



TOWN OF ERIE
 Community Development Department – Planning Division
 645 Holbrook Street – PO Box 750 – Erie, CO 80516
 Tel: 303.926.2770 – Fax: 303.926.2706 – Web: www.erieco.gov

LAND USE APPLICATION

Please fill in this form completely. Incomplete applications will not be processed.

STAFF USE ONLY			
FILE NAME:			
FILE NO:	DATE SUBMITTED:	FEES PAID:	

PROJECT/BUSINESS NAME: Old Town Living
PROJECT ADDRESS: High Street
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Neo-traditional, low maintenance, medium density, pedestrian oriented affordable rental housing, gardening, and other facilities.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION *(attach legal description if Metes & Bounds)*

Subdivision Name: See attached

Filing #: _____ Lot #: _____ Block #: _____ Section: 18 Township: 1N Range: 68

OWNER *(attach separate sheets if multiple)*

Name/Company: Old Town Living, LLC
 Contact Person: Steve Poppitz
 Address: 1036 Walnut St
 City/State/Zip: Louisville, Co. 80027
 Phone: 303-419-8337 Fax: _____
 E-mail: sbpoppitz@gmail.com

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Company/Firm: Jehn Engineering
 Contact Person: Mark Bishop
 Address: 5690 Webster St
 City/State/Zip: Arvada, Co 80002
 Phone: 303-423-6036 Fax: _____
 E-mail: mbishop@jehngineering.com

MINERAL RIGHTS OWNER *(attach separate sheets if multiple)*

Name/Company: Old Town Living, LLC
 Address: 1036 Walnut St
 City/State/Zip: Louisville, Co 80027

MINERAL LEASE HOLDER *(attach separate sheets if multiple)*

Name/Company: Old Town Living, LLC
 Address: _____
 City/State/Zip: Contact: Steve Poppitz

LAND-USE & SUMMARY INFORMATION

Present Zoning: OTR
 Proposed Zoning: OTR
 Gross Acreage: 4.25 AC

Gross Site Density (du/ac): 6.6 DU/ AC
 # Lots/Units Proposed: 17 lots
 Gross Floor Area: 50,000 SQ. FT.

ONLY CHANGES

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Electric: Xcel	Gas: Xcel
Metro District:	Fire District: Mountain View Fire Rescue
Water <i>(if other than Town)</i> : Erie	Sewer <i>(if other than Town)</i> : Erie

PAGE TWO MUST BE SIGNED AND NOTARIZED

DEVELOPMENT REVIEW FEES			
ANNEXATION		SUBDIVISION	
<input type="checkbox"/> Major (10+ acres)	\$ 4000.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sketch Plan	\$ 1000.00 + 10.00 per lot
<input type="checkbox"/> Minor (less than 10 acres)	\$ 2000.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Plat	\$ 2000.00 + 40.00 per lot
<input type="checkbox"/> Deannexation	\$ 1000.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Final Plat	\$ 2000.00 + 20.00 per lot
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT		<input type="checkbox"/> Minor Subdivision Plat	\$ 2000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Major	\$ 3000.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor Amendment Plat	\$ 1000.00 + 10.00 per lot
<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	\$ 1200.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Road Vacation (constructed)	\$ 1000.00
ZONING/REZONING		<input type="checkbox"/> Road Vacation (paper)	\$ 100.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Rezoning	\$ 1700.00 + 10.00 per acre	SITE PLAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> PUD Rezoning	\$ 1700.00 + 10.00 per acre	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	\$ 1400.00 + 10.00 per unit
<input type="checkbox"/> PUD Amendment	\$ 1700.00 + 10.00 per acre	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Resl. (>10,000 sq. ft.)	\$ 2200.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Major PD Amendment	\$ 3700.00 + 10.00 per acre	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Resl. (>2,000 sq. ft.)	\$ 1000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Minor PD Amendment	\$ 500.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Resl. (<2,000 sq. ft.)	\$ 200.00
SPECIAL REVIEW USE		<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment (major)	\$ 1100.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Major	\$ 1000.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment (minor)	\$ 350.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	\$ 400.00	VARIANCE	\$ 600.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Oil & Gas	\$ 1200.00	SERVICE PLAN	\$ 10,000.00
All fees include both Town of Erie Planning & Engineering review. These fees do not include referral agency review fees, outside consultant review fees, or review fees incurred by consultants acting on behalf of staff. See Town of Erie Municipal Code, Title 2-10-5 for all COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FEES.			

The undersigned is fully aware of the request/proposal being made and the actions being initiated on the referenced property. The undersigned understand that the application must be found to be complete by the Town of Erie before the request can officially be accepted and the development review process initiated. The undersigned is aware that the applicant is fully responsible for all reasonable costs associated with the review of the application/request being made to the Town of Erie. Pursuant to Chapter 7 (Section 7.2.B.5) of the Unified Development Code (UDC) of the Town of Erie, applicants shall pay all costs billed by the Town for legal, engineering and planning costs incurred by staff, including consultants acting on behalf of staff, necessary for project review. By this acknowledgement, the undersigned hereby certify that the above information is true and correct.

Owner:

[Signature]

Date:

11/20/15

Owner:

[Signature]

Date:

11/20/15

Applicant:

[Signature]

Date:

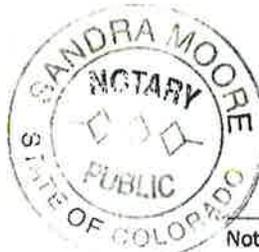
11/20/15

STATE OF COLORADO)

County of Jefferson) ss.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 20th day of November, 2015 by Steve Pappas.

My commission expires: 02-10-2017
Witness my hand and official seal.



[Signature]
Notary Public

Main Street

Erie, Colorado

Project Narrative

Our “Main Street” proposal is the obvious extension of Erie’s originally platted grid. Main Street, High Street, and Anderson Street extensions are added in perfect alignment with their existing corridors. It plats previously non-platted land, formally an underutilized farm directly bordering the Old Town neighborhood built decades before. Our design philosophy is all about “intentional community” – which brings people together and encourages civic involvement. Neo-traditional architecture will be used to create typical small town flavor as is encouraged in the Erie Uniform Development Code Chapter 10.2.2 paragraph H; to ensure the preservation and quality of life in the historic residential area by encouraging compatible redevelopment and infill development. Porches on the street sides of buildings encourage conversations between residents and pedestrians. Garages and parking are clustered along alleys to de-emphasize automobiles. We are building new, highly desirable, high quality homes, carefully integrating into the character of the existing old town neighborhood, and helping satisfy Erie’s underserved residential rental market.

The land area to be developed measures 4.25 acres, is already fully annexed into Erie, and is zoned as “Old Town Residential District” (OTR).

Our plans align with Erie’s Old Town Residential (OTR) density and make every reasonable attempt to conform to Use-by-Right planning guidelines. This results in 34 domestic units with the following mix:

Building Types	# of bldgs	Dwellings each	Dwellings total	Estimated Sq.ft each	Estimated Dwelling Sq.ft total
Single Family 3 or 4BD/2.5ba	6	1	6	1,950	11,700
Accessory Dwellings * 1BD/1ba	6	1	6	650	3,900
Duplexes 3BD/2.5ba units	10	2	20	1,600	32,000
Block 3 Duplex 2BD/1ba units	1	2	2	900	1,800
Detached Garages	11			900	
	34		34		49,400

* 6 more garages are built under the Accessory Dwellings

Our 4.25 acre land will be divided into 6 blocks with a total of 17 lots. Old Town Living, LLC (Developer) intends to retain ownership of all lots, tracts, and units, held in fee simple, as rental units. However, lots will be separately sell-able upon completing platting. We may only consider selling a few select lots should we deem it advantageous to bring in extra capital mid-project, or to introduce some “ownership pride” into this new neighborhood. No condo associations will be necessary or formed for this project.

Our land, as purchased, is a farm remnant that went idle years ago. It is completely devoid of trees (native or otherwise), ponds, streams, wildlife habitat, or recreational features that might otherwise be preserved. Our new development plans will add open space features that include a generously wide, green, pedestrian-only Garden Court with strolling paths between units. It will be located south of the Main Street right of way and assure an attractive view corridor to open space to the south for our new residents as well as existing neighbors. This park-like settling does not qualify as a Pocket Park, but we're hopeful it might help reduce our fees in lieu of providing the full complement of parks and open space within our project boundaries.

As big believers in intentional community, we welcome the possibility of offering connections from our new sidewalks and streets to the town's pedestrian / bicycling trail systems. We also believe a pedestrian crossing of the RTD ROW would greatly enhance the lives of the Old Town residents, and we would like to participate in any way we can. We drew two proposed connections into our Sketch Plan for your review – one connecting to Carr Street and another towards a potential RTD ROW crossing.

Our project phasing will start with our most northern units (on Main Street) and most eastern units (on High Street) to create "street walls" which will then buffer existing old town neighbors from the continuing construction of further phases to the south and west on our land.

The subject property is blessed with robust infrastructure already. Water mains, with more than sufficient capacity, already run through the middle of the property in line with our extension of Main Street and again along High Street. Sewer mains, with adequate elevations, are available at both Main Street and along the alley between Main and High. Power and telephone services are both available at the West border of the site where the other alley intersects with it.

New extensions of Main Street, Anderson Street and High Street will be public streets and their right of way formally dedicated to the Town of Erie after completion. Old Town Living will maintain ownership of all alley tracts unless the town discovers a reason to consider otherwise (now or in the future). Easements will be granted, as necessary, across our private property for access and maintenance of utilities such as sewer, water, power, IT, and garbage collection.

Common spaces including the alley tracts, railroad landscape buffer, and Garden Court will be maintained directly by Old Town Living.

Our land is free of any covenants or restrictions that would restrict development. The only easement across the land is for one town water line (across our land in line with Main Street) – and town access to this utility line will be protected via ROW and a dedicated tract. Our plan aligns with Erie's existing Right of Way for the Anderson Street extension into our land, and the existing alley that intersects the NE corner of our land. We purchased the coal reservation that previously affected our land. We recorded that purchase at Weld County Assessor's office on 2/25/16, and thus permanently dissolved that issue. Any necessary documents are available upon request (we previously provided them also).

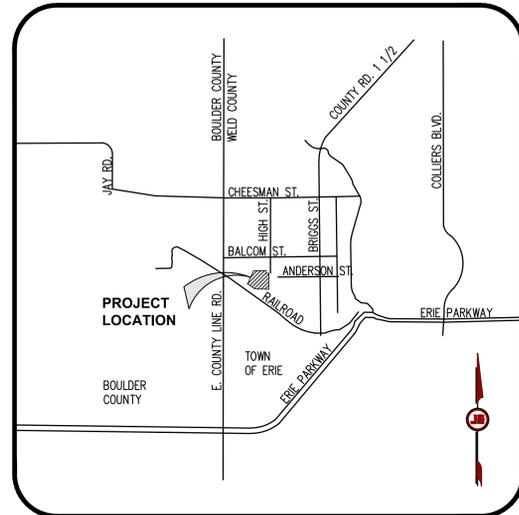
MAIN STREET SKETCH PLAN

LOCATED IN SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18,
TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 68 WEST 6TH P.M.
CITY OF ERIE, COUNTY OF WELD, STATE OF COLORADO

4.24 ACRES- 17 LOTS/11 TRACTS
SK-000721-2015

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED BOUNDARY LINE
	PROPOSED CENTER LINE
	PROPOSED LOT LINE
	PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY
	EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
	EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
	EXISTING GAS UTILITY LINE
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER WITH MANHOLE
	EXISTING WATER MAIN
	EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
	EXISTING FENCE (PICKET)
	EXISTING FENCE (CHAIN LINK)
	EXISTING WATER MAIN
	EXISTING RAILROAD
	PROPOSED CURB AND GUTTER
	PROPOSED WALK
	PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPES
	PROPOSED CONCRETE
	PROPOSED ASPHALT
	PROPOSED LANDSCAPE
	PROPOSED GRAVEL
	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT EASEMENT



LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1"=2000'

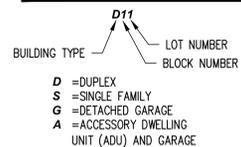
LAND SUMMARY CHART		
TYPE	AREA (SF)	% OF TOTAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL		
RESIDENTIAL LOTS	109,644.9	59.8%
TOTAL	109,644.9	59.8%
TRACTS		
LANDSCAPE	30028.1	16.4%
ALLEYS	21257.5	11.6%
TOTAL	51,285.6	28.0%
PUBLIC ROW		
LANDSCAPE	10,805.5	5.9%
STREETS/ HARDSCAPE	11,567.0	6.3%
TOTAL	20,372.5	12.2%
TOTAL	183,303.0	100.0%



NOTES:

- PLANT MATERIAL TO BE SPECIFIED ON FINAL LANDSCAPE DESIGN

KEY FOR UNIT NAMES:



PROPOSED LAND SWAP SUMMARY	
LAND DESCRIPTION	AREA (SF)
EXISTING BOUNDARY	184,484.8
TRACT 11- LAND TO BE CONVEYED BY BLOCK 3 ERIE HEIGHTS (LOTS 2,3,4, & 5) TO DEVELOPER	+1493.6
TRACT 10- LAND TO BE CONVEYED BY DEVELOPER TO ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER	-2,675.4
PROPOSED BOUNDARY	183,303.0

PARKING SPACE SUMMARY		
LOCATION	COVERED	UNCOVERED
MAIN STREET	0	20
ANDERSON STREET	0	11
OFF-STREET	51	16
TOTAL	51	47
REQUIRED (OFF-SITE)		67

APPLICANT/ ENGINEER

JEHN ENGINEERING
CONTACT: MARK BISHOP, P.E.
5690 WEBSTER ST.
ARVADA, CO. 80002

OWNER/DEVELOPER

OLD TOWN LIVING, LLC
CONTACT: STEVE POPPITZ
1036 WALNUT STREET
LOUISVILLE, CO. 80027

MAIN STREET, ERIE, CO.

