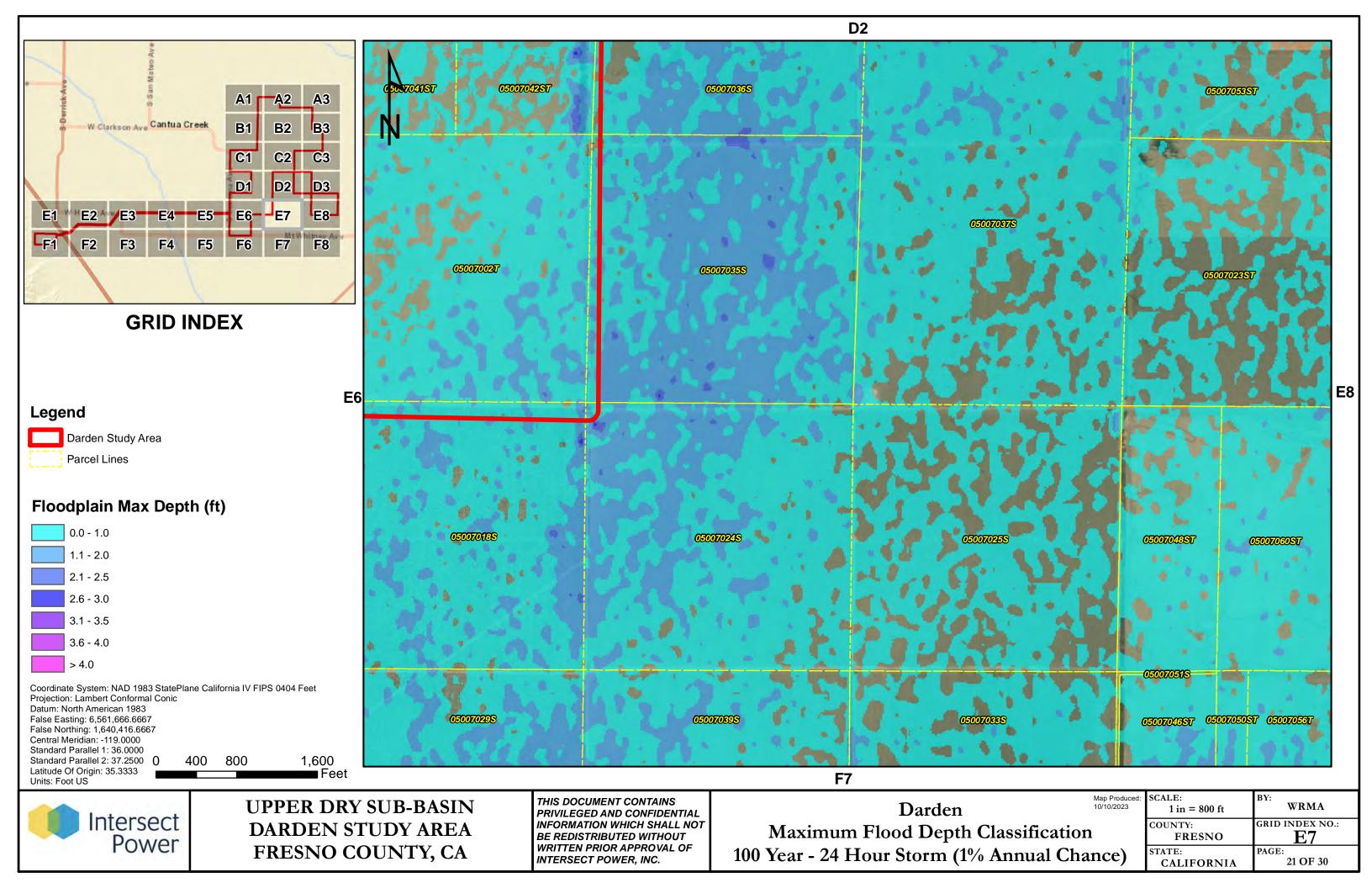


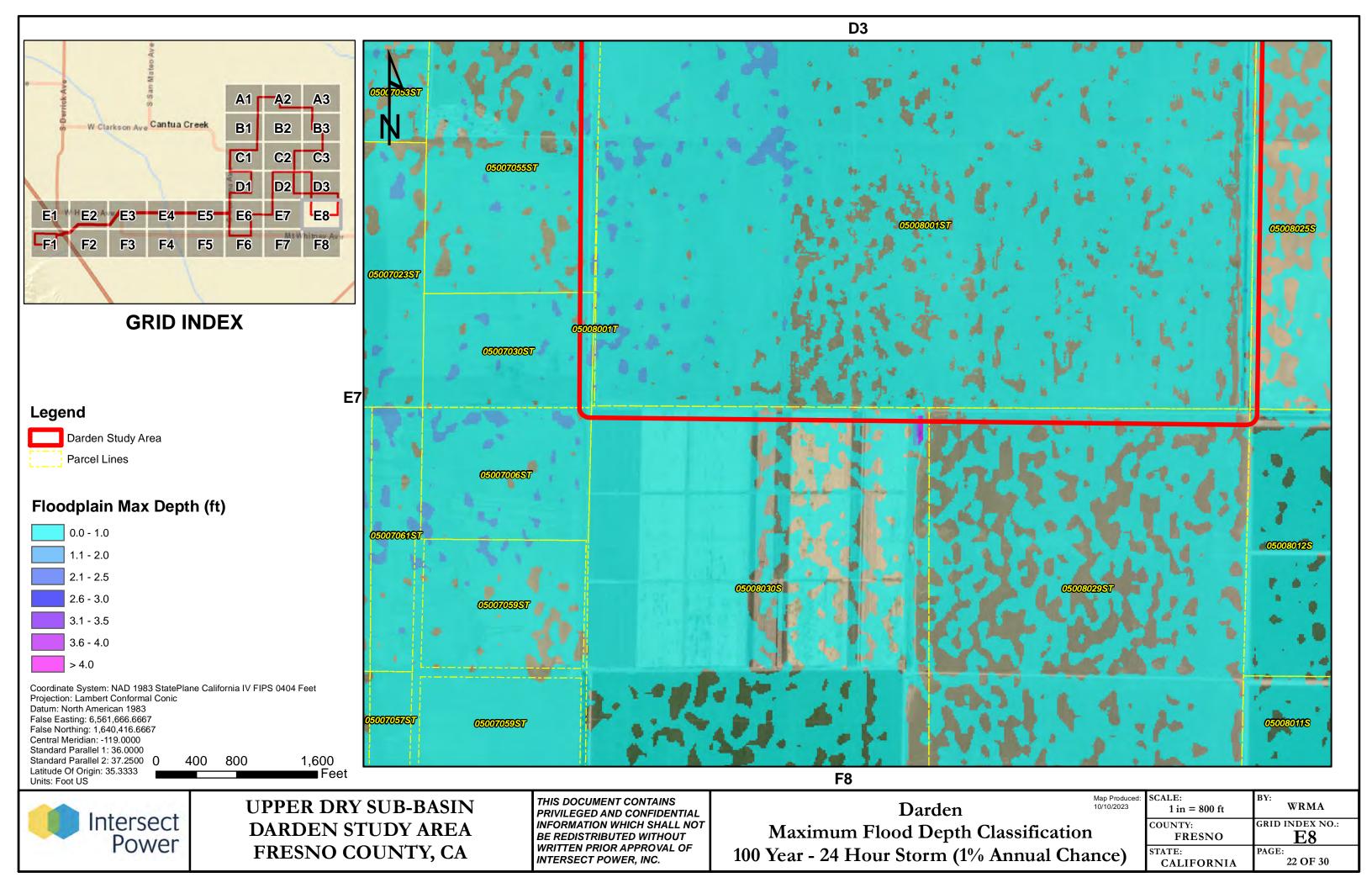


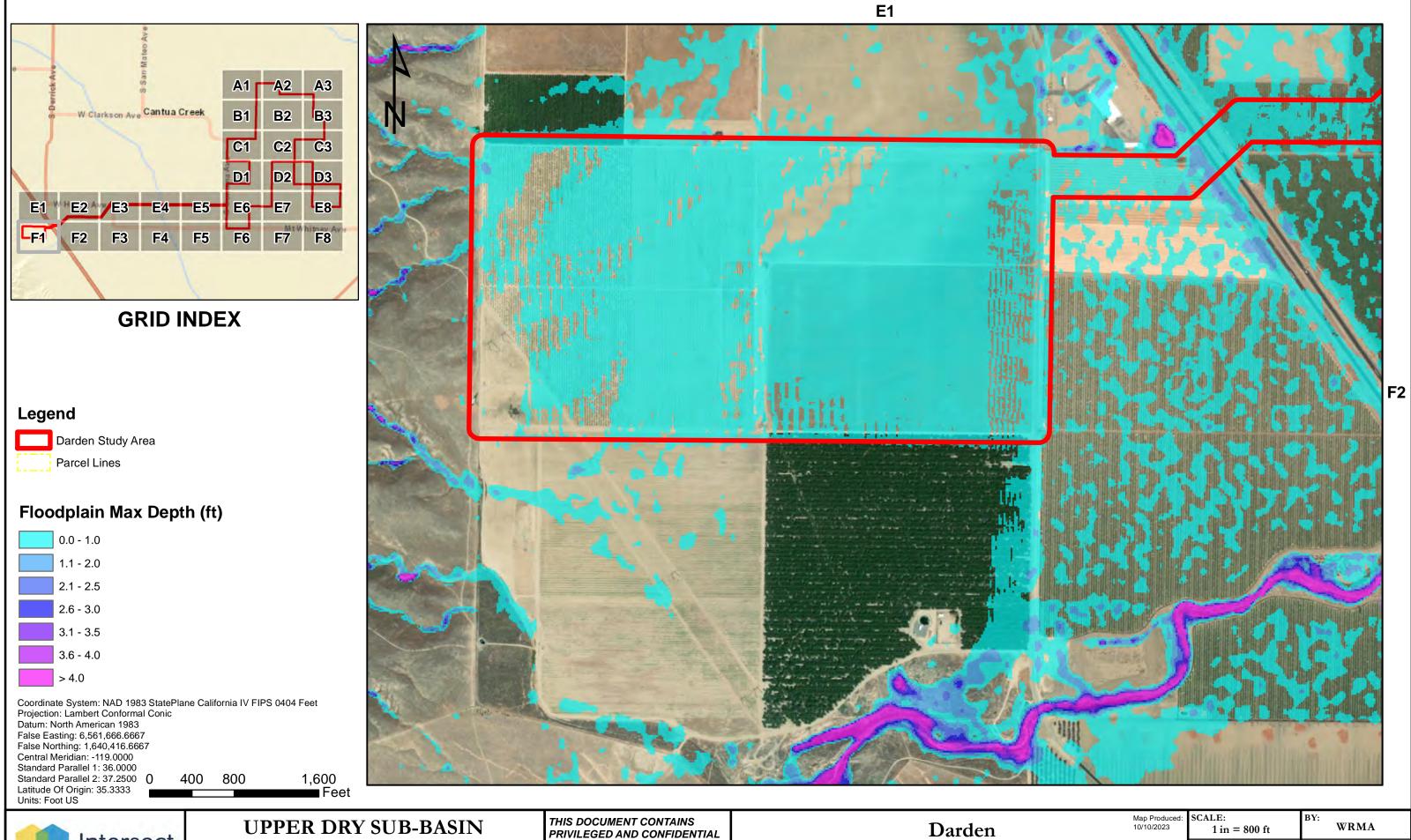










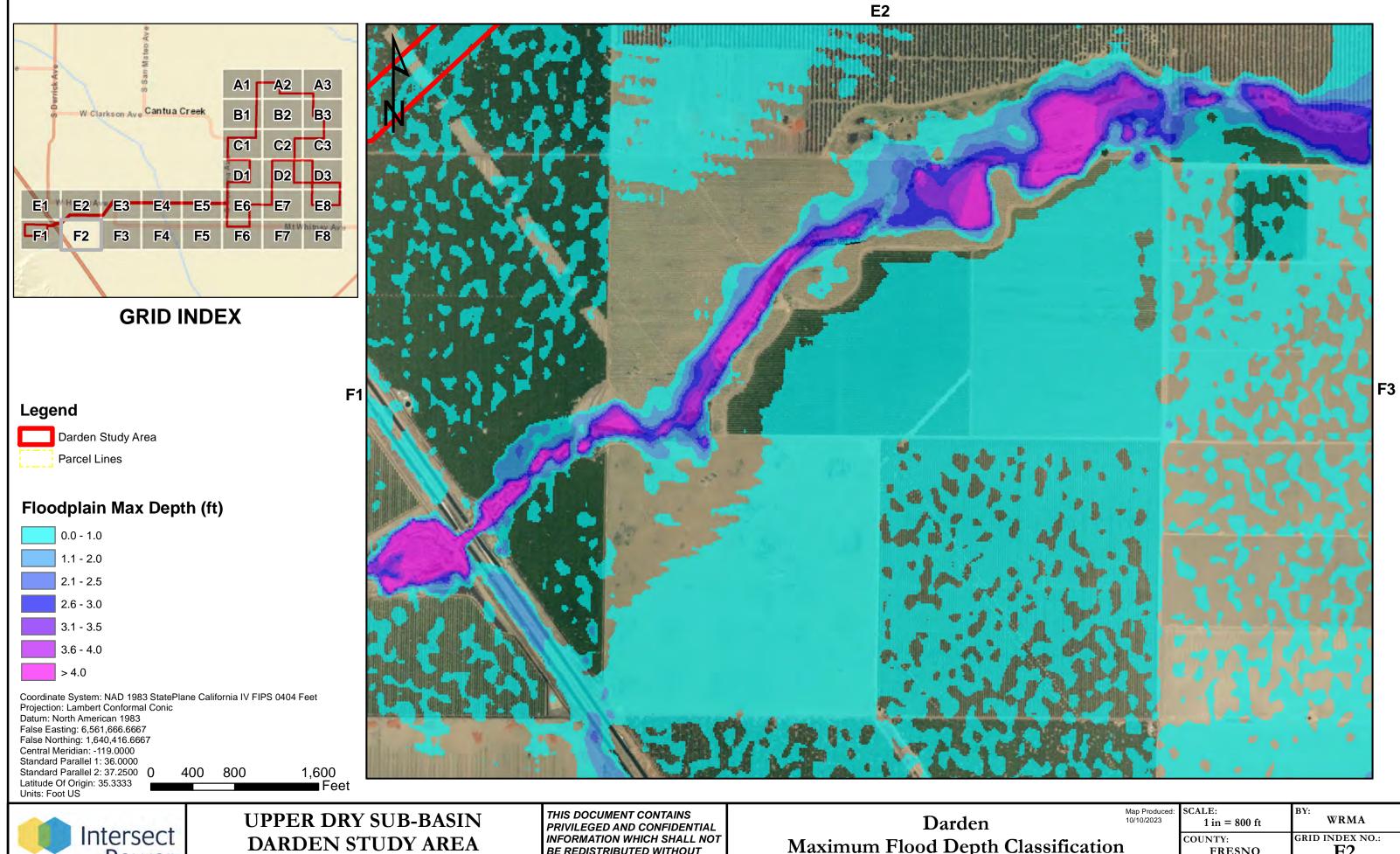


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UPPER DRY SUB-BASIN DARDEN STUDY AREA FRESNO COUNTY, CA THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS
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Maximum Flood Depth Classification
100 Year - 24 Hour Storm (1% Annual Chance)

SCALE: 1 in = 800 ft	BY: WRMA
COUNTY:	GRID INDEX NO.:
FRESNO	F1
STATE:	PAGE:
CALIFORNIA	23 OF 30



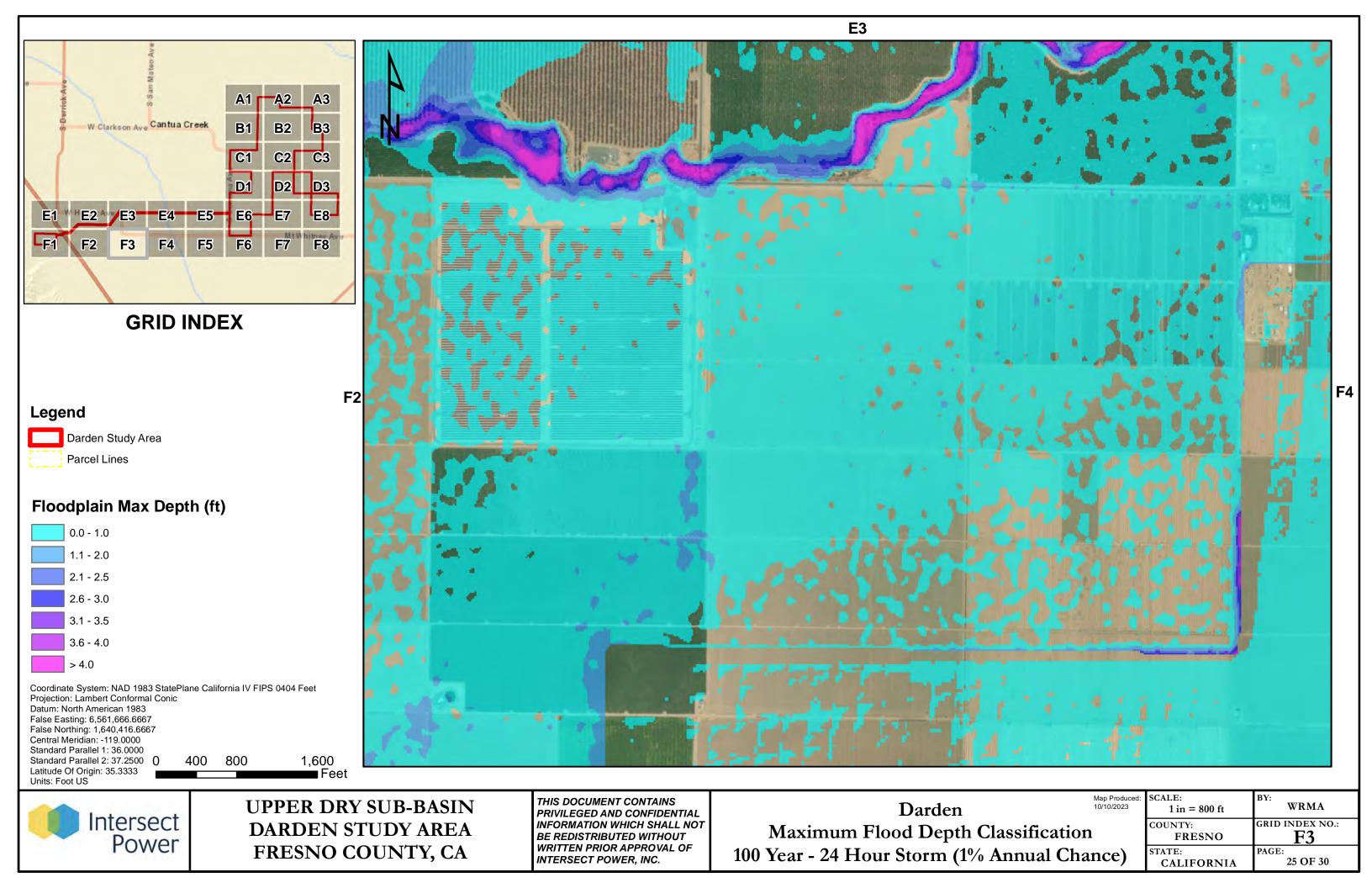
Intersect Power

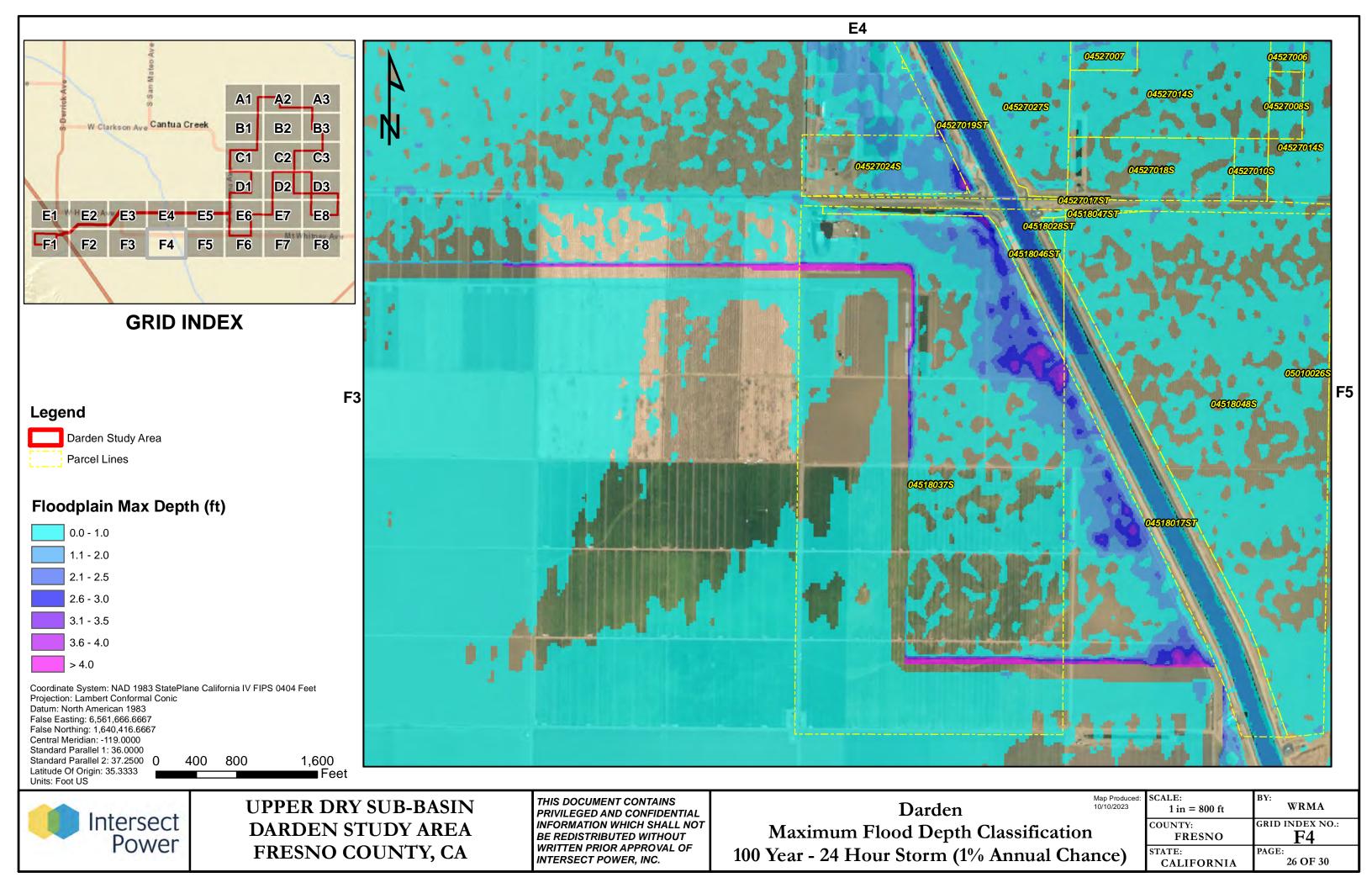
FRESNO COUNTY, CA

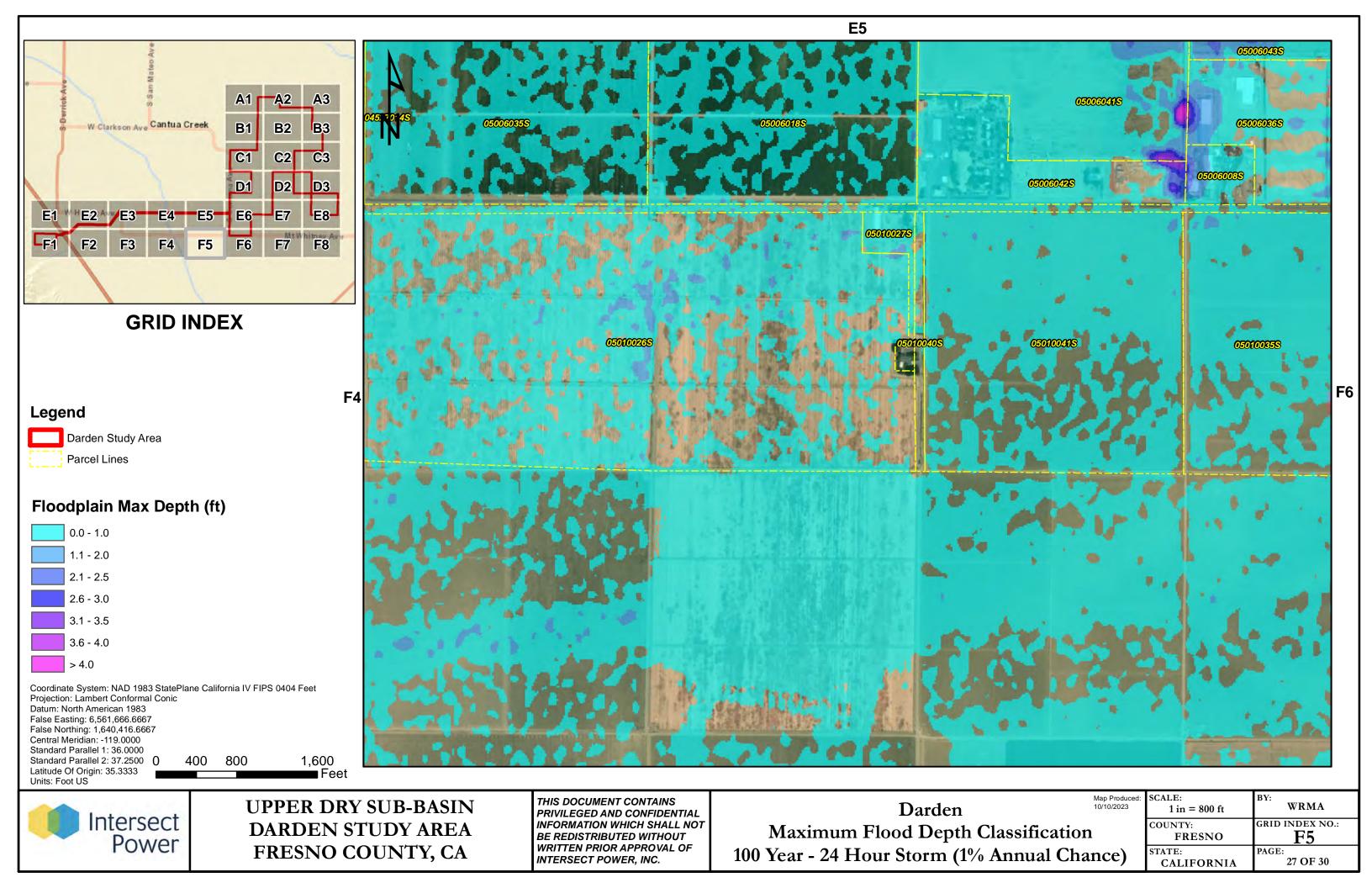
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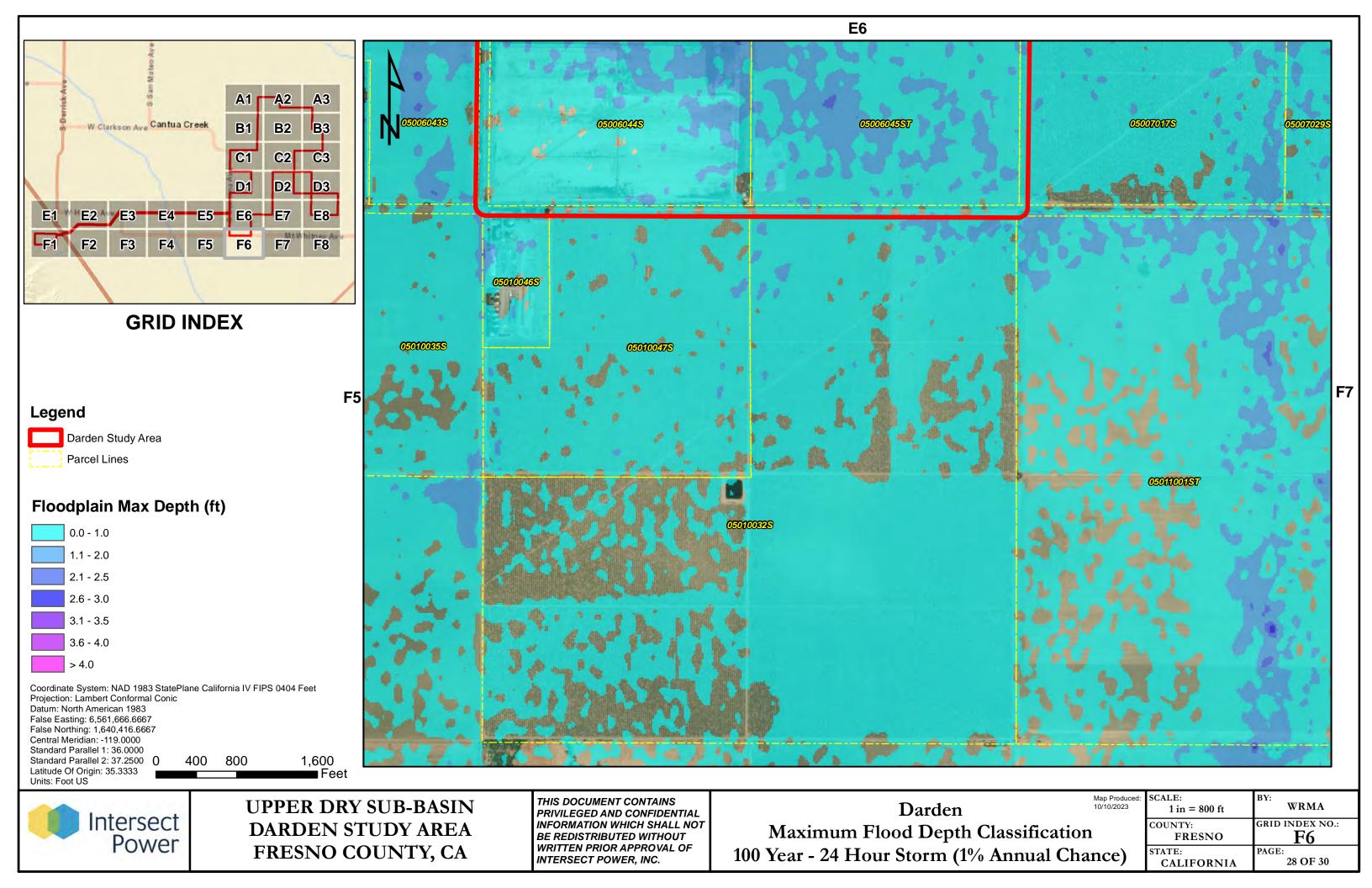
**Maximum Flood Depth Classification** 100 Year - 24 Hour Storm (1% Annual Chance)