SKETCH PLAN EXHIBIT

SHEET 1 OF 2

PREPARATION DATE: 05/24/2016

REVISIONS			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

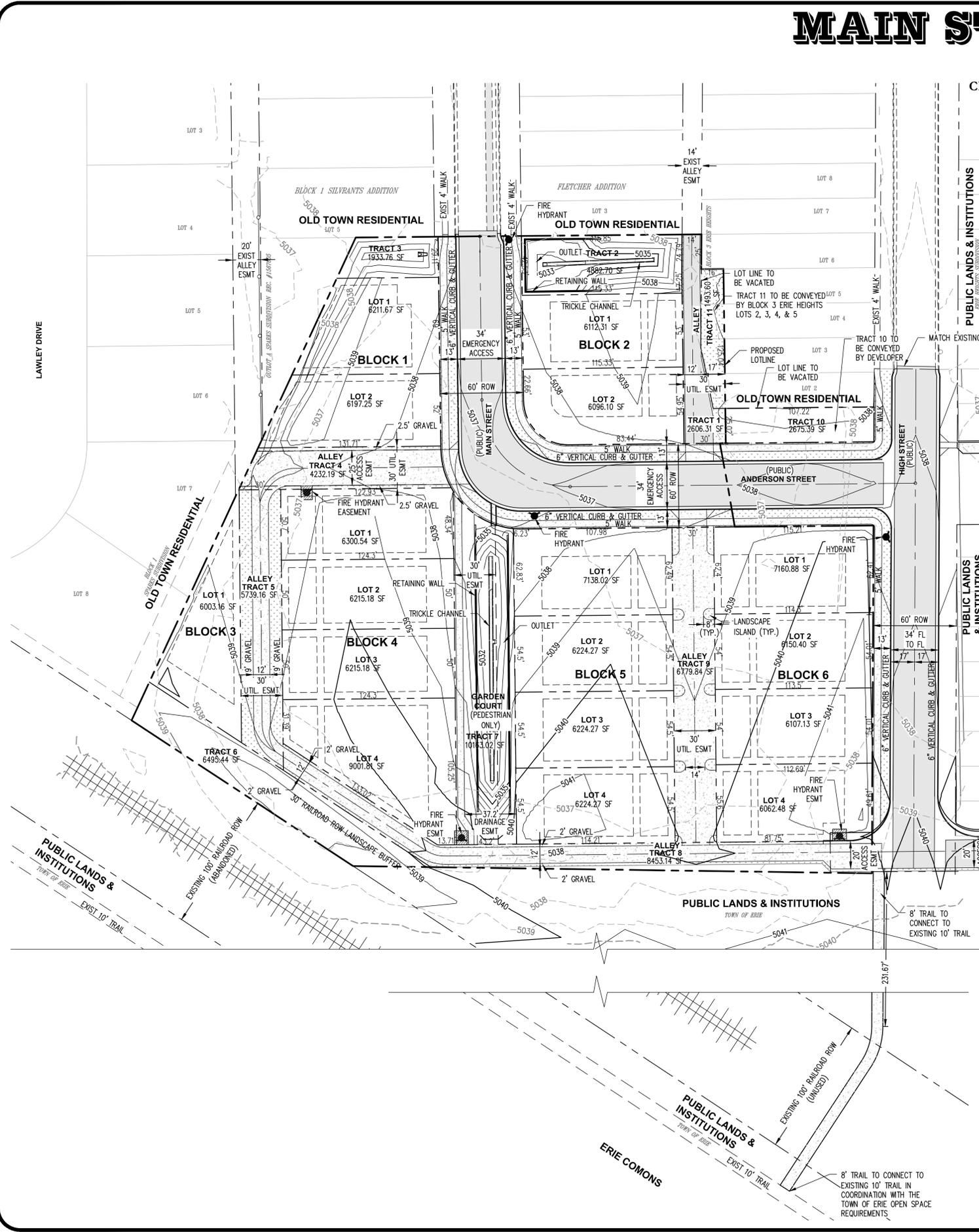


JehN
ENGINEERING JE

5690 WEBSTER STREET
ARVADA, CO 80002
PH. (303) 423-6036 FAX (303) 467-9438

TRACT SUMMARY CHART				
TRACT	AREA (SF)	USE	OWNERSHIP	MAINTENANCE
TRACT 1	2606.3	ALLEY	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 2	4882.7	DRAINAGE	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 3	1933.8	LANDSCAPE	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 4	4232.2	ALLEY	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 5	5739.2	ALLEY	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 6	6495.4	LANDSCAPE BUFFER	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 7	10163.0	PEDESTRIAN/DRAINAGE	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 8	8453.1	ALLEY	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 9	6779.8	ALLEY	DEVELOPER	BY DEVELOPER
TOTAL	51285.6			

TRACT SUMMARY CHART (CONTINUED)				
TRACT	AREA (SF)	USE	OWNERSHIP	MAINTENANCE
TRACT 10		SEE PROPOSED LAND SWAP SUMMARY TABLE		BY DEVELOPER
TRACT 11				BY OWNER



20250525-08:00:00\PROJECT\PLAN\0518-SKETCH PLAN.dwg, 5/24/2016 10:38:22 AM



The Cornell
Craftsman "B"

The Fillmore
Victorian "A"

The Monroe
Colonial "F"

The Clayton
Four Square "C" with wrap porch option

CONCEPTUAL HIGH STREET ELEVATION

EACH AN INDIVIDUAL DESIGN. TRADITIONAL LARGE FRONT PORCHES & ALLEY LOADED GARAGES. CONFORMING LOTS IN THE EXISTING STREET GRID. NEW URBANIST. SOLAR CONSIDERATE. NOT BIG. NEO-CLASSICAL

SBP 5/2016

T.O. ROOF
APPROX. 28'-0"



LARGE DUPLEX MODEL FRONT ELEVATION - A

1/4" = 1'-0"

OLD TOWN LIVING, LLC
contact: Steve Poppitz
1036 Walnut Street
Louisville, Colorado 80027
sbpoppitz@gmail.com 303/419-8337

DRAWN BY:
MIKE'S DESIGN
AND DRAFTING, LLC
303-587-4945

SOUTH MAIN STREET
corner of Anderson and Main
ERIE, COLORADO
by Old Town Living, LLC

DWG. SIZE:
B (11X17)

SCALE:
1/4" = 1'-0"

DATE:
MAY 18, 2016

SHEET TITLE:
LARGE DUPLEX
FRONT
ELEVATION-A

SHEET NO.:
A1



LARGE DUPLEX MODEL FRONT ELEVATION - B
 1/4" = 1'-0"

OLD TOWN LIVING, LLC
 contact: Steve Poppitz
 1036 Walnut Street
 Louisville, Colorado 80027
 sbpoppitz@gmail.com 303/419-8337

DRAWN BY:
 MIKE'S DESIGN
 AND DRAFTING, LLC
 303-587-4945

SOUTH MAIN STREET
 corner of Anderson and Main
 ERIE, COLORADO
 by Old Town Living, LLC

DWG. SIZE:
 B (11X17)

SCALE:
 1/4" = 1'-0"

DATE:
 MAY 18, 2016

SHEET TITLE:
 LARGE DUPLEX
 FRONT
 ELEVATION-B

SHEET NO.:
 A2

conceptual elevations lot 2, block 2

1/4" = 1'0"