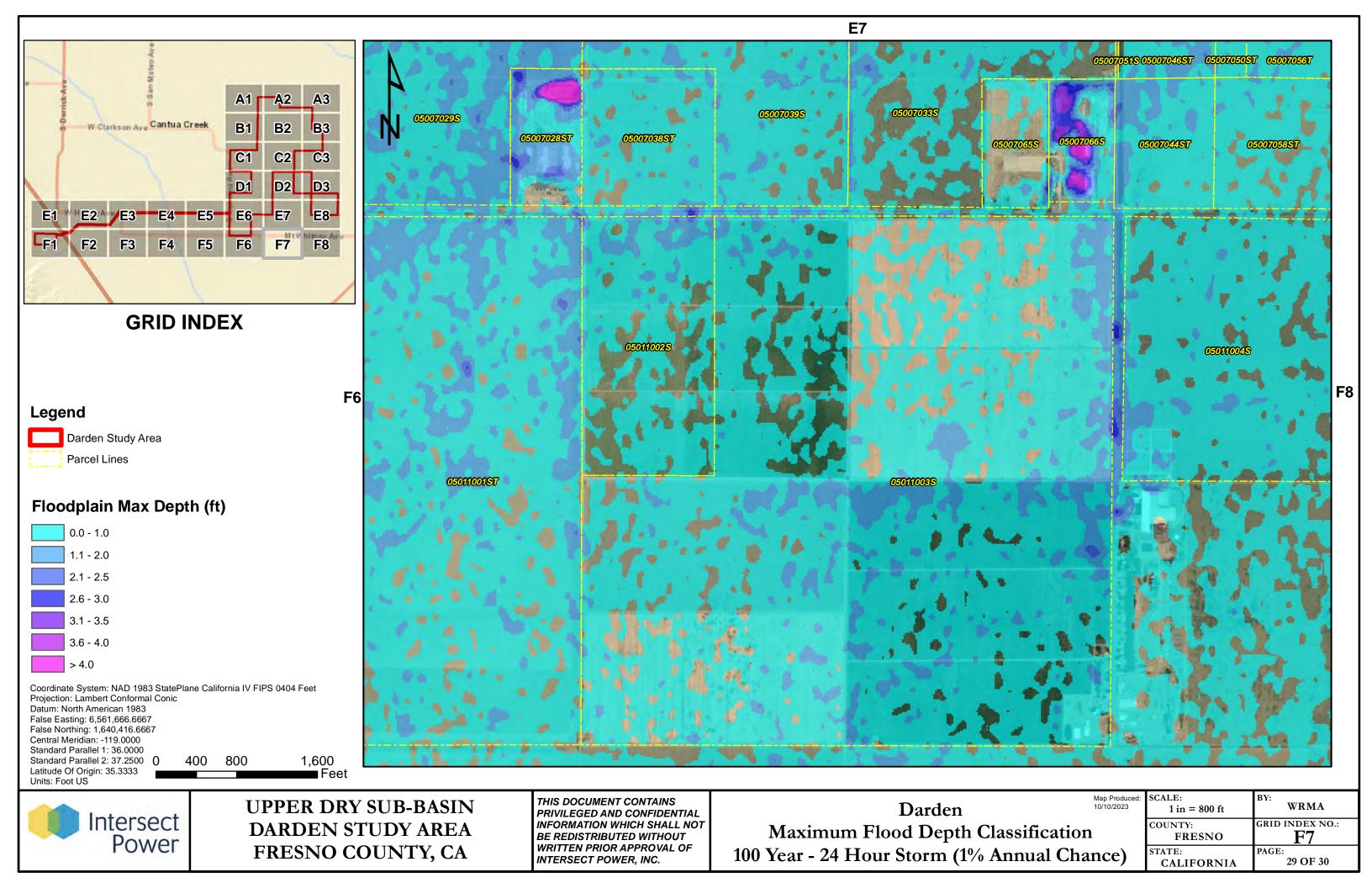
BY: WRMA
GRID INDEX NO.: F2
PAGE: 24 OF 30

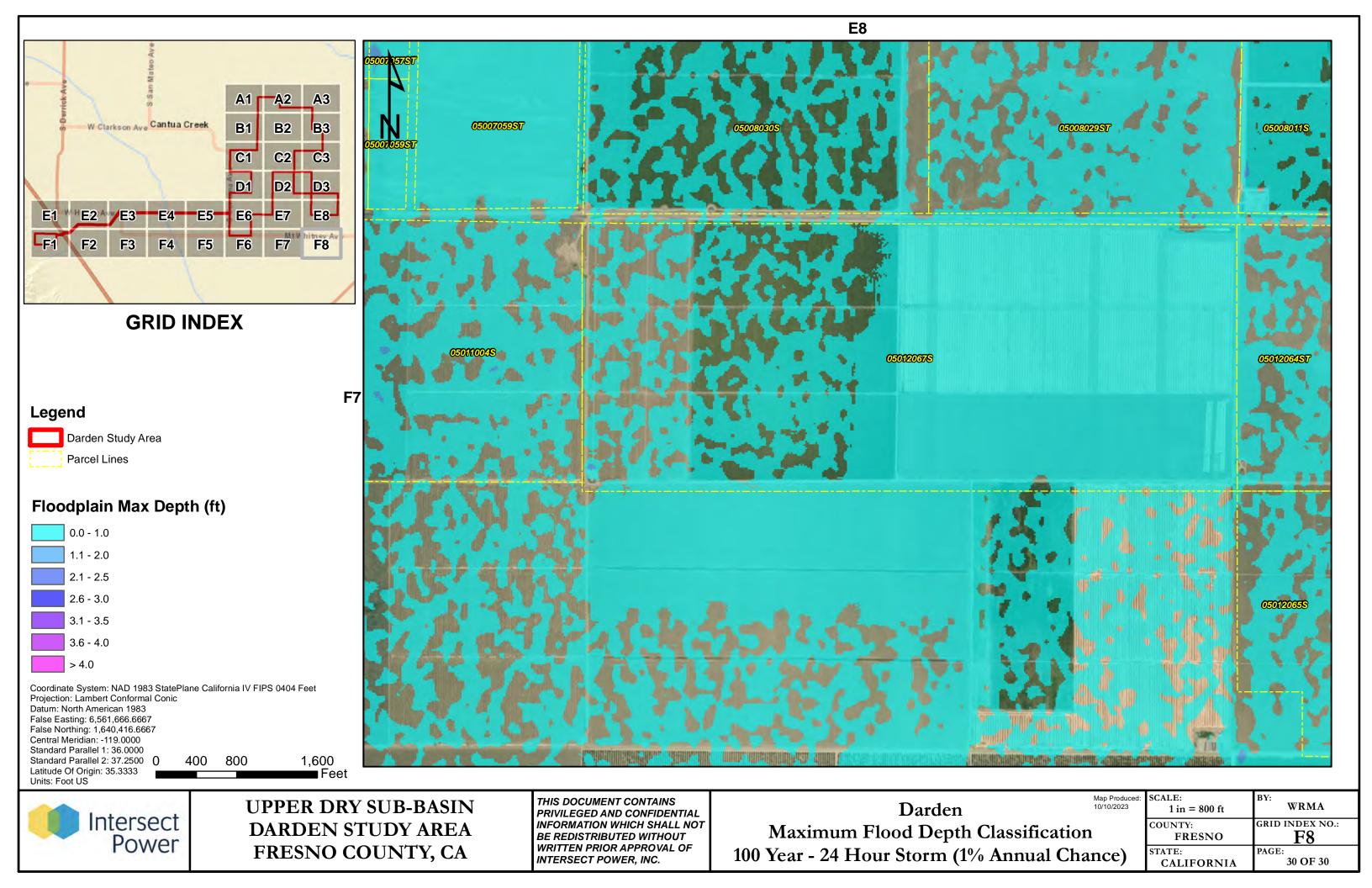














## Intersect Power

STUDY AREA: IP DARDEN

**LOCATION: FRESNO COUNTY, CA** 

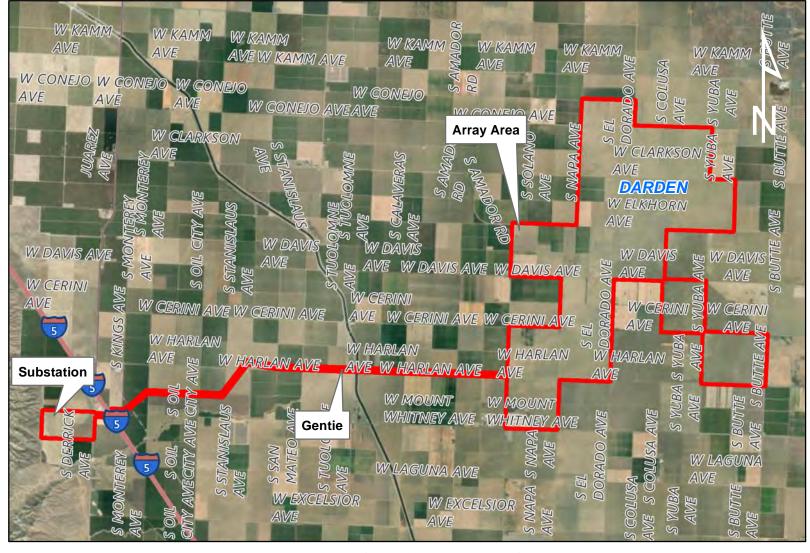
**TOTAL ACREAGE: 10,261** 

**CLASSIFICATION: 500YR-24HR FLOOD (MAX DEPTH)** 

**COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 83 STATE PLANE - CA ZN04** 

**DATE PRODUCED: OCTOBER 2023** 





0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



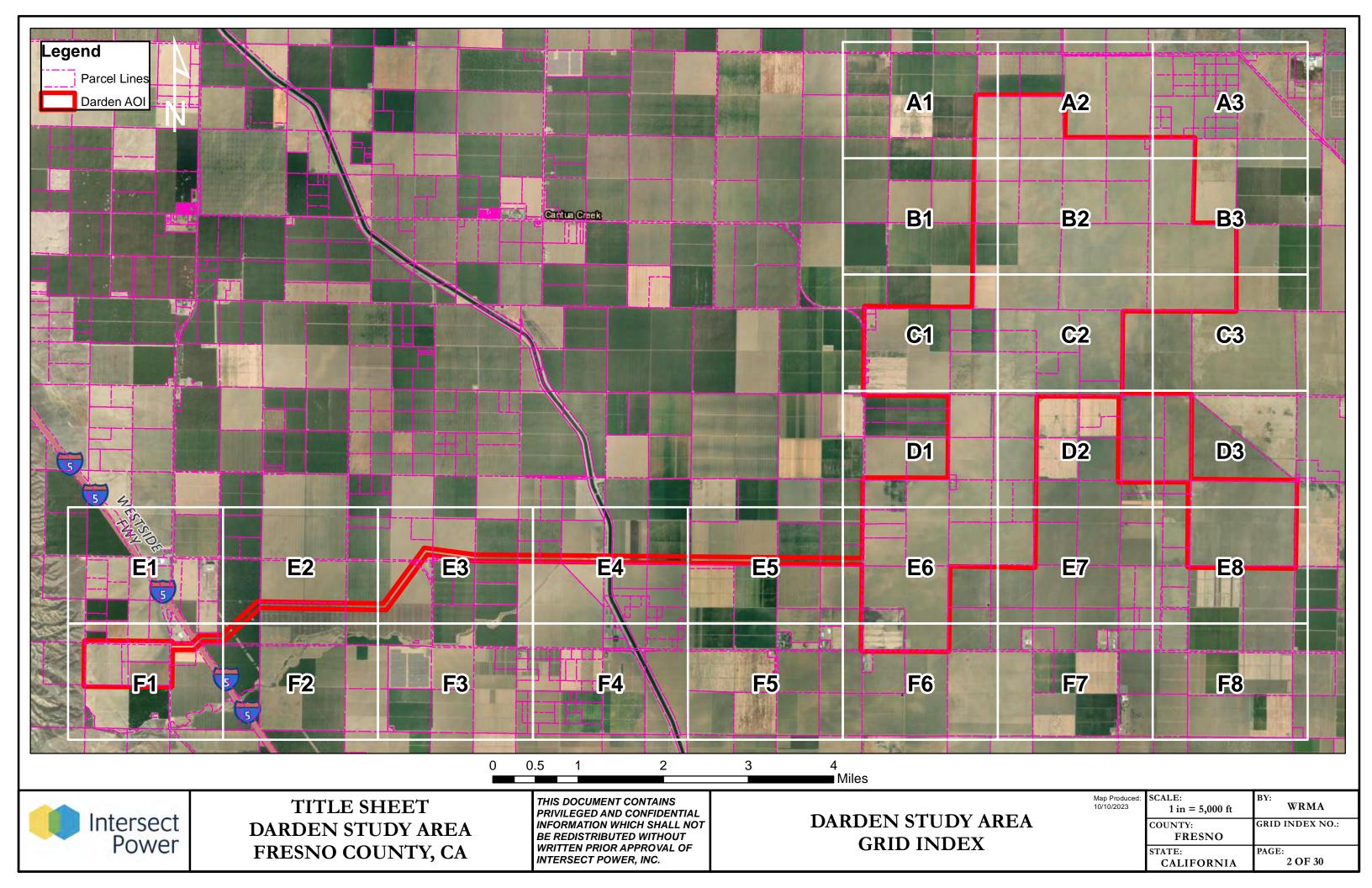
UPPER DRY SUB-BASIN DARDEN STUDY AREA FRESNO COUNTY, CA THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS
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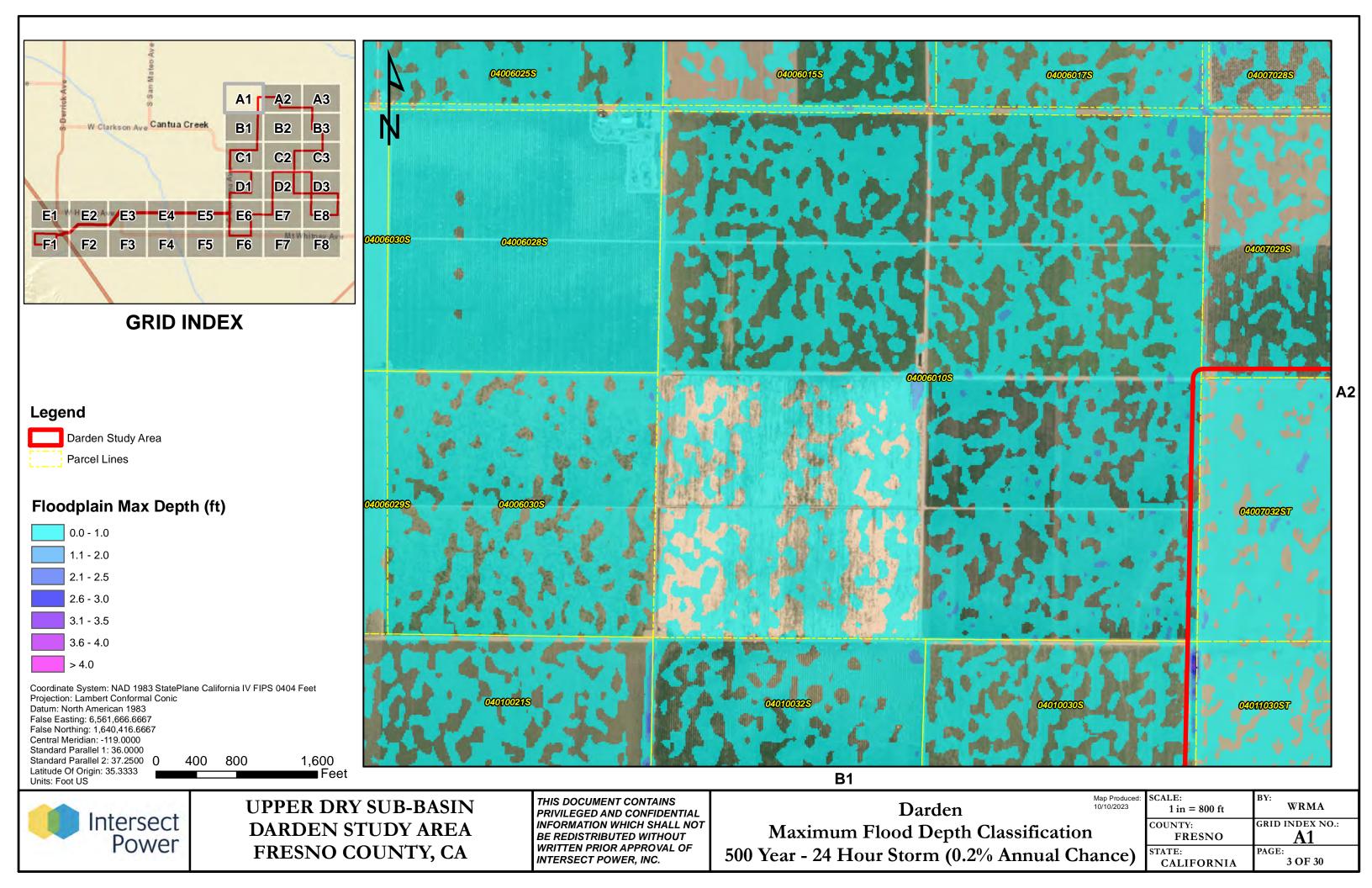
TITLE SHEET
DARDEN STUDY AREA
MAX FLOOD DEPTH CLASSIFICATION

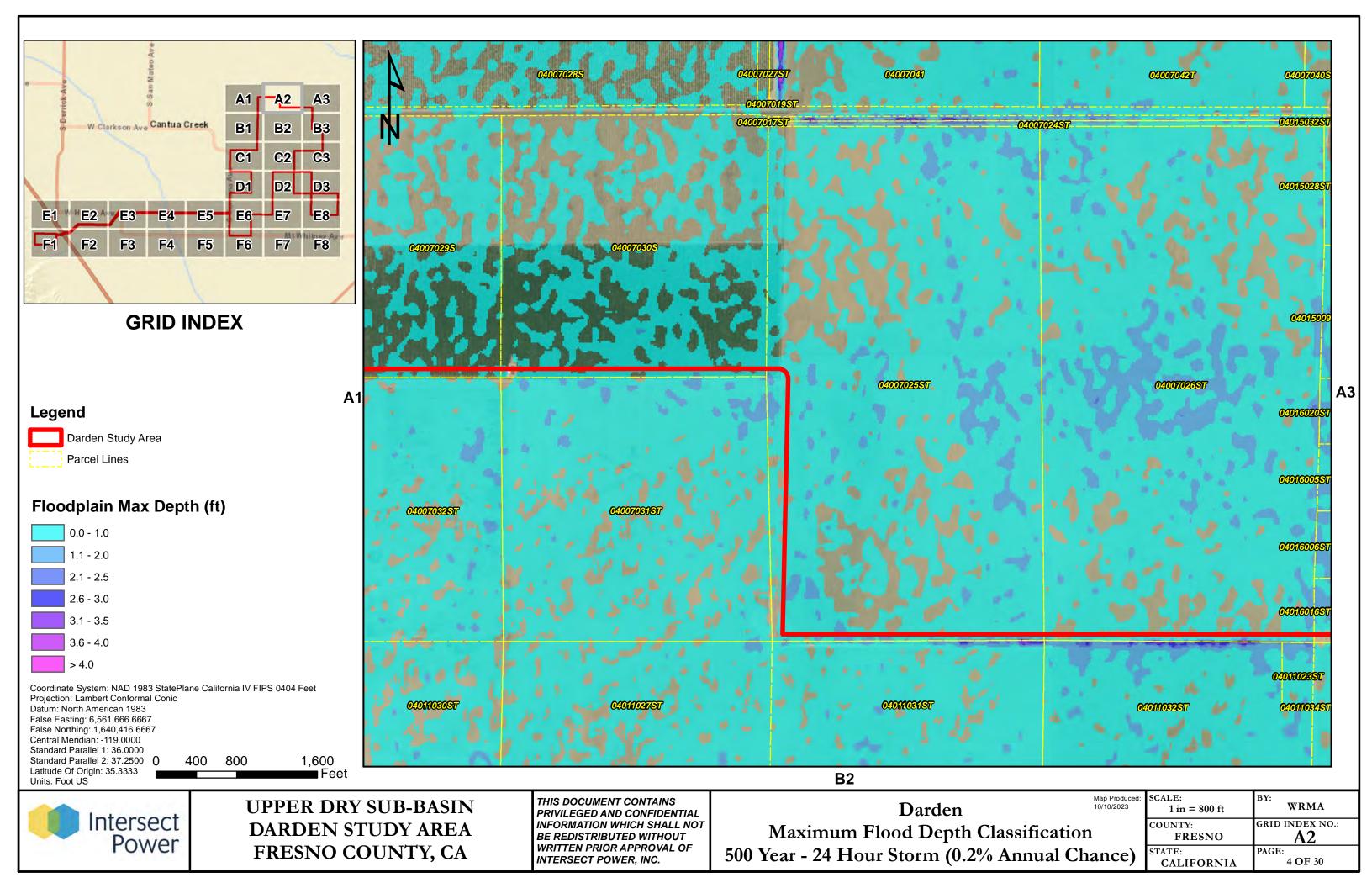
Map Produced: 10/10/2023	SCALE: 1 in = 10,000 ft	BY: WRMA
	COUNTY: FRESNO	GRID INDEX NO.:
O N T	STATE.	PACE:

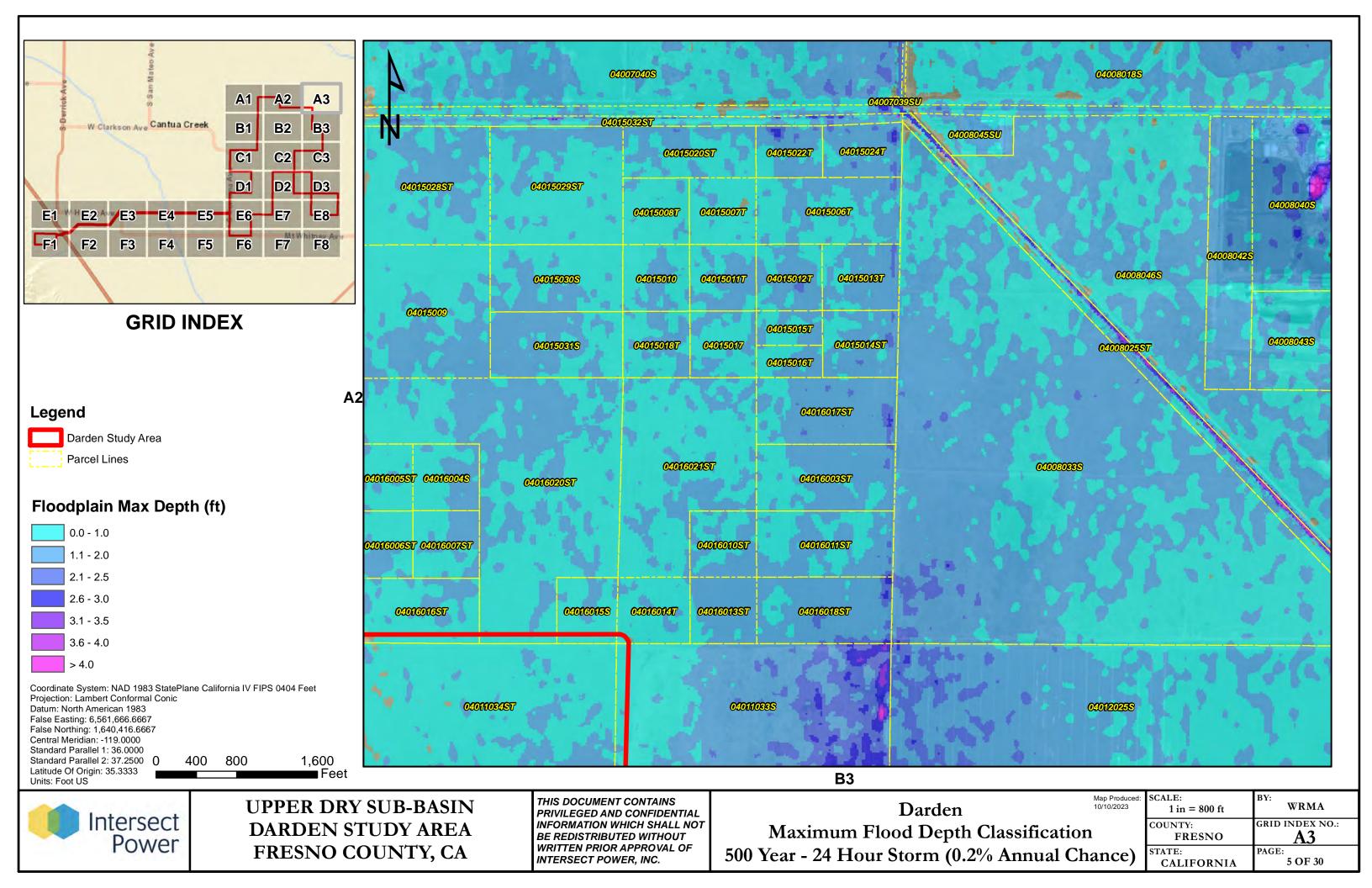
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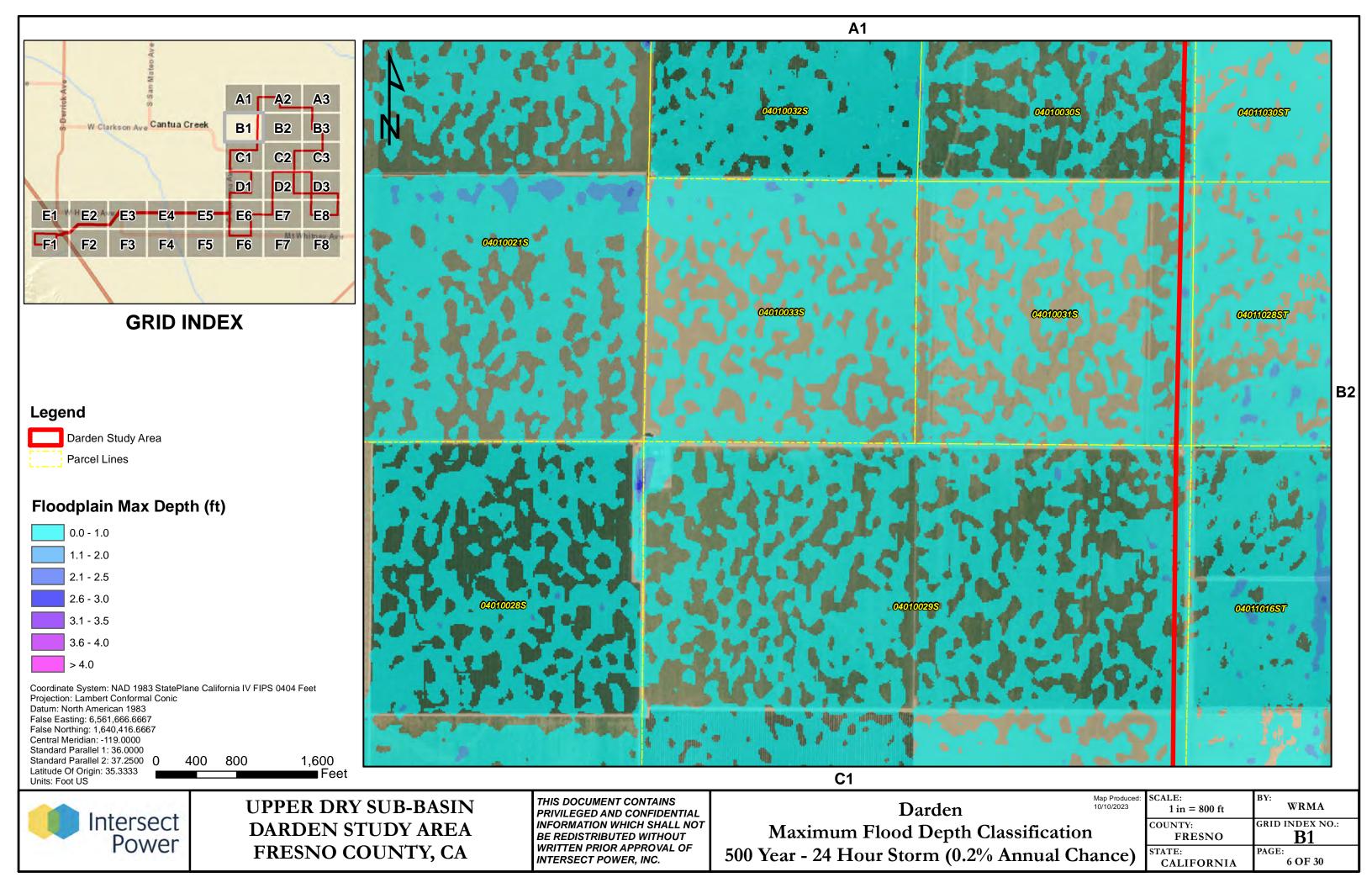
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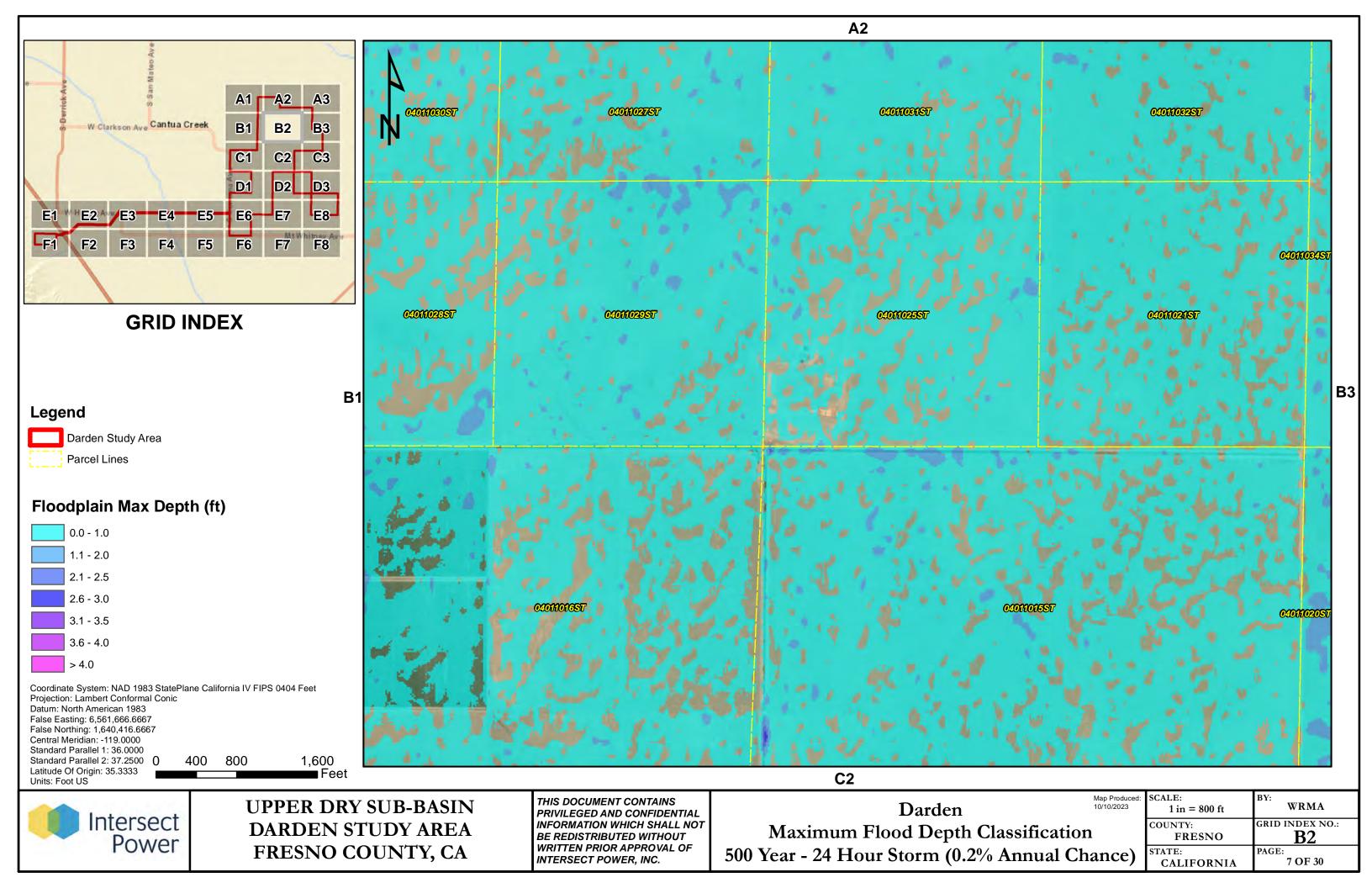