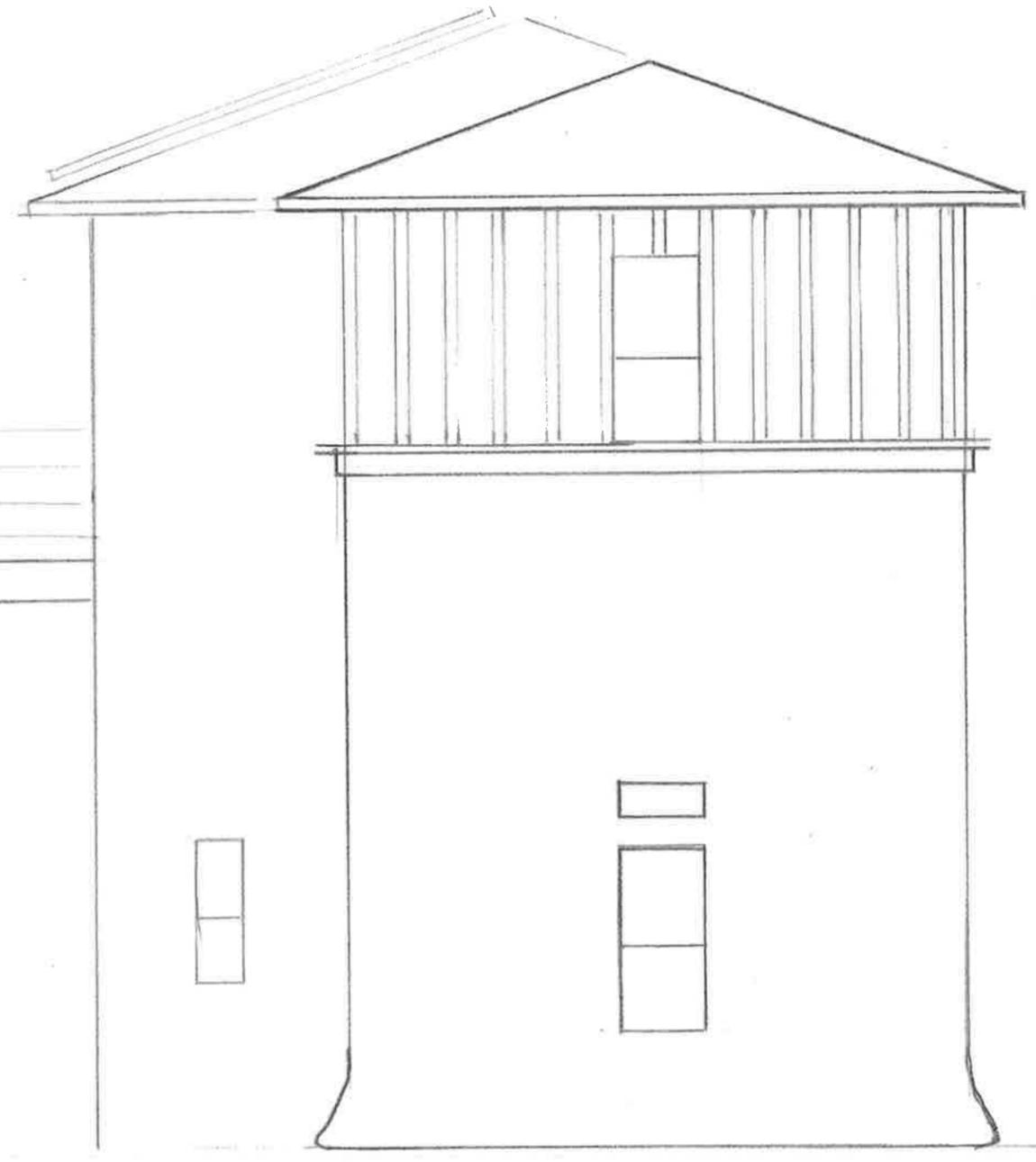
WEST

EAST

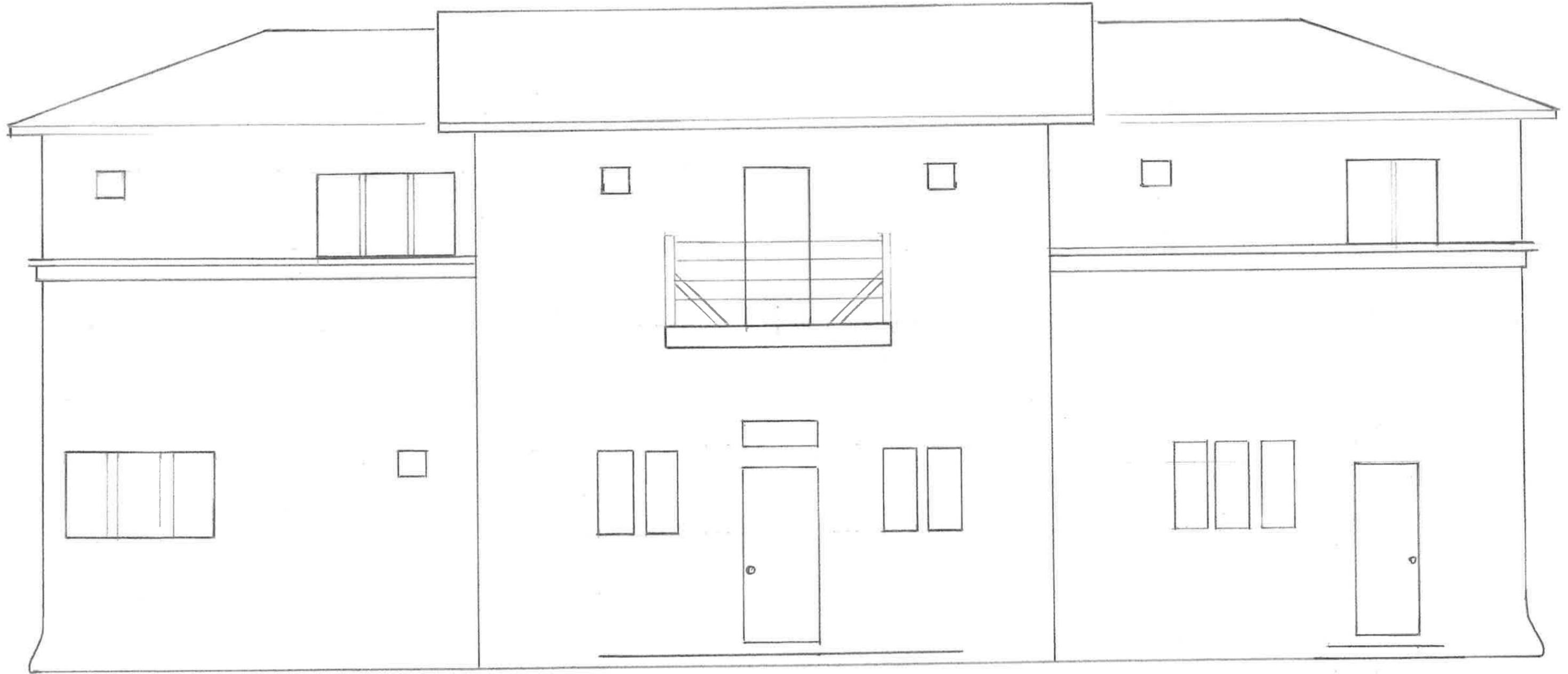
large south facing roof plain for future solar, prominent horizontal band, varied siding @ top.



1 1/2' | 15' | 6' | 1 1/2' | soffit width
24" overall



6' | 15' | sbp 5/16/16



conceptual South Elevation lot 2, block 2 sbp 5/16/16

SCALE 1/4" = 1'0"

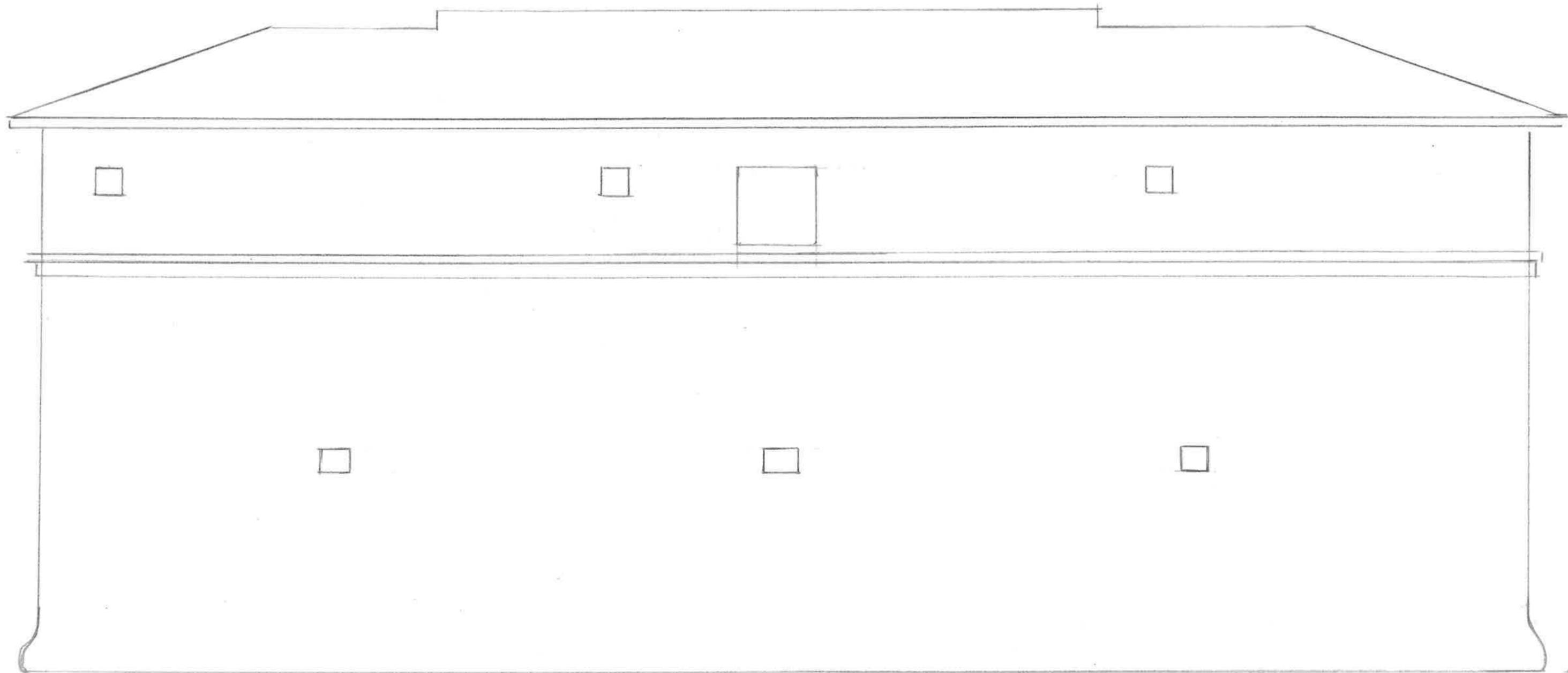
2⁰² fixed
(typ. 5)

2⁰⁶ upst.
Full lite 3⁰⁸ w/ transome dn.
large deck + pergola on so. &

2⁶⁰ full lite

sbp 5.16.16

4/12 typ.



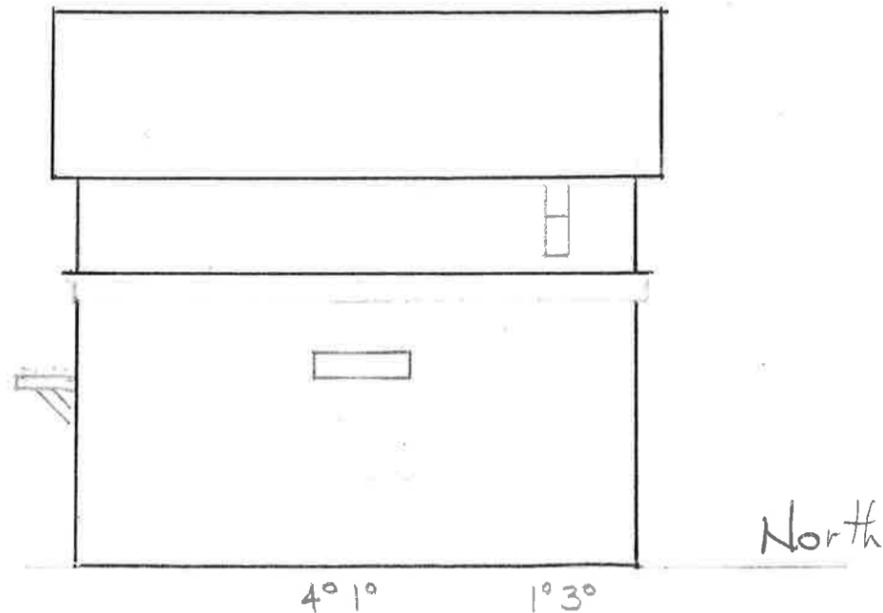
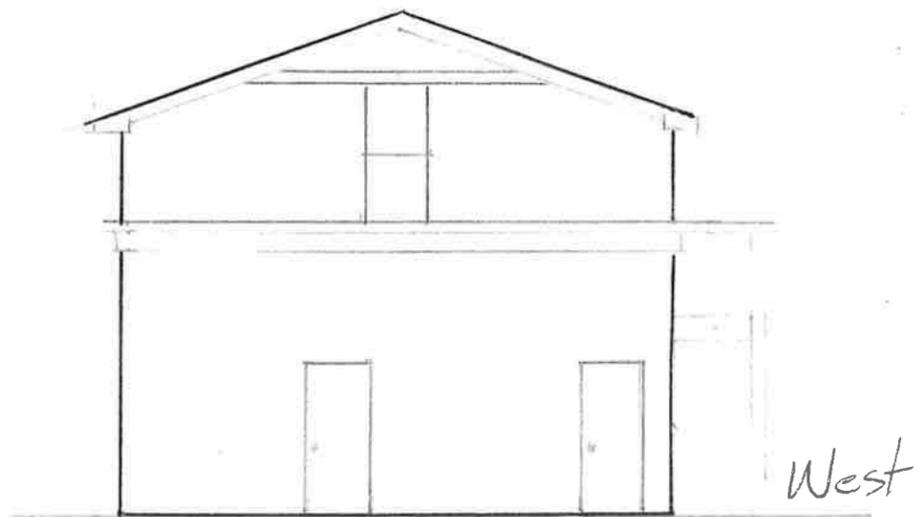
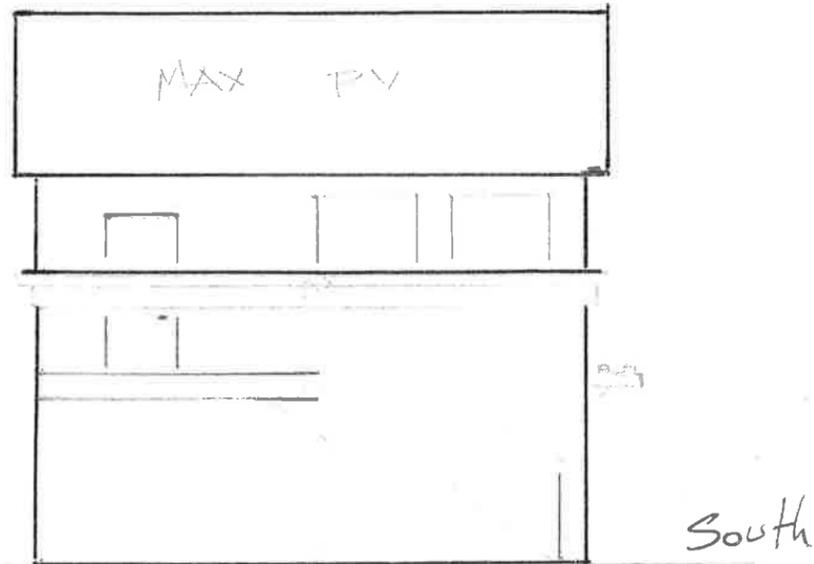
North Elevation, R 2, B 2

minimum size, maybe tripk pane,
operable only when need be.