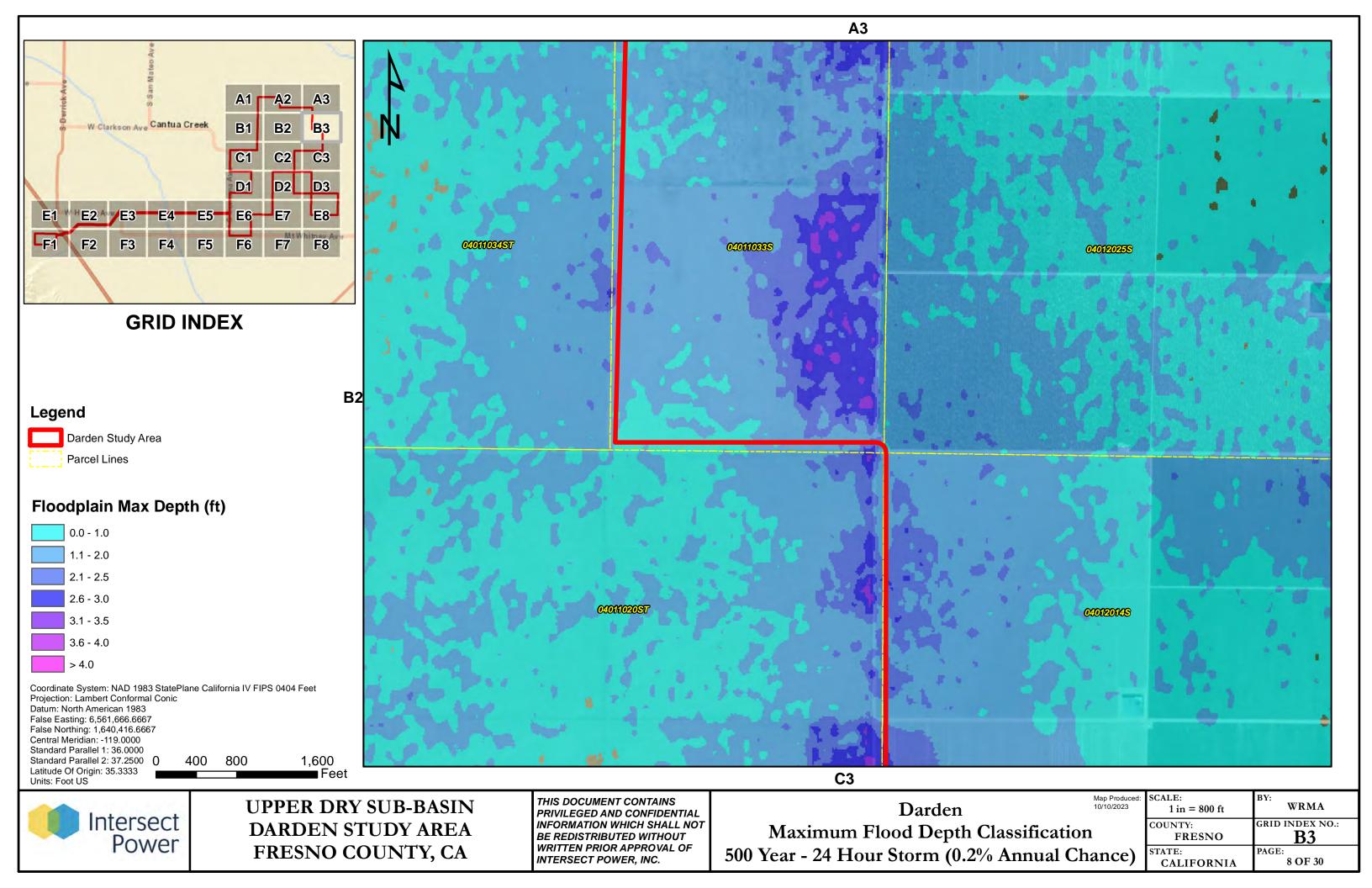


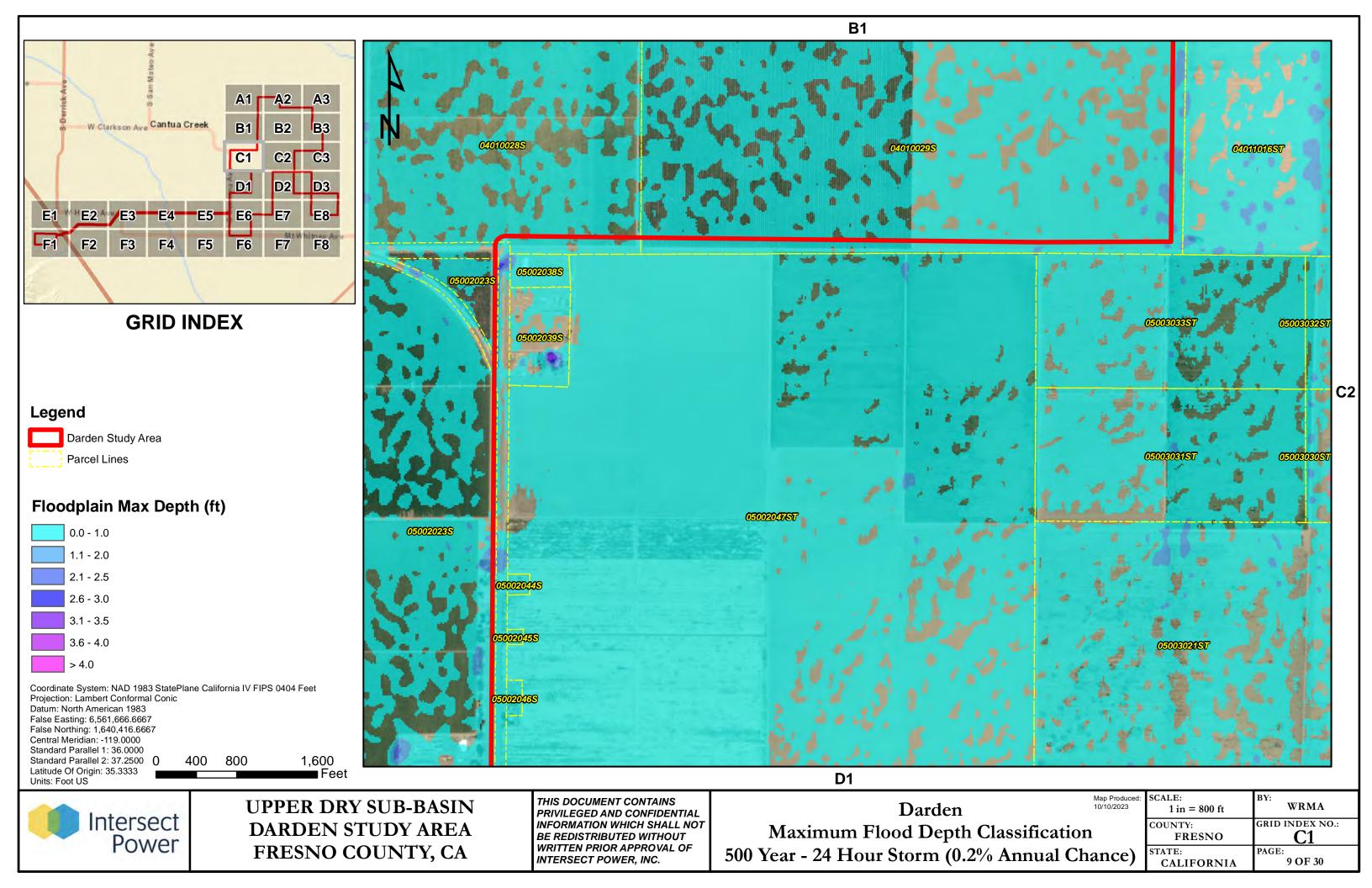


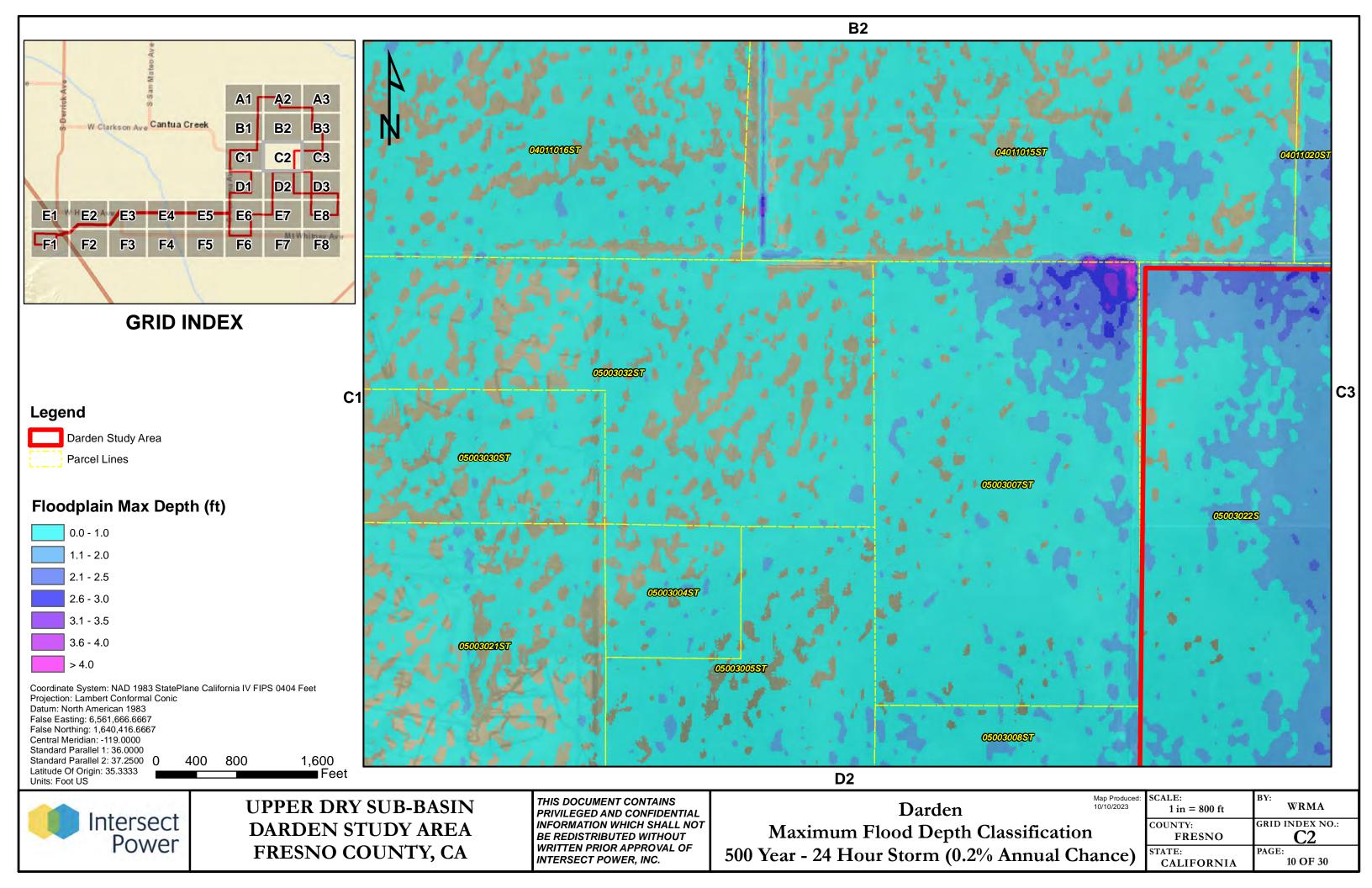


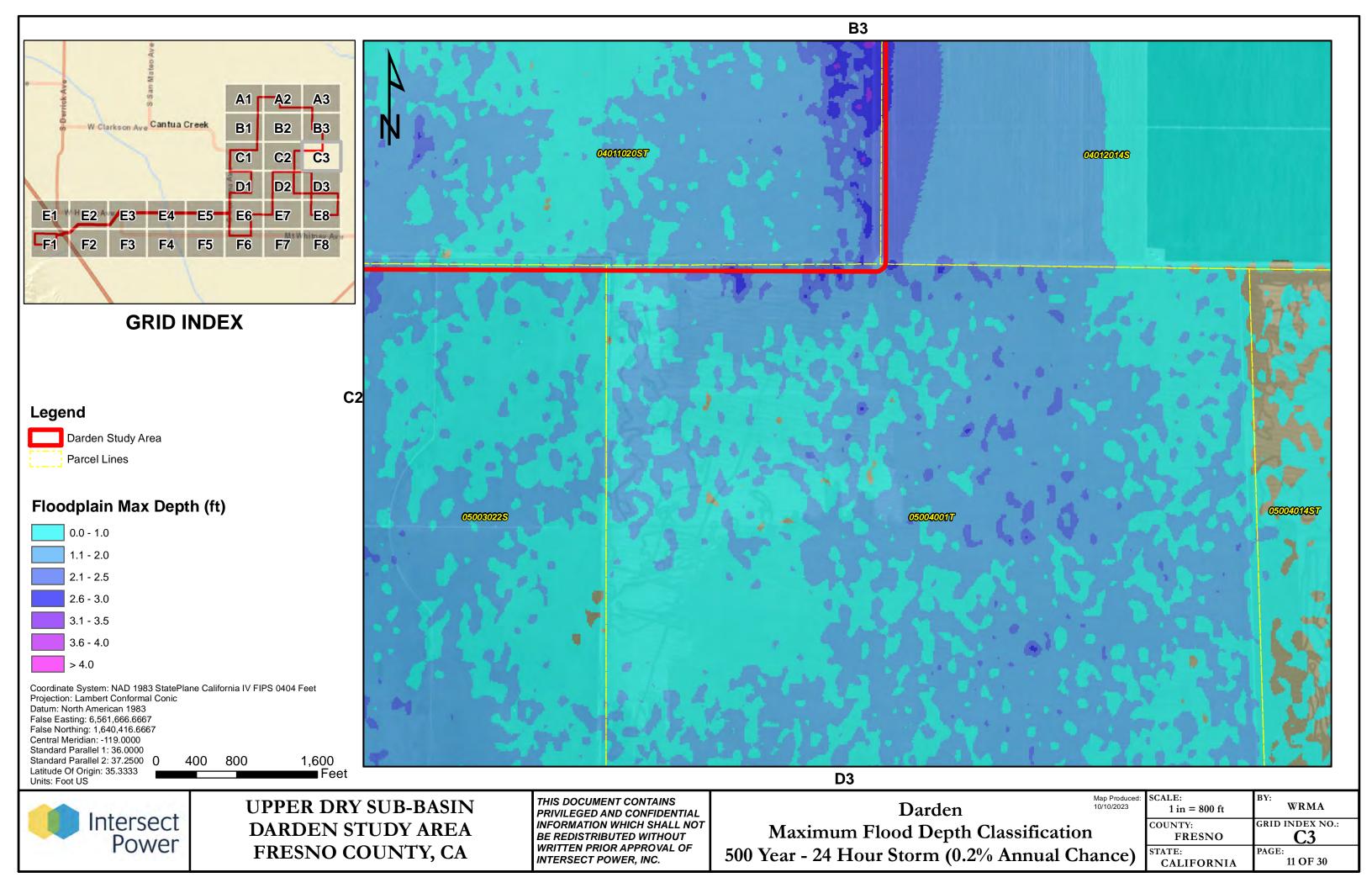


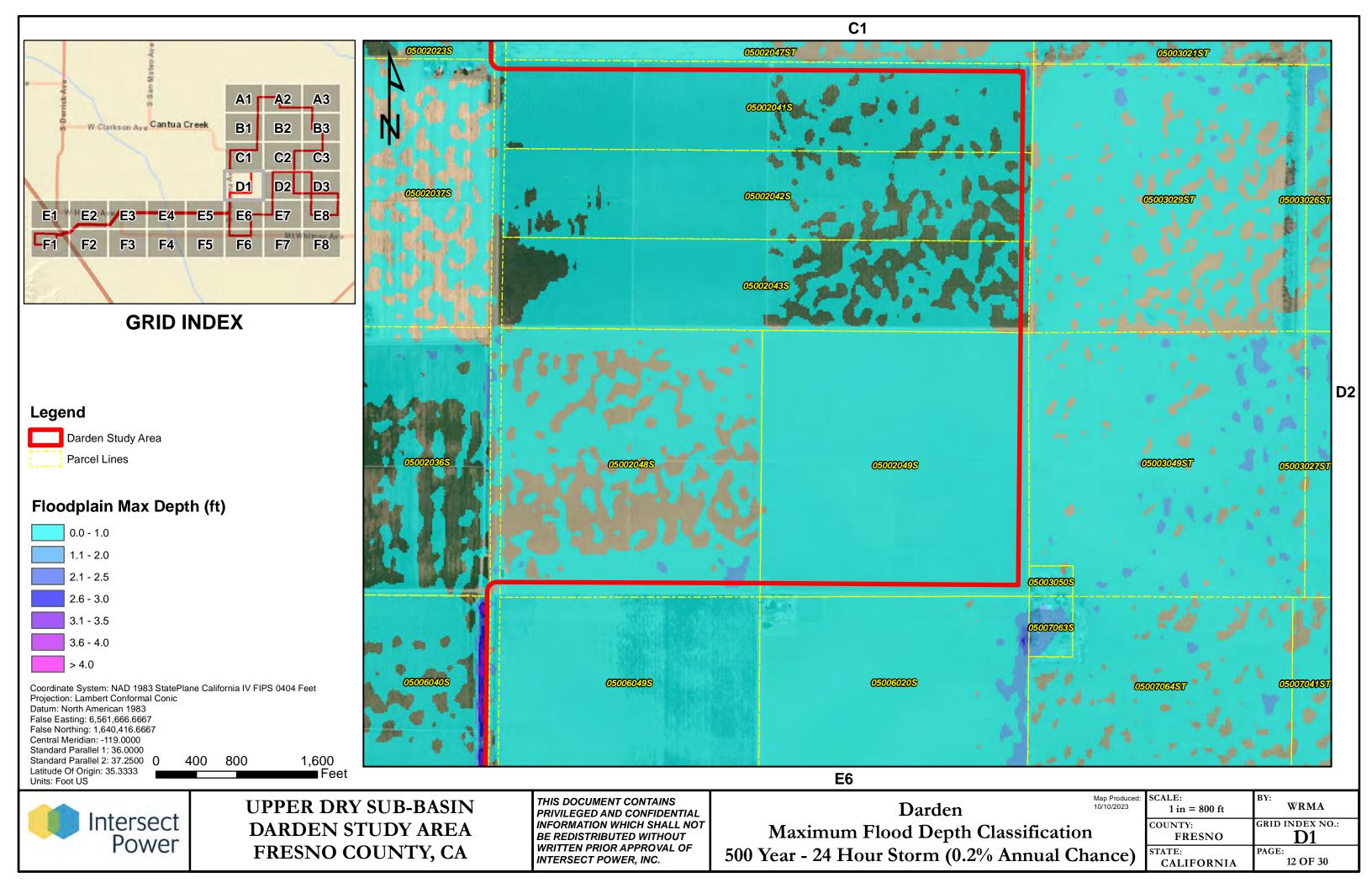


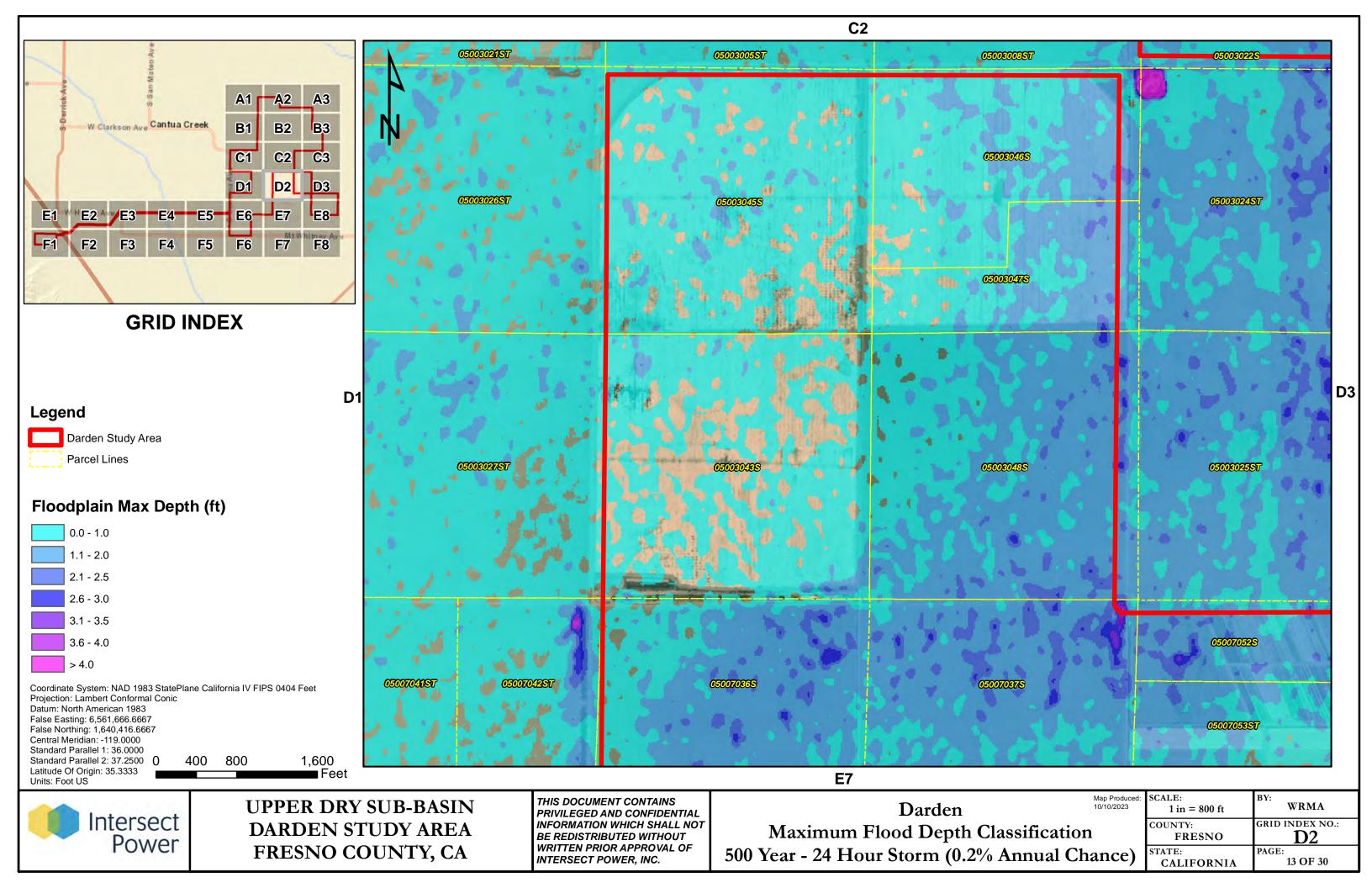


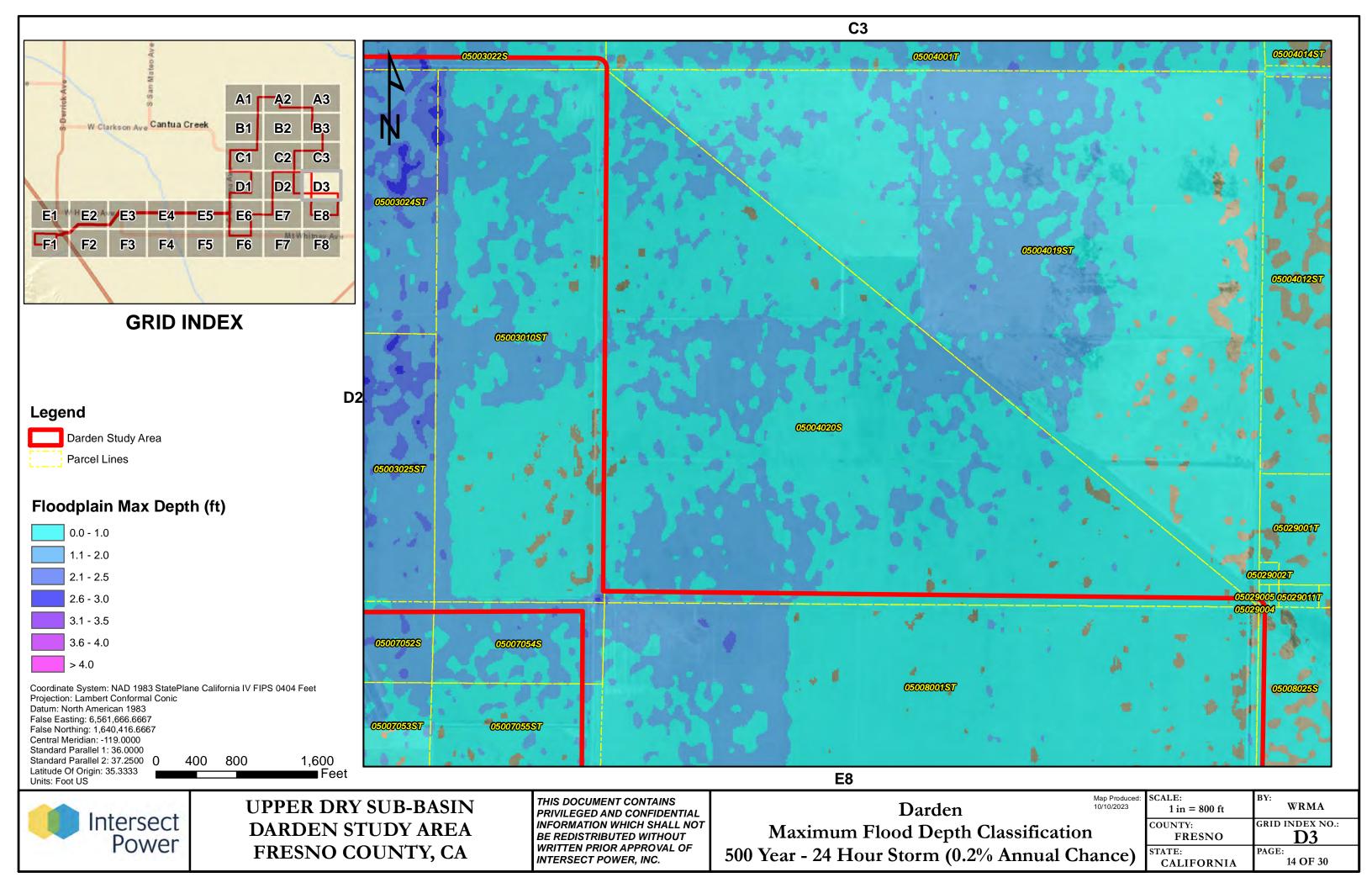


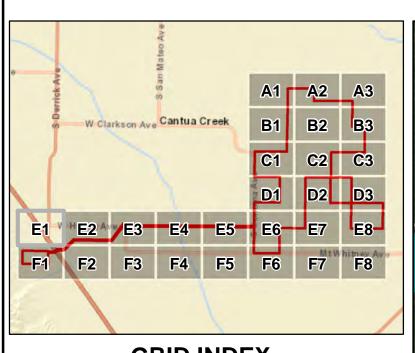












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Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Datum: North American 1983 False Easting: 6,561,666.6667 False Northing: 1,640,416.6667

Central Meridian: -119.0000 Standard Parallel 1: 36.0000 Standard Parallel 2: 37.2500 () Latitude Of Origin: 35.3333

Units: Foot US

Intersect Power

800

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Map Produced: 10/10/2023 Darden **Maximum Flood Depth Classification** 500 Year - 24 Hour Storm (0.2% Annual Chance)

F1

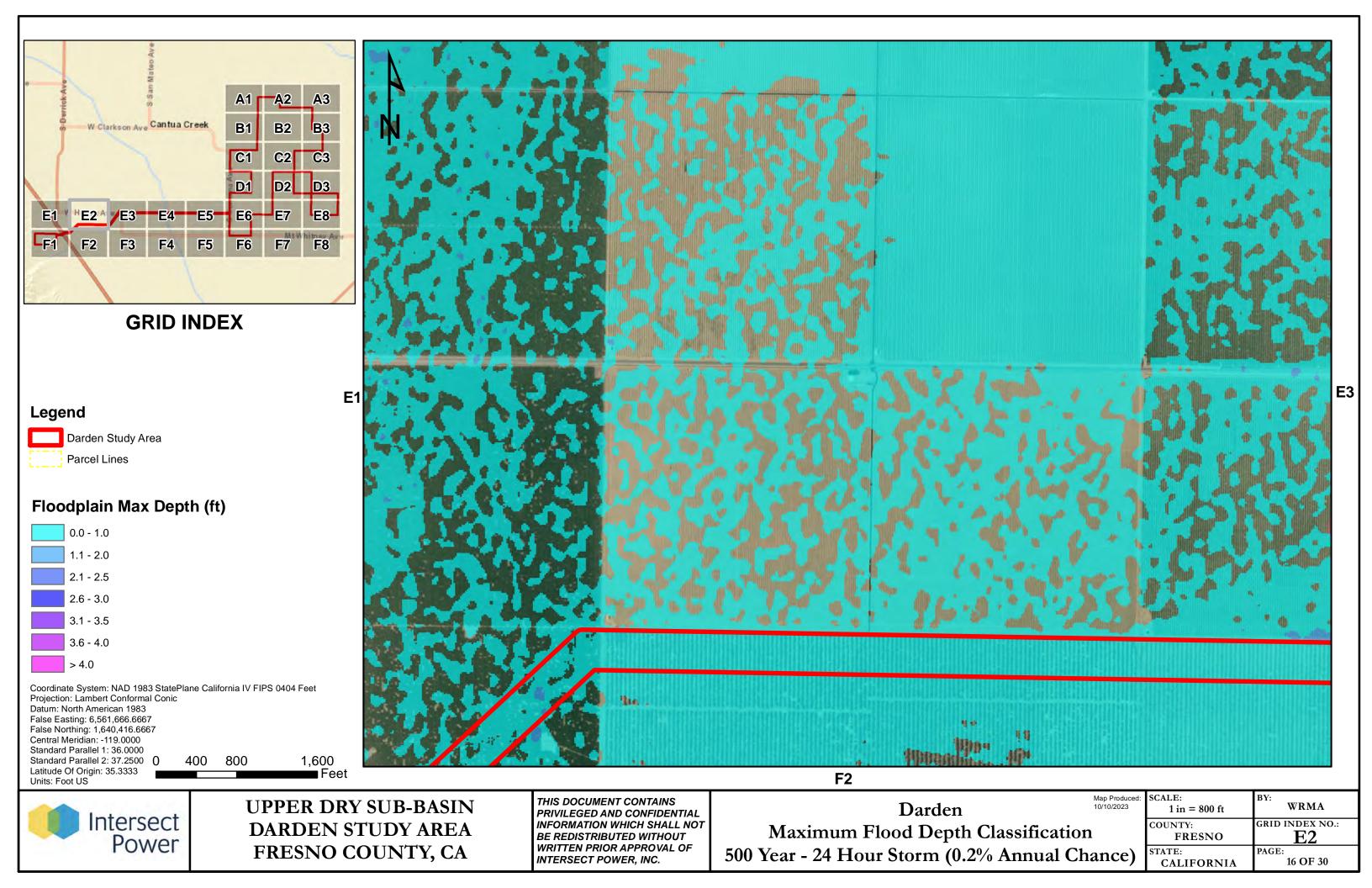
WRMA 1 in = 800 ftGRID INDEX NO.: COUNTY: **FRESNO** E1STATE: PAGE: 15 OF 30 **CALIFORNIA** 

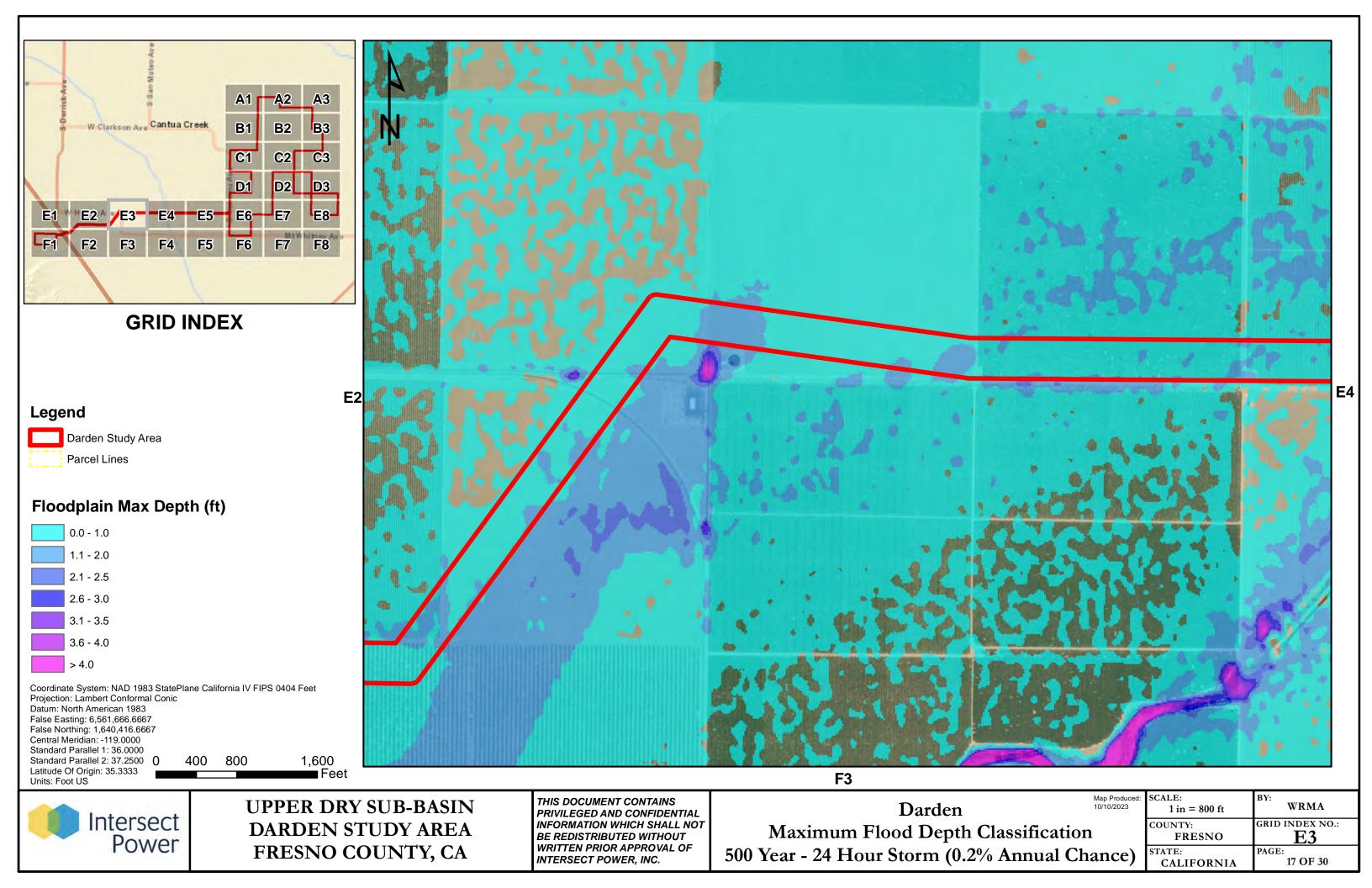


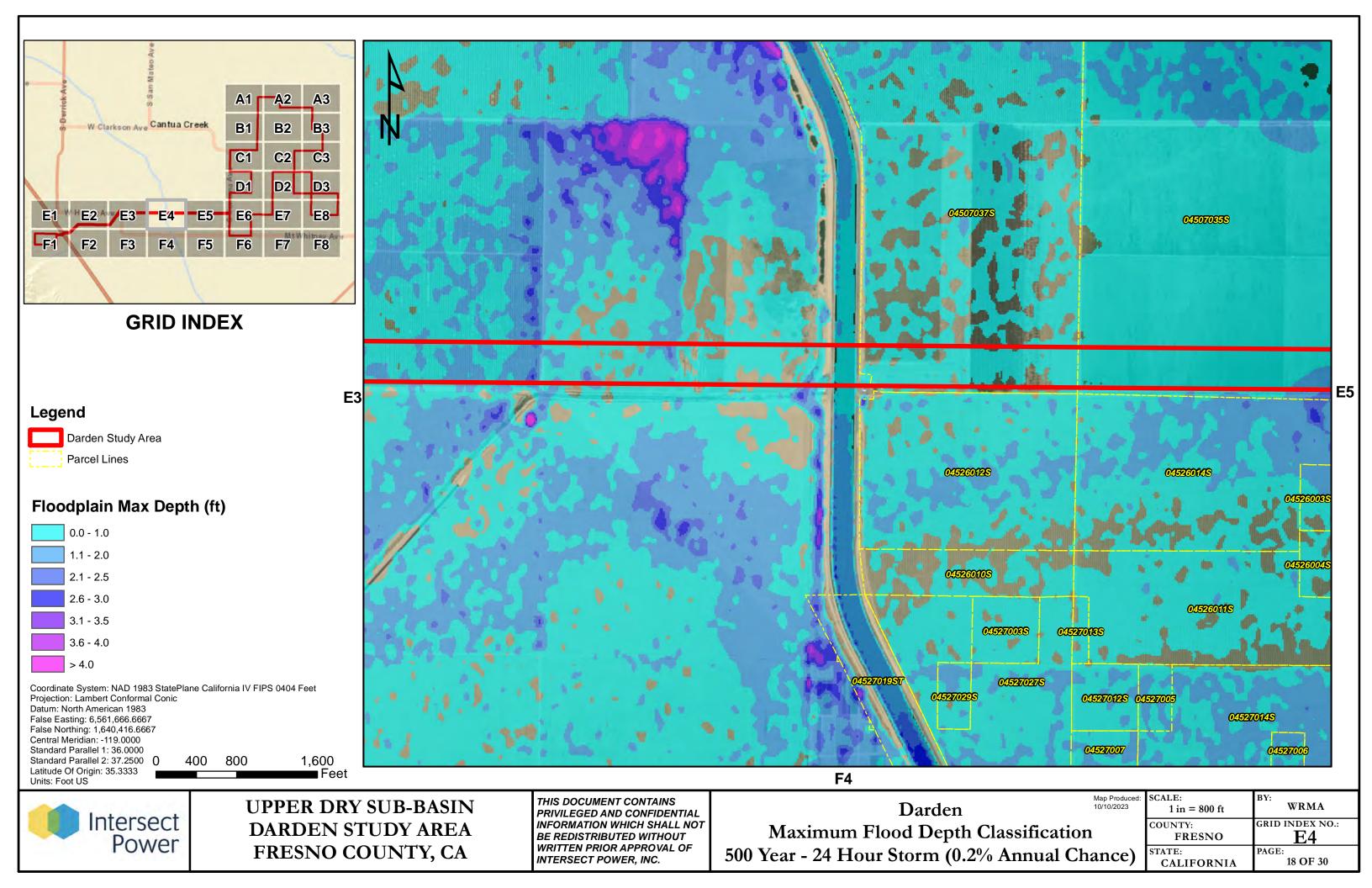
INTERSECT POWER, INC.

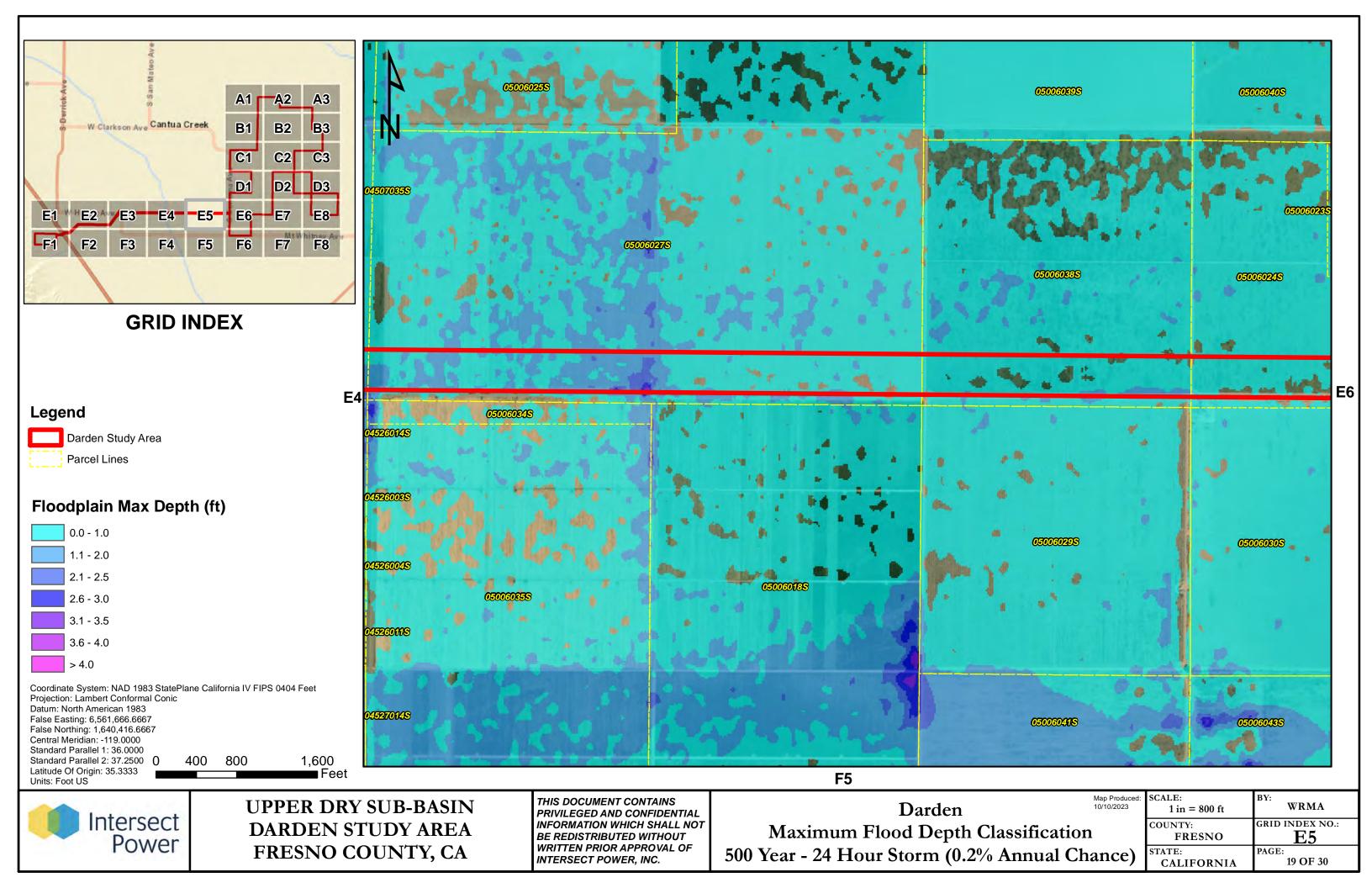
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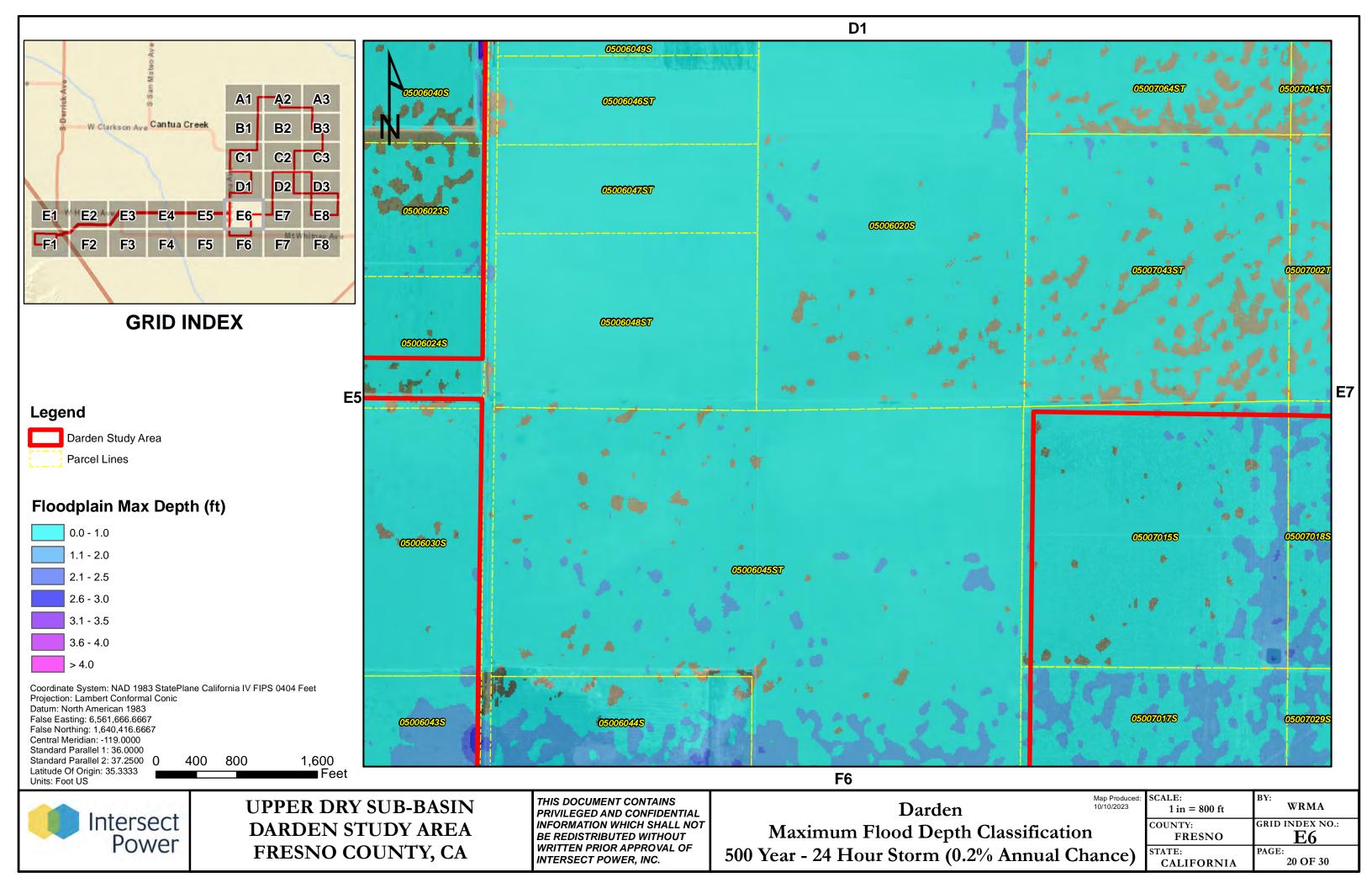
**UPPER DRY SUB-BASIN DARDEN STUDY AREA** FRESNO COUNTY, CA