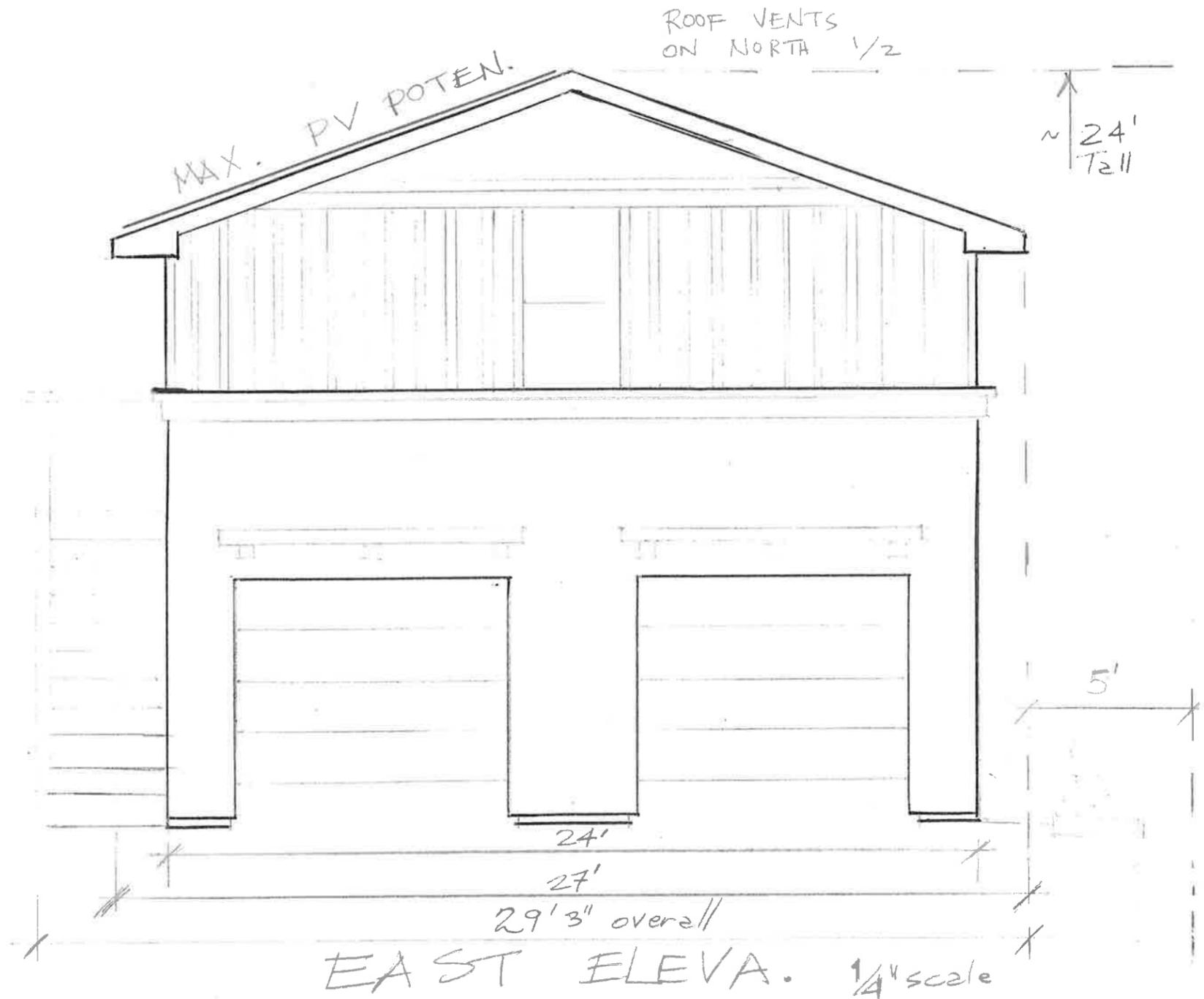
sbp 5-16-16

CONCEPTUAL ADU (lot 2, block 2.)

VERY SIMILAR TO PRIMARY STRUCTURE.
SAME PITCH ROOF. SAME TRIM MATERIAL &
DETAILS. SAME COLORS, SIMILAR WINDOWS
SUBORDINATE IN HEIGHT & SCALE TO
PRIMARY STRUCTURE.



4'1" 1'3"
minor elevations
1/8" SCALE



ADU CONCEPTUAL DESIGN (Numerous Lots)

3 CAR GARAGE

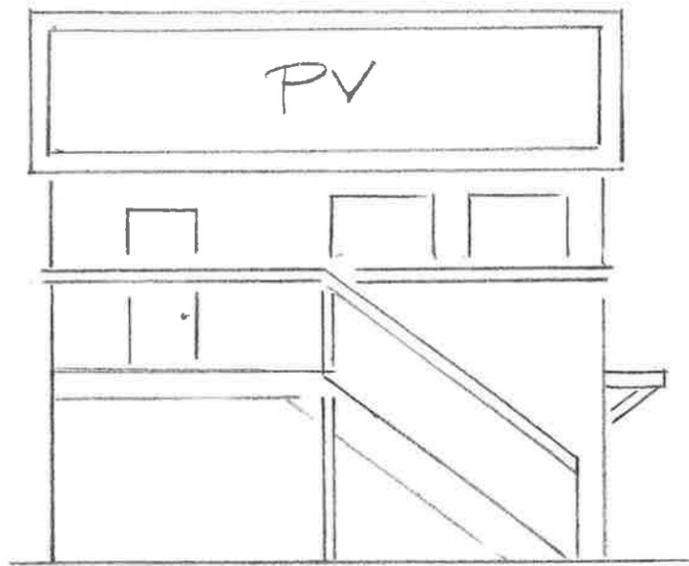
BIG ROOF DECK ADDS TO LIVING SP.

BIG SO., SMALL NO. WINDOWS (PASSIVE)

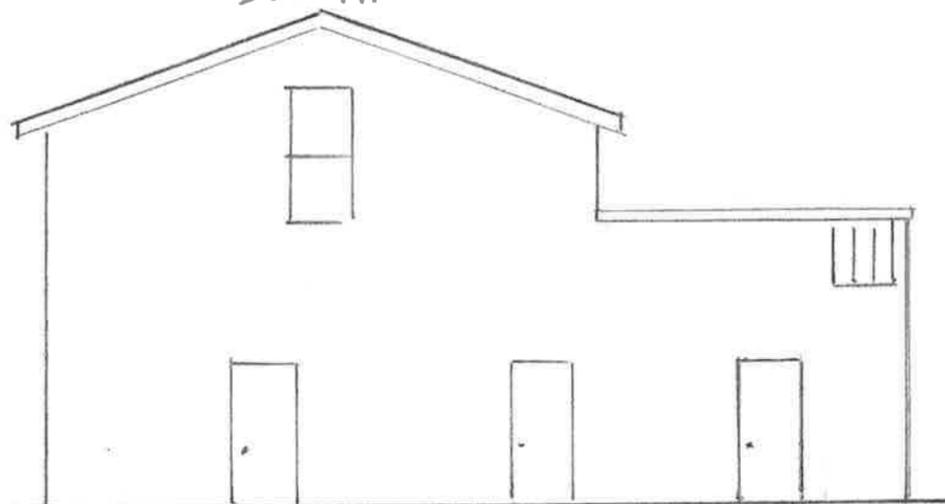
BIG PV SPACE (ACTIVE)

SUBORDINATE IN HGT. & SCALE & SIM. IN STYLE

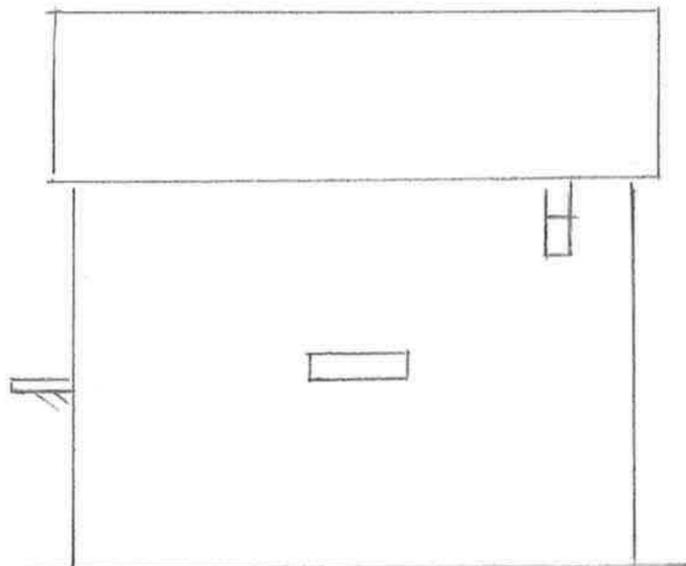
TO PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE



SOUTH



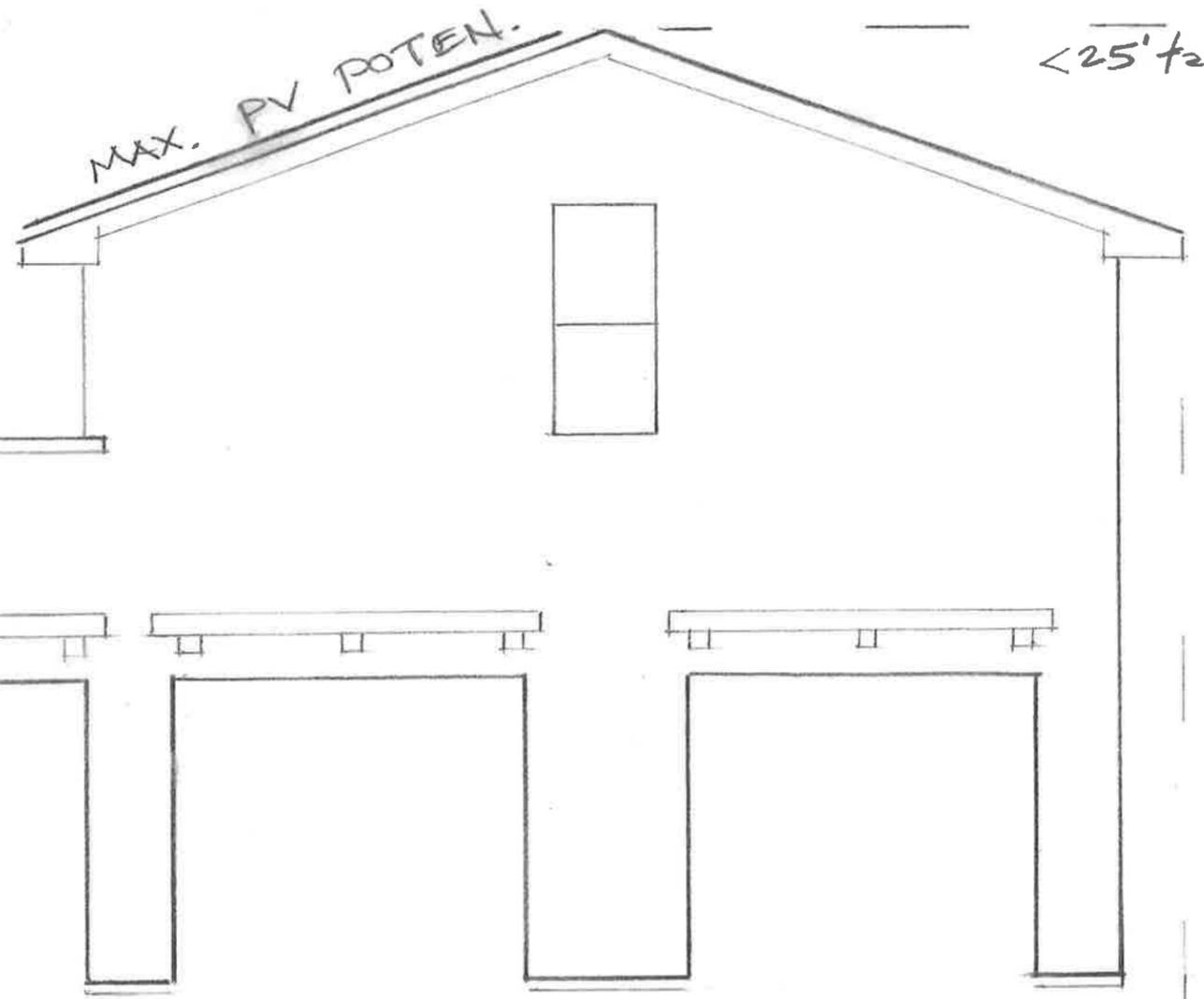
HOUSE SIDE



NORTH

MINOR ELEVATION

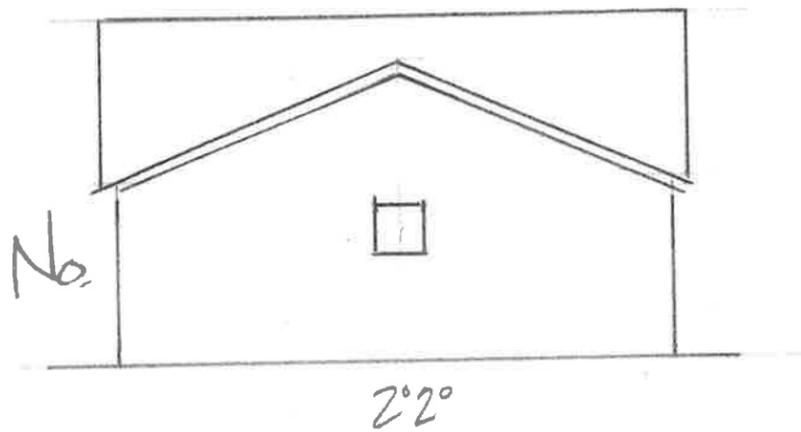
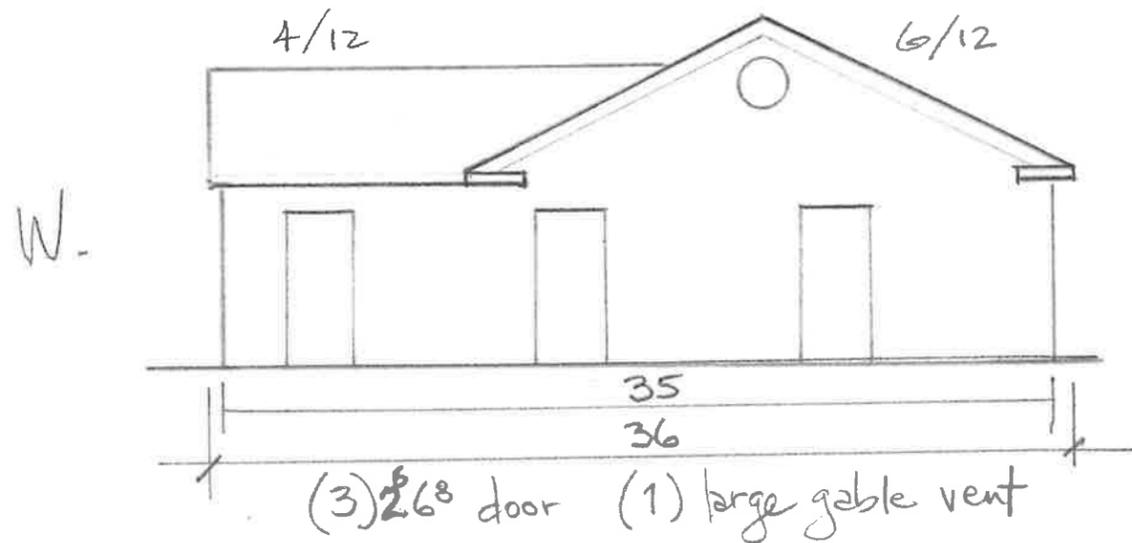
1/8" SCALE



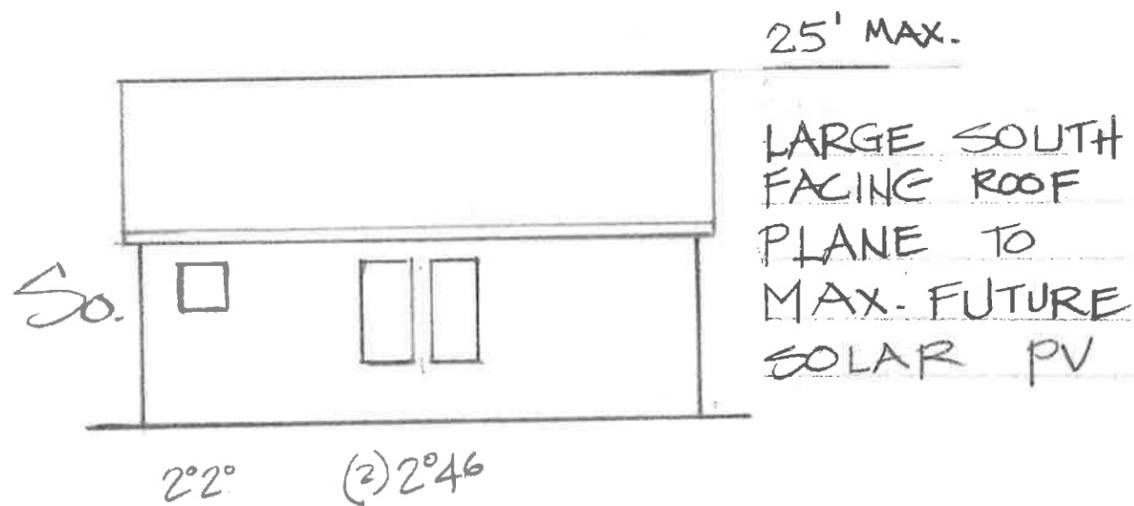
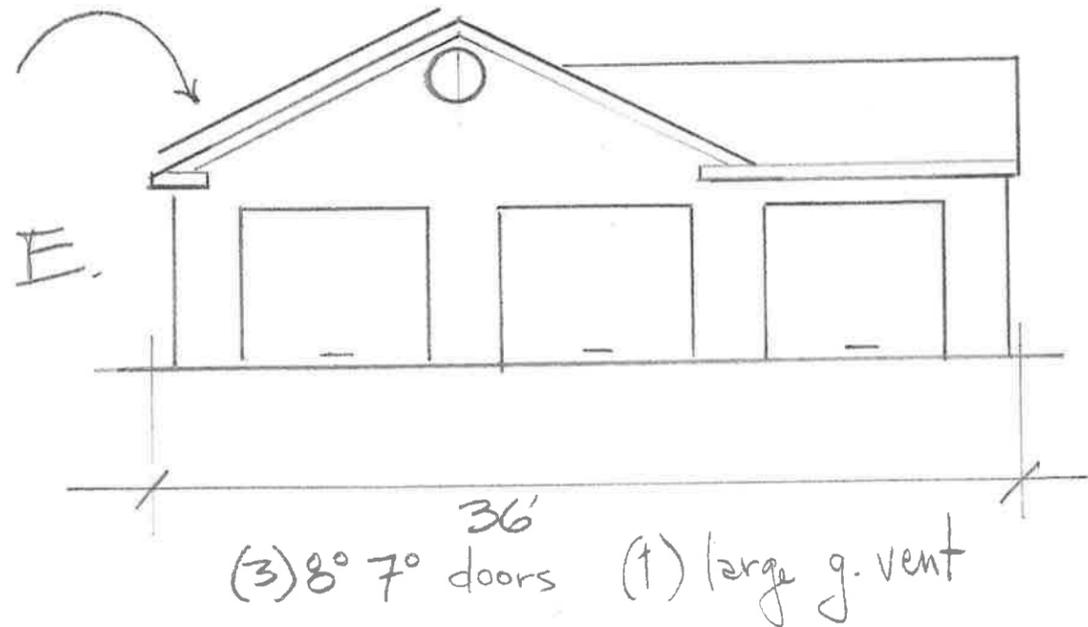
<25' tall

42"

Alley Elevation 1/4" scale



Max. PV potential

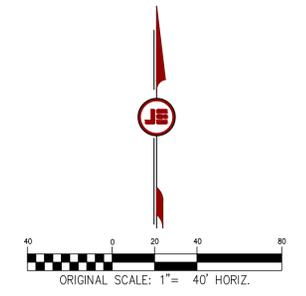


TO BE USED ON NUMEROUS LOTS
SIDING MATERIAL & COLOR TO MATCH
PRIMARY STRUCTURE IN FRONT

3 CAR GARAGE

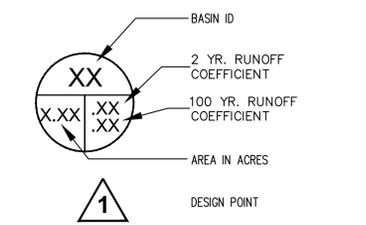
LOT 1 BLOCK 2 SBP 4/2016
1/8" SCALE

J&H ENGINEERING ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR UTILITY LOCATIONS. THE UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION. IT IS, HOWEVER, THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.



LEGEND

- EXISTING BOUNDARY LINE
- - - EXISTING SECTION LINE
- - - EXISTING LOT LINE
- - - EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
- - - 5730 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- - - EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- x - EXISTING FENCE
- s - EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- s - EXISTING STORM SEWER
- > EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- > FLOW ARROW
- DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARY

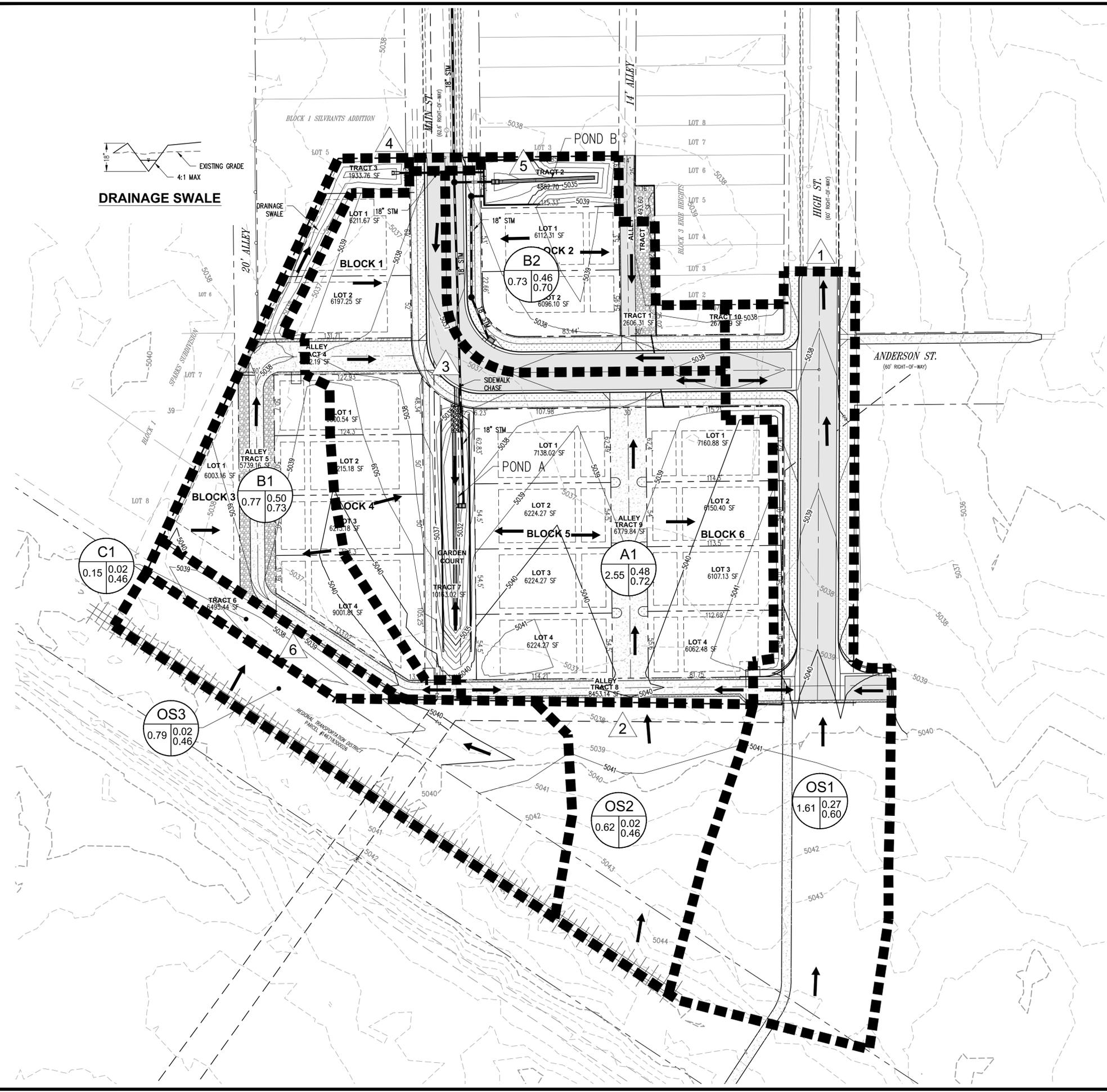


DESIGN POINT SUMMARY TABLE

DESIGN POINT	Q2 (CFS)	Q100(CFS)
1	1.0	7.7
2	0.0	1.9
3	3.8	16.9
4	1.1	4.1
5	2.0	7.8
6	0.0	0.6

BASIN SUMMARY TABLE

BASIN	Q2 (CFS)	Q100(CFS)
A1	3.8	14.6
B1	1.1	4.1
B2	1.2	4.1
C1	0.0	0.6
OS1	1.0	7.7
OS2	0.0	1.9
OS3	0.0	1.7



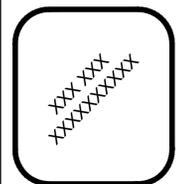
SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER
The Promise.com
FOR MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES

REUSE OF DOCUMENT
THE IDEAS & DESIGN INCORPORATED HEREON AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE ARE THE PROPERTY OF J&H ENGINEERING & IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PROJECT WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION OF J&H ENGINEERING.