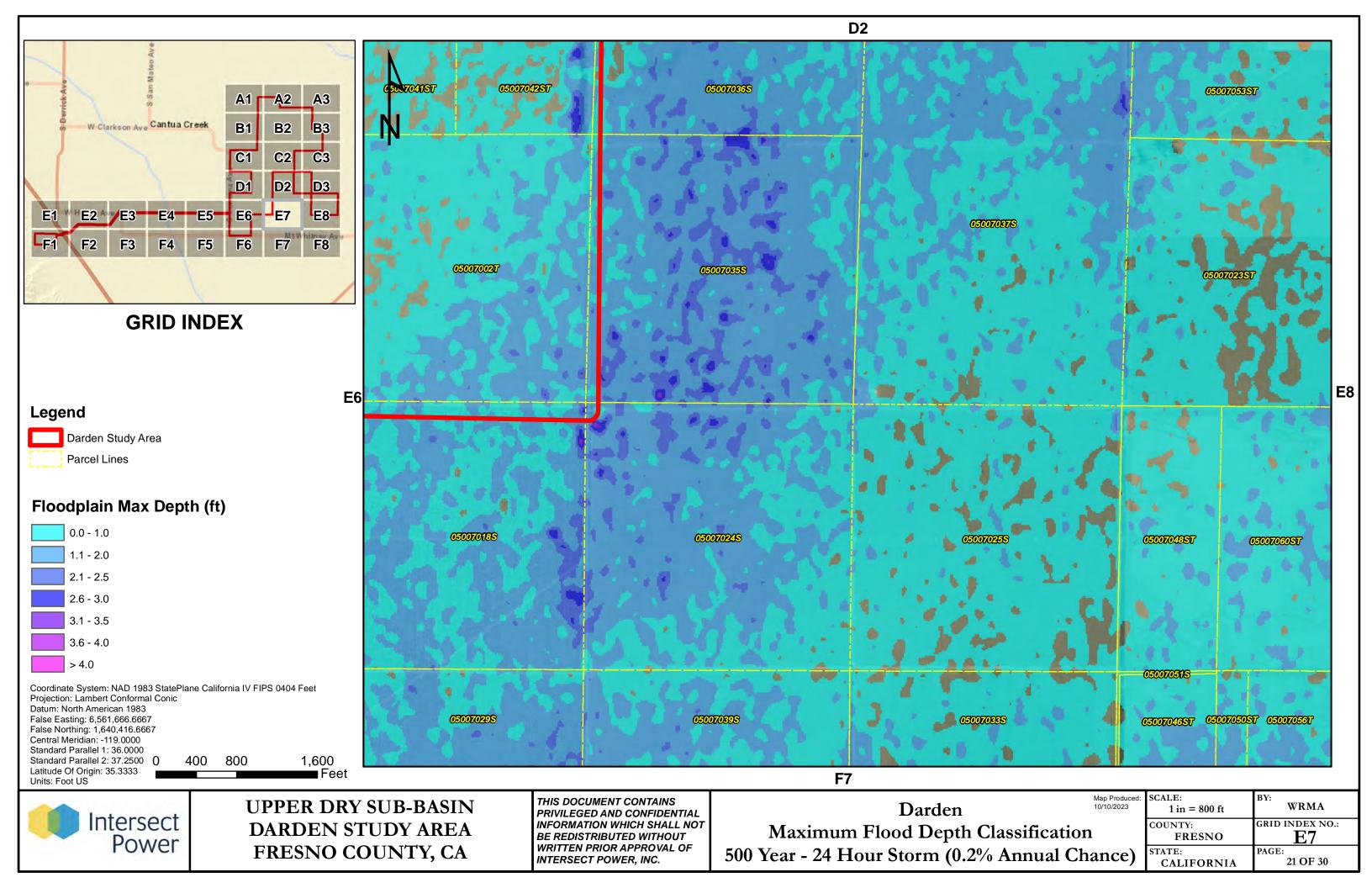


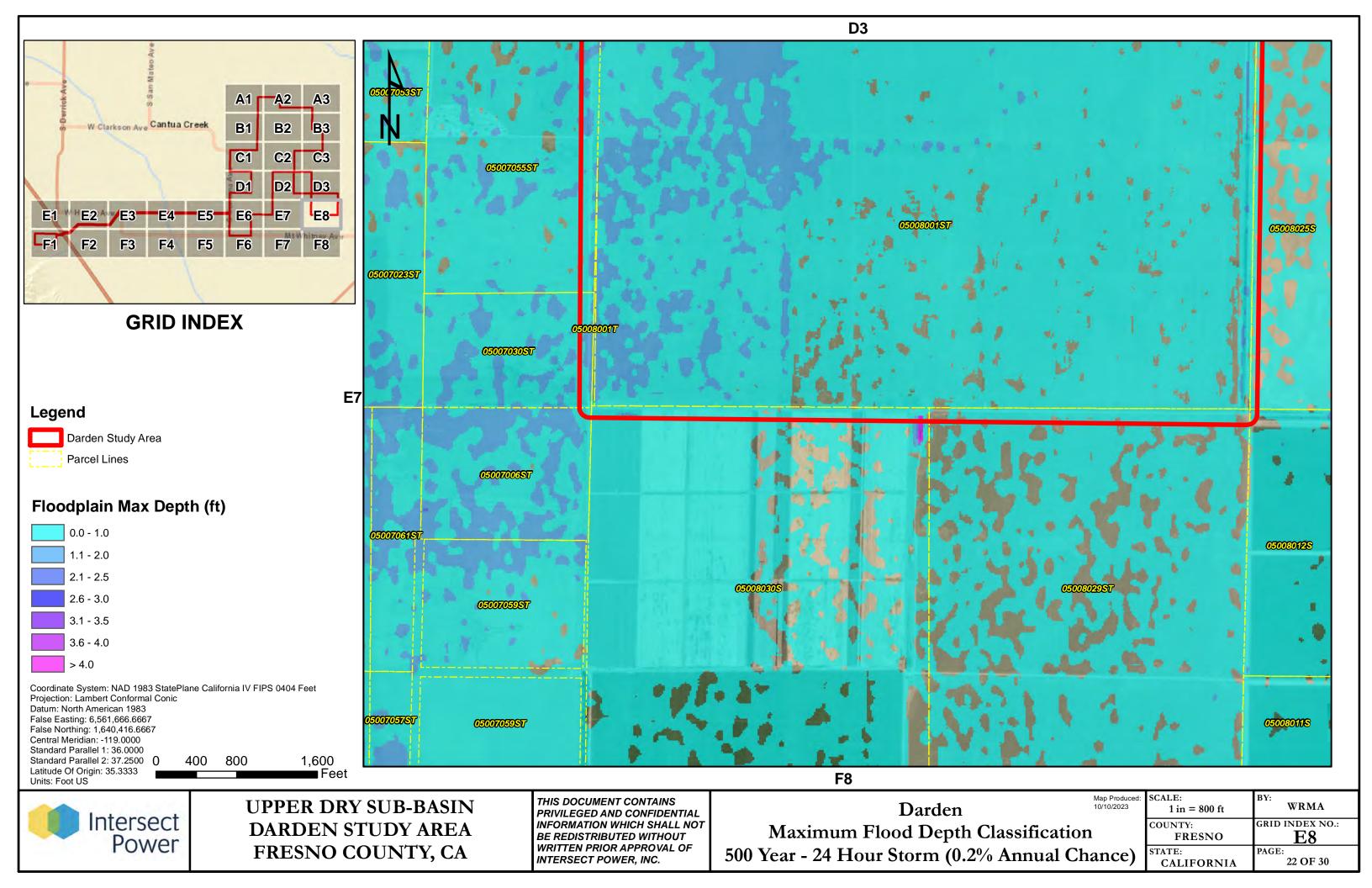


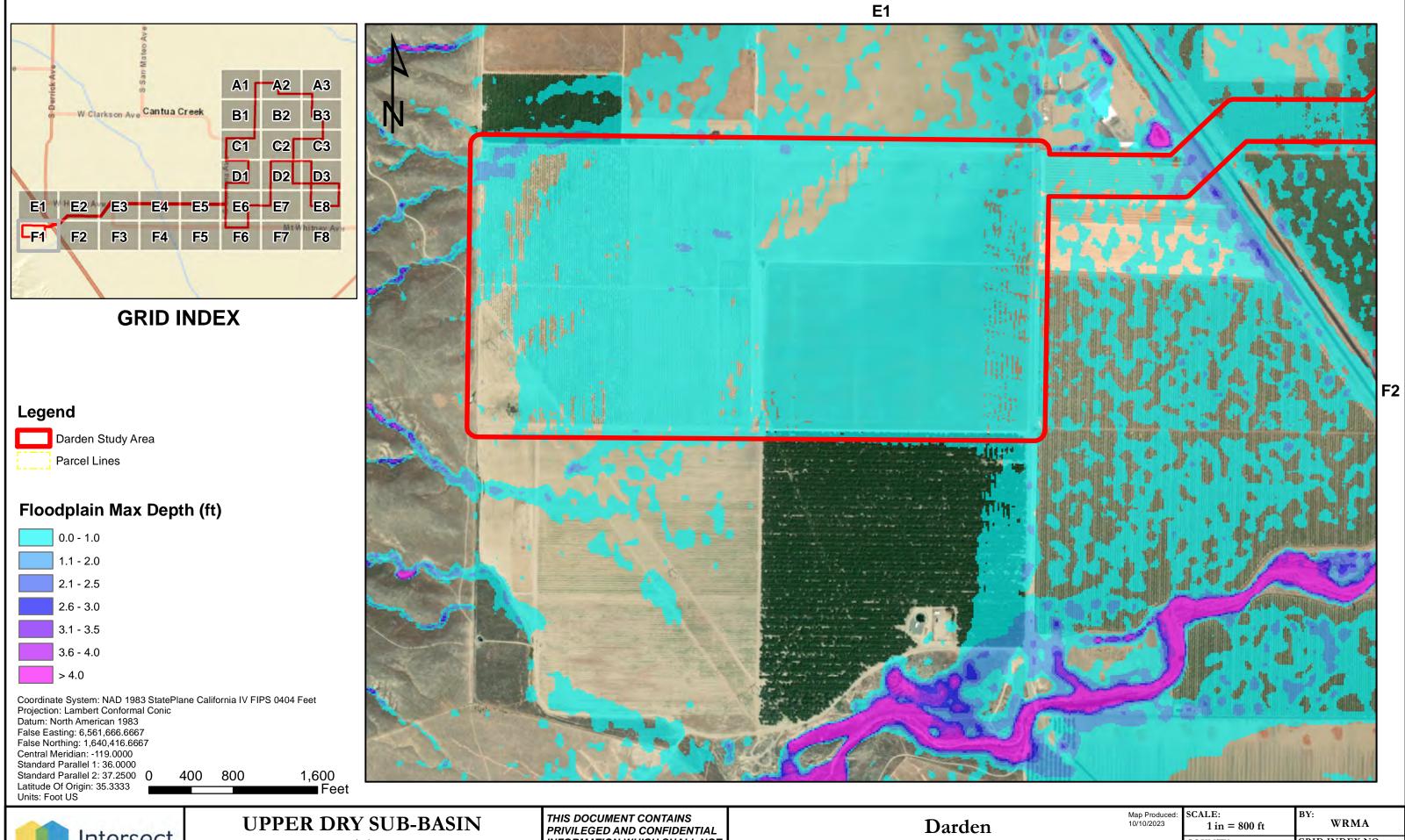












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Maximum Flood Depth Classification
500 Year - 24 Hour Storm (0.2% Annual Chance)

CALE: 1 in = 800 ft  BY: WRM	
1 111 = 800 11	ИΑ
COUNTY: GRID INDE	X NO.:
CALIFORNIA PAGE: 23 O	F 30