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY



J&H ENGINEERING
5660 WEBSTER STREET
ARVADA, CO 80002
PH. (303) 425-6036 FAX (303) 467-3438



MAIN STREET
PHASE I DRAINAGE PLAN
Prepared for
OLD TOWN LIVING

DRAWN BY: BHE
DESIGNED BY: BHE
DATE PLOTTED: 05/23/2016 11:35 PM
JOB NUMBER: 0619-216-038
DATE: 05/23/2016
SCALE: 1" = 40'
SHEET NO. 1 OF 1



PHASE III DRAINAGE REPORT

SOUTH MAIN STREET
Erie, Colorado

PREPARED FOR:

Old Town Living, LLC
1036 Walnut Street
Louisville, Colorado 80027
Attn: Steve Poppitz
(303)-419-8337

PREPARED BY:

JēHN ENGINEERING
5690 Webster Street
Arvada, Colorado 80002
Attn: Mark Bishop
(303) 423-6036

DATE: MAY 2016

JēHN
ENGINEERING JE

“I hereby that this Phase I Drainage Report for the design of South Main Street was prepared by me (or under my direct supervision) in accordance with the provisions of the *Town of Erie Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction* for the owners hereof. I understand that the Town of Erie does not and will not assume liability for drainage facilities designed by others, including the designs presented in this report”

Mark F. Bishop, PE
For and on behalf of
JēHN Engineering
Registered Professional Engineer
State of Colorado No. 26988

Date

This report has been reviewed and found to be in general compliance with the *Town of Erie Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction* and other Town requirements. **THE ACCURACY AND VALIDITY OF THE ENGINEERING DESIGN, DETAILS, DIMENSIONS, QUANTITIES, AND CONCEPTS IN THIS REPORT REMAIN THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER WHOSE STAMP AND SIGNATURE APPEAR HEREON.**

Accepted by: _____
Deputy Public Works Director

Date

Table of Contents

I. General Location and Description	4
Site Location	4
Site Description	4
Proposed Project Description	5
II. Drainage Basins	5
Major Basin	5
Sub-basin Descriptions	6
III. Drainage Facility Design	7
Criteria	7
Detention & Water Quality	8
Maintenance	8
IV. Conclusion	9
V. References	10

Appendix A – FIRM Map

Appendix B – NRCS Soil Survey Report

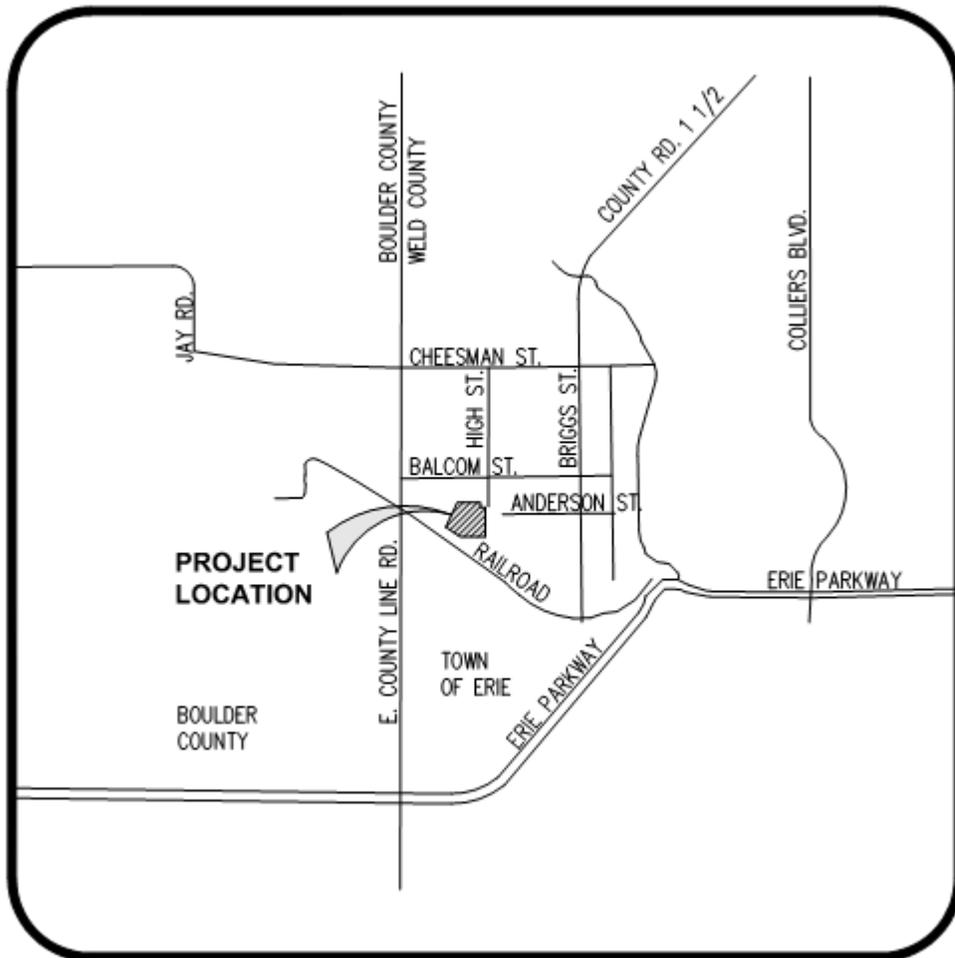
Appendix C – Hydrologic Calculations

Appendix D – Detention & WQCV Calculations

Figure A – Historic Conditions Drainage Map

Figure B – Proposed Conditions Drainage Map

I. General Location and Description



Scale: 1" = 2000'

Site Location

South Main Street is located in the Southwest ¼ of Section 18, Township 1 North, Range 68 West of the 6th P.M., City of Erie, Weld County and is at the south end of Main Street.

The site is bounded by Main Street and residential housing to the north, residential housing to the west, Union Pacific Railroad to the south, and High Street and unused land to the east.

Site Description

The site is approximately 4.24 Acres in size and currently has a single-family home on the property. The site is currently zoned Old Town Residential (OTR).

The existing topography of the area is relatively flat, but generally slopes from west to east. The existing topography on the property forms a depression located near the middle of the property. Any runoff generated on the site would be collected at this low point.

The existing ground cover is comprised mainly of native grass and gravel.

Proposed Project Description

South Main Street is a 35-unit multi-family residential development. The total footprint of the buildings is 49,400 SF.

The site will consist of lots with single family homes with detached garages and duplexes with some additional units over the garages. The site will also have tracts for detention ponds, a community garden, street and alleys, land landscape/open space.

II. Drainage Basins

Major Basin

The Site is part of the Coal Creek drainage basin per the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District's Regional Major Drainage Map. As shown on the FEMA FIRM Map Panel 08013C0441J last revised December 18, 2012, the subject site is outside of the 100-year flood zone. See Appendix A for the FEMA Firm Map.

Existing runoff currently flows from southwest to northeast across the site. Upstream is an abandoned railroad line with a drainage ditch on the southwest side of the tracks. There is approximately 2.0 acres of area upstream of the site between the property line and the abandoned railroad to the southwest that could potentially run into the site. In the middle of the site is a depression where runoff concentrates before infiltrating and/or evaporating. During larger storm events, excessive ponding at the depression eventually causes flows to continue moving northeast off the site. Once runoff leaves the site it is conveyed via existing curb and gutter on Main Street and High Street. There are no existing drainage or water quality features on the site. Currently the land is vacant with the exception of the single residential house. See Figure A for the Historic Conditions drainage map.

A soils report was generated using the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The entirety of the site is classified as Ascalon Sandy Loam which is classified as hydrologic soil group B. According to the NRCS report, the infiltration range of this soil is between 0.6 in/hr and 2.0 in/hr. See Appendix B for the

NRCS Soil Survey Report.

Proposed runoff generated on the site will generally follow the existing drainage pattern and be directed to the detention ponds. Detention will be provided by two ponds located in tracts 2 & 7.

Stormwater detention will be provided by two Extended Detention Basins. “An extended detention basin (EDB) is a sedimentation basin designed to detain stormwater for many hours after storm runoff ends.” (Ref 1). An EDB facility provides good effectiveness in the removal of accumulated sediment and solids from downstream waterways. Storms exceeding the 100-year storm will pond up to a depth of 12 inches before flowing to the north on Main Street. The proposed detention system located at in the middle of the site was chosen for the design due to the lack of an existing storm sewer in close proximity to the site.

There are no irrigation facilities proposed.

Sub-basin Descriptions

The proposed condition is comprised of Basins A1 – A4 and OS1 & OS2. The following is a summary of the basins in the proposed condition:

Basin A1 ($Q_2=3.8$ cfs, $Q_{100}=14.6$ cfs, 2.55 acres) - Basin A1 is located in the central portion the development and encompasses Blocks 1, 4, 5 and 6 and Tracts 5, 7 and 9. The basins consists of 29 dwelling units, concrete alleys, the western half of Main Street, the southern half of Anderson Street, landscaping and Pond A. Runoff from this basin will be conveyed to Pond A flow via roof drains, public roads, private alleys and gutters. Runoff from Basin OS2 will route through Basin A1.

Basin B1 ($Q_2=1.1$ cfs, $Q_{100}=4.1$ cfs, 0.77 Acres) – Basin B1 is located in the western portion the development and encompasses Blocks 1, 3, and 4 and Tracts 3 and 5. The basins consists of 11 dwelling units, concrete alleys. Runoff from this basin will be conveyed to Tract 3 flow via roof drains, private alleys and gutters and the drainage swale located west of Block 1. Runoff from the drainage swale will be conveyed to Pond B via a proposed culvert under Main Street.

Basin B2 ($Q_2=1.2$ cfs, $Q_{100}=4.1$ cfs, 0.73 Acres) – Basin B1 is located in the northern portion the development and encompasses Block 2 and Tract 9 and the eastern half of Main Street, the northern half of Anderson Street, landscaping and Pond B. The basins consists of 4 dwelling units, concrete alleys. Runoff from this basin will be conveyed to Pond B flow via roof drains, private alleys and

gutters and storm drain.

Basin C1 ($Q_2 \approx 0$ cfs, $Q_{100} = 0.6$ cfs, 0.15 Acres) – Basin C1 is located in the southwestern portion the development and encompasses Tract 6. The basins contains the community garden area. As in the historic condition, runoff tributary to Basin C1 will collect and ultimately infiltrate the ground or evaporate.

Basin OS1 ($Q_2 = 1.0$ cfs, $Q_{100} = 7.7$ cfs, 1.61 Acres) – Basin OS1 is an off-site basin located to the south and east of the site between the property line and the abandoned railroad tracks. Basin OS1 contains the proposed extension of High Street. The railroad tracks sit on a berm with a drainage ditch on the southwest side, so no flows beyond the tracks will enter the site. Runoff from Basin OS1 flows will travel north on High Street to storm drains located on Balcom Street.

Basin OS2 ($Q_2 \approx 0$ cfs, $Q_{100} = 1.9$ cfs, 0.62 Acres) – is an off-site basin located to the south of the site between the property line and the abandoned railroad tracks. The railroad tracks sit on a berm with a drainage ditch on the southwest side, so no flows beyond the tracks will enter the site. The site consists entirely of native grass and gravel. Runoff from Basin OS1 flows onto on-site Basin A1. The area of Basin OS2 and percent impervious are utilized in the determination of the volume of Detention Pond A.

Basin OS3 ($Q_2 \approx 0$ cfs, $Q_{100} = 1.7$ cfs, 0.79 Acres) – Basin OS3 is an off-site basin located to the south of the site between the property line and the abandoned railroad tracks. The railroad tracks sit on a berm with a drainage ditch on the southwest side, so no flows beyond the tracks will enter the site. The site consists entirely of native grass and gravel. Runoff from Basin OS3 flows onto on-site Basin C1.

Refer to Appendix C for Proposed Hydrologic Calculations and Figure B for the Proposed Conditions drainage map.

III. Drainage Facility Design

Criteria

The criteria being followed is per the Town of Erie Storm Drainage Design and Technical Criteria and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District (UDFCD) Drainage Criteria Manual.

Detention & Water Quality

Per Town of Erie, the site will be required to provide Full Spectrum Detention. “Full Spectrum Detention is intended to reduce the flooding and stream degradation impacts associated with urban development by controlling peak flows in the stream for a range of events.” (Ref 1).

100 year detention will be provided by two Full Spectrum Detention Basins, Pond A and Pond B. Basins OS2 and A1 are tributary to Pond A. Pond A is located in Tract 7, between Blocks 4 and 5. Developed runoff from Basins OS2 and A1 will enter Pond A via direct runoff from the proposed residences on Blocks 4 and 5 and via a sidewalk chase and riprap rundown from the proposed extension of Main Street. The required detention volume for Pond A is 0.306 acre feet or 13,330 cubic feet. The volume provided, including freeboard, is 0.410 acre feet or 17,860 cubic feet. The total required volume includes the required Water Quality Control Volume (WQCV). The WQCV will drain over a 40 hour time period. The allowable 100-year release rate for NRCS Type B soils is 0.85 cfs/acre or 2.7 cfs. In the event of a greater than 100 year storm, ponding will occur at the intersection of Main Street and Anderson Street to a depth of 14 inches before overtopping the highpoint in Main Street at the northern property line.

Pond B receives runoff from Basins B1 and B2 via proposed storm drains. The required detention volume for Pond B is 0.165 acre feet or 7,190 cubic feet. The volume provided, including freeboard is 0.224 acre feet or 9,760 cubic feet. The total required volume includes the required Water Quality Control Volume (WQCV). The WQCV will drain over a 40 hour time period. The allowable 100-year release rate for NRCS Type B soils is 0.85 cfs/acre or 1.3 cfs.

There is storm sewer proposed that will convey the detained runoff from Ponds A and B to the existing storm drain system north, on Balcom Street.

Water quality will be provided by the detention ponds. See Appendix D for water quality calculations.

Maintenance

The detention ponds will have available access to the outlet structures for maintenance.

Downstream Impacts

The proposed design should have no negative impact on the downstream properties under design

conditions. The site will detain the 100 year storm so there will be no runoff going to the downstream properties. To construct the storm drain improvements, storm sewer construction will be required on Main Street to connect the outfalls of the proposed Detention Ponds A and B to the public storm sewer system on Balcom Street.

IV. Conclusion

The project, despite increasing impervious area for the property, does not adversely impact the surrounding area. The developed flows are detained to provide a release rate below existing conditions. The use of Full Spectrum Detention will provide an aesthetically pleasing storm water management system. No variances are being requested.

V. References

1. Urban Storm Drainage and Flood Control District Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1, 2, and 3, Denver Regional Council of Governments, January 2016.
2. Flood Insurance Rate Map 08013C0441J, Federal Emergency Management Agency, December 2012.
3. Custom Soil Resource Report for Weld County. Southern Part, United States Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservation Service
4. Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction of Public Improvements 2016 Edition. Town of Erie, Colorado.

APPENDIX A
FIRM MAP

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding...

To obtain more detailed information in areas where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and/or Floodways have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables...

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only to landward of 0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88).

Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by flood control structures. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 11. The horizontal datum was NAD 83, GRS 1980 spheroid. Differences in datum between projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum.

NGS Information Services: NOAA, NIMS12 National Geospatial Survey, SSRC-1, #202, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3382, (301) 713-3342

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for bench marks shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geospatial Survey at (301) 713-3342, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov

Base map information shown on this FIRM was provided by the FEMA Map Service Center and the Boulder Area Spatial Data Cooperative (BASDC). Additional input was provided by the Town of Erie and the City of Longmont.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date stream channel configurations than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodways and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations.

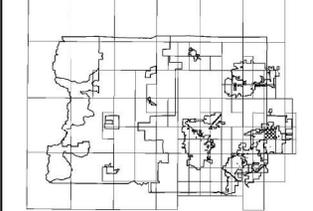
Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

For information on available products associated with this FIRM visit the Map Service Center (MSC) website at http://www.fema.gov. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map.

If you have questions about this map, from a water provider to the National Flood Insurance Program in general please call the FEMA Map Information xChange (FMIX) at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/askfmix.

Accredited Levee Notes to Users: Check with your local community to obtain more information such as the estimated level of protection provided (which may exceed the 1-percent annual-chance level) and Emergency Action Plan, an levee system shown as providing protection for areas on this panel.

Boulder County Vertical Datum Offset Table. Flooding Source: Vertical Datum Offset (ft). Coal Creek (within Town of Erie): 3.7. Example: To convert Coal Creek elevations to NAVD 88, 3.7 feet were added to the NVD 29 elevations.



This digital Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) was produced through a cooperative partnership between the State of Colorado Water Conservation Board, the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The State of Colorado Water Conservation Board and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District have implemented a program to reduce the costs associated with flooding...

Additional Flood Hazard Information and resources are available from local communities, the Colorado Water Conservation Board, and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District.

312500 FT

313000 FT

100° 01' 52" W

JOINS PANEL 0435

40° 03' 45" N

100° 03' 45" W

40° 03' 45" N

285000 FT

1280000 FT

1280000 FT

1255000 FT

JOINS PANEL 3443

100° 01' 52" W

40° 01' 52" N

40° 01' 52" N

NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 68 WEST, AND TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 59 WEST.

LEGEND

Legend detailing symbols for Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) Subject to Inundation by the 1% Annual Chance Flood, Zone AE, Zone A, Zone AH, Zone AO, Zone AR, Zone A99, Zone V, Zone VE, Zone X, Zone D, Zone O, Zone S, Zone B, Zone C, Zone E, Zone F, Zone G, Zone H, Zone I, Zone J, Zone K, Zone L, Zone M, Zone N, Zone O, Zone P, Zone Q, Zone R, Zone S, Zone T, Zone U, Zone V, Zone W, Zone X, Zone Y, Zone Z, Floodway Areas in Zone AE, Other Flood Areas, and Areas Determined to be Outside the 0.2% Annual Chance Floodway.

PANEL 041J FIRM FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO AND INCORPORATED AREAS. PANEL 401 OF 615. Includes contact information for FEMA and the National Flood Insurance Program.

APPENDIX B
NRCS SOIL SURVEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

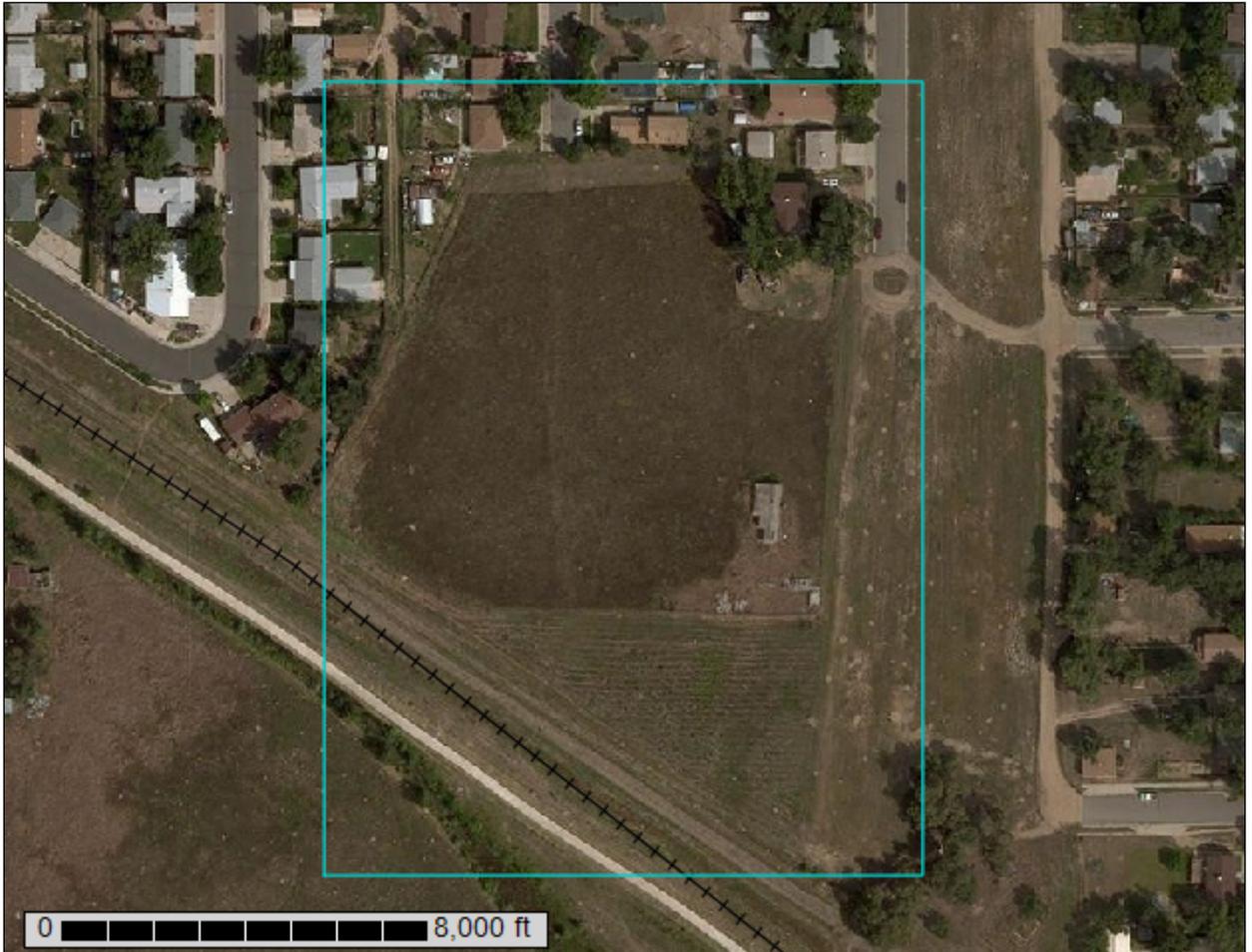
NRCS

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 Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part

Erie Main Street



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.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means

for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	5
Soil Map	7
Soil Map.....	8
Legend.....	9
Map Unit Legend.....	10
Map Unit Descriptions.....	10
Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part.....	12
5—Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.....	12
References	14
Glossary	16

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:1,370 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

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)

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: Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part
 Survey Area Data: Version 14, 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: Aug 30, 2014—Sep 18, 2014

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

Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part (CO618)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
5	Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	10.2	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		10.2	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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part

5—Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2swl3

Elevation: 3,870 to 5,960 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

Map Unit Composition

Ascalon and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Ascalon

Setting

Landform: Interfluves, plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Wind-reworked alluvium and/or calcareous sandy eolian deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam

Bt1 - 6 to 12 inches: sandy clay loam

Bt2 - 12 to 19 inches: sandy clay loam

Bk - 19 to 35 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 35 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 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

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 1.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

Minor Components

Olnest

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

Vona

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054262

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053577

Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053580

Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

Glossary

Many of the terms relating to landforms, geology, and geomorphology are defined in more detail in the "[National Soil Survey Handbook](#)."

ABC soil

A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.

Ablation till

Loose, relatively permeable earthy material deposited during the downwasting of nearly static glacial ice, either contained within or accumulated on the surface of the glacier.

AC soil

A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly, such soil formed in recent alluvium or on steep, rocky slopes.

Aeration, soil

The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil

Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alkali (sodic) soil

A soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher) or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

Alluvial cone

A semiconical type of alluvial fan having very steep slopes. It is higher, narrower, and steeper than a fan and is composed of coarser and thicker layers of material deposited by a combination of alluvial episodes and (to a much lesser degree) landslides (debris flow). The coarsest materials tend to be concentrated at the apex of the cone.

Alluvial fan

A low, outspread mass of loose materials and/or rock material, commonly with gentle slopes. It is shaped like an open fan or a segment of a cone. The material was deposited by a stream at the place where it issues from a narrow mountain valley or upland valley or where a tributary stream is near or at its junction with the main stream. The fan is steepest near its apex, which points upstream, and slopes gently and convexly outward (downstream) with a gradual decrease in gradient.

Alluvium

Unconsolidated material, such as gravel, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of these, deposited on land by running water.

Alpha,alpha-dipyridyl

A compound that when dissolved in ammonium acetate is used to detect the presence of reduced iron (Fe II) in the soil. A positive reaction implies reducing conditions and the likely presence of redoximorphic features.

Animal unit month (AUM)

The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions

Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Argillic horizon

A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.

Arroyo

The flat-floored channel of an ephemeral stream, commonly with very steep to vertical banks cut in unconsolidated material. It is usually dry but can be transformed into a temporary watercourse or short-lived torrent after heavy rain within the watershed.

Aspect

The direction toward which a slope faces. Also called slope aspect.

Association, soil

A group of soils or miscellaneous areas geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity)

The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Custom Soil Resource Report

Very low: 0 to 3

Low: 3 to 6

Moderate: 6 to 9

High: 9 to 12

Very high: More than 12

Backslope

The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.

Backswamp

A flood-plain landform. Extensive, marshy or swampy, depressed areas of flood plains between natural levees and valley sides or terraces.

Badland

A landscape that is intricately dissected and characterized by a very fine drainage network with high drainage densities and short, steep slopes and narrow interfluves. Badlands develop on surfaces that have little or no vegetative cover overlying unconsolidated or poorly cemented materials (clays, silts, or sandstones) with, in some cases, soluble minerals, such as gypsum or halite.

Bajada

A broad, gently inclined alluvial piedmont slope extending from the base of a mountain range out into a basin and formed by the lateral coalescence of a series of alluvial fans. Typically, it has a broadly undulating transverse profile, parallel to the mountain front, resulting from the convexities of component fans. The term is generally restricted to constructional slopes of intermontane basins.

Basal area

The area of a cross section of a tree, generally referring to the section at breast height and measured outside the bark. It is a measure of stand density, commonly expressed in square feet.

Base saturation

The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Base slope (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the concave to linear (perpendicular to the contour) slope that, regardless of the lateral shape, forms an apron or wedge at the bottom of a hillside dominated by colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Bedding plane

A planar or nearly planar bedding surface that visibly separates each successive layer of stratified sediment or rock (of the same or different lithology) from the preceding or following layer; a plane of deposition. It commonly marks a change

in the circumstances of deposition and may show a parting, a color difference, a change in particle size, or various combinations of these. The term is commonly applied to any bedding surface, even one that is conspicuously bent or deformed by folding.

Bedding system

A drainage system made by plowing, grading, or otherwise shaping the surface of a flat field. It consists of a series of low ridges separated by shallow, parallel dead furrows.

Bedrock

The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bedrock-controlled topography

A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.

Bench terrace

A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum

Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Blowout (map symbol)

A saucer-, cup-, or trough-shaped depression formed by wind erosion on a preexisting dune or other sand deposit, especially in an area of shifting sand or loose soil or where protective vegetation is disturbed or destroyed. The adjoining accumulation of sand derived from the depression, where recognizable, is commonly included. Blowouts are commonly small.

Borrow pit (map symbol)

An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed, usually for construction purposes.

Bottom land

An informal term loosely applied to various portions of a flood plain.

Boulders

Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Breaks

A landscape or tract of steep, rough or broken land dissected by ravines and gullies and marking a sudden change in topography.

Breast height

An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.

Brush management

Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.

Butte

An isolated, generally flat-topped hill or mountain with relatively steep slopes and talus or precipitous cliffs and characterized by summit width that is less than the height of bounding escarpments; commonly topped by a caprock of resistant material and representing an erosion remnant carved from flat-lying rocks.

Cable yarding

A method of moving felled trees to a nearby central area for transport to a processing facility. Most cable yarding systems involve use of a drum, a pole, and wire cables in an arrangement similar to that of a rod and reel used for fishing. To reduce friction and soil disturbance, felled trees generally are reeled in while one end is lifted or the entire log is suspended.

Calcareous soil

A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

Caliche

A general term for a prominent zone of secondary carbonate accumulation in surficial materials in warm, subhumid to arid areas. Caliche is formed by both geologic and pedologic processes. Finely crystalline calcium carbonate forms a nearly continuous surface-coating and void-filling medium in geologic (parent) materials. Cementation ranges from weak in nonindurated forms to very strong in indurated forms. Other minerals (e.g., carbonates, silicate, and sulfate) may occur as accessory cements. Most petrocalcic horizons and some calcic horizons are caliche.

California bearing ratio (CBR)

The load-supporting capacity of a soil as compared to that of standard crushed limestone, expressed as a ratio. First standardized in California. A soil having a CBR of 16 supports 16 percent of the load that would be supported by standard crushed limestone, per unit area, with the same degree of distortion.

Canopy

The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)

Canyon

A long, deep, narrow valley with high, precipitous walls in an area of high local relief.

Capillary water

Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Catena

A sequence, or “chain,” of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material and under similar climatic conditions but that have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation

An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity

The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Catsteps

See Terracettes.

Cement rock

Shaly limestone used in the manufacture of cement.

Channery soil material

Soil material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chemical treatment

Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.

Chiseling

Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

Cirque

A steep-walled, semicircular or crescent-shaped, half-bowl-like recess or hollow, commonly situated at the head of a glaciated mountain valley or high on the side of a mountain. It was produced by the erosive activity of a mountain glacier. It commonly contains a small round lake (tarn).

Clay

As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions

See Redoximorphic features.

Clay film

A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Clay spot (map symbol)

A spot where the surface texture is silty clay or clay in areas where the surface layer of the soils in the surrounding map unit is sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or coarser.

Claypan

A dense, compact subsoil layer that contains much more clay than the overlying materials, from which it is separated by a sharply defined boundary. The layer restricts the downward movement of water through the soil. A claypan is commonly hard when dry and plastic and sticky when wet.

Climax plant community

The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.

Coarse textured soil

Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone)

A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Cobbly soil material

Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.

COLE (coefficient of linear extensibility)

See Linear extensibility.

Colluvium

Unconsolidated, unsorted earth material being transported or deposited on side slopes and/or at the base of slopes by mass movement (e.g., direct gravitational action) and by local, unconcentrated runoff.

Complex slope

Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil

A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Concretions

See Redoximorphic features.

Conglomerate

A coarse grained, clastic sedimentary rock composed of rounded or subangular rock fragments more than 2 millimeters in diameter. It commonly has a matrix of sand and finer textured material. Conglomerate is the consolidated equivalent of gravel.

Conservation cropping system

Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

Conservation tillage

A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.

Consistence, soil

Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Contour stripcropping

Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section

The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat)

A type of limnic layer composed predominantly of fecal material derived from aquatic animals.

Corrosion (geomorphology)

A process of erosion whereby rocks and soil are removed or worn away by natural chemical processes, especially by the solvent action of running water, but also by other reactions, such as hydrolysis, hydration, carbonation, and oxidation.

Corrosion (soil survey interpretations)

Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

Cover crop

A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Crop residue management

Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cropping system

Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Cross-slope farming

Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.

Crown

The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.

Cryoturbate

A mass of soil or other unconsolidated earthy material moved or disturbed by frost action. It is typically coarser than the underlying material.

Cuesta

An asymmetric ridge capped by resistant rock layers of slight or moderate dip (commonly less than 15 percent slopes); a type of homocline produced by differential erosion of interbedded resistant and weak rocks. A cuesta has a long, gentle slope on one side (dip slope) that roughly parallels the inclined beds; on the other side, it has a relatively short and steep or clifflike slope (scarp) that cuts through the tilted rocks.

Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI)

The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age,

the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.

Cutbanks cave

The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Decreasers

The most heavily grazed climax range plants. Because they are the most palatable, they are the first to be destroyed by overgrazing.

Deferred grazing

Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

Delta

A body of alluvium having a surface that is fan shaped and nearly flat; deposited at or near the mouth of a river or stream where it enters a body of relatively quiet water, generally a sea or lake.

Dense layer

A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.

Depression, closed (map symbol)

A shallow, saucer-shaped area that is slightly lower on the landscape than the surrounding area and that does not have a natural outlet for surface drainage.

Depth, soil

Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Desert pavement

A natural, residual concentration or layer of wind-polished, closely packed gravel, boulders, and other rock fragments mantling a desert surface. It forms where wind action and sheetwash have removed all smaller particles or where rock fragments have migrated upward through sediments to the surface. It typically protects the finer grained underlying material from further erosion.

Diatomaceous earth

A geologic deposit of fine, grayish siliceous material composed chiefly or entirely of the remains of diatoms.

Dip slope

A slope of the land surface, roughly determined by and approximately conforming to the dip of the underlying bedrock.

Diversion (or diversion terrace)

A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Divided-slope farming

A form of field stripcropping in which crops are grown in a systematic arrangement of two strips, or bands, across the slope to reduce the hazard of water erosion. One strip is in a close-growing crop that provides protection from erosion, and the other strip is in a crop that provides less protection from erosion. This practice is used where slopes are not long enough to permit a full stripcropping pattern to be used.

Drainage class (natural)

Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained*. These classes are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Drainage, surface

Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Drainageway

A general term for a course or channel along which water moves in draining an area. A term restricted to relatively small, linear depressions that at some time move concentrated water and either do not have a defined channel or have only a small defined channel.

Draw

A small stream valley that generally is shallower and more open than a ravine or gulch and that has a broader bottom. The present stream channel may appear inadequate to have cut the drainageway that it occupies.

Drift

A general term applied to all mineral material (clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders) transported by a glacier and deposited directly by or from the ice or transported by running water emanating from a glacier. Drift includes unstratified material (till) that forms moraines and stratified deposits that form outwash plains, eskers, kames, varves, and glaciofluvial sediments. The term is generally applied to Pleistocene glacial deposits in areas that no longer contain glaciers.

Drumlin

A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact till that has a core of bedrock or drift. It commonly has a blunt nose facing the direction from which the ice approached and a gentler slope tapering in the other direction. The longer axis is parallel to the general direction of glacier flow. Drumlins are products of

Custom Soil Resource Report

streamline (laminar) flow of glaciers, which molded the subglacial floor through a combination of erosion and deposition.

Duff

A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Dune

A low mound, ridge, bank, or hill of loose, windblown granular material (generally sand), either barren and capable of movement from place to place or covered and stabilized with vegetation but retaining its characteristic shape.

Earthy fill

See Mine spoil.

Ecological site

An area where climate, soil, and relief are sufficiently uniform to produce a distinct natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is typified by an association of species that differ from those on other ecological sites in kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.

Eluviation

The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation

A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian deposit

Sand-, silt-, or clay-sized clastic material transported and deposited primarily by wind, commonly in the form of a dune or a sheet of sand or loess.

Ephemeral stream

A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation

A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion

The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (accelerated)

Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion (geologic)

Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion pavement

A surficial lag concentration or layer of gravel and other rock fragments that remains on the soil surface after sheet or rill erosion or wind has removed the finer soil particles and that tends to protect the underlying soil from further erosion.

Erosion surface

A land surface shaped by the action of erosion, especially by running water.

Escarpment

A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Most commonly applied to cliffs produced by differential erosion. Synonym: scarp.

Escarpment, bedrock (map symbol)

A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff, produced by erosion or faulting, that breaks the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed material is hard or soft bedrock.

Escarpment, nonbedrock (map symbol)

A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff, generally produced by erosion but in some places produced by faulting, that breaks the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed earthy material is nonsoil or very shallow soil.

Esker

A long, narrow, sinuous, steep-sided ridge of stratified sand and gravel deposited as the bed of a stream flowing in an ice tunnel within or below the ice (subglacial) or between ice walls on top of the ice of a wasting glacier and left behind as high ground when the ice melted. Eskers range in length from less than a kilometer to more than 160 kilometers and in height from 3 to 30 meters.

Extrusive rock

Igneous rock derived from deep-seated molten matter (magma) deposited and cooled on the earth's surface.

Fallow

Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity through accumulation of moisture. Summer fallow is common in regions of limited rainfall where cereal grain is grown.

Custom Soil Resource Report

The soil is tilled for at least one growing season for weed control and decomposition of plant residue.

Fan remnant

A general term for landforms that are the remaining parts of older fan landforms, such as alluvial fans, that have been either dissected or partially buried.

Fertility, soil

The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat)

The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity

The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity*, *normal moisture capacity*, or *capillary capacity*.

Fill slope

A sloping surface consisting of excavated soil material from a road cut. It commonly is on the downhill side of the road.

Fine textured soil

Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

Firebreak

An area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of firefighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.

First bottom

An obsolete, informal term loosely applied to the lowest flood-plain steps that are subject to regular flooding.

Flaggy soil material

Material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone

A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain

The nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Flood-plain landforms

A variety of constructional and erosional features produced by stream channel migration and flooding. Examples include backswamps, flood-plain splays, meanders, meander belts, meander scrolls, oxbow lakes, and natural levees.

Flood-plain splay

A fan-shaped deposit or other outspread deposit formed where an overloaded stream breaks through a levee (natural or artificial) and deposits its material (commonly coarse grained) on the flood plain.

Flood-plain step

An essentially flat, terrace-like alluvial surface within a valley that is frequently covered by floodwater from the present stream; any approximately horizontal surface still actively modified by fluvial scour and/or deposition. May occur individually or as a series of steps.

Fluvial

Of or pertaining to rivers or streams; produced by stream or river action.

Foothills

A region of steeply sloping hills that fringes a mountain range or high-plateau escarpment. The hills have relief of as much as 1,000 feet (300 meters).

Footslope

The concave surface at the base of a hillslope. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).

Forb

Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover

All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type

A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Fragipan

A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.

Genesis, soil

The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Gilgai

Commonly, a succession of microbasins and microknolls in nearly level areas or of microvalleys and microridges parallel with the slope. Typically, the microrelief of clayey soils that shrink and swell considerably with changes in moisture content.

Glaciofluvial deposits

Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur in the form of outwash plains, valley trains, deltas, kames, eskers, and kame terraces.

Glaciolacustrine deposits

Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are bedded or laminated.

Gleyed soil

Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping

Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway

A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel

Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravel pit (map symbol)

An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and used, without crushing, as a source of sand or gravel.

Gravelly soil material

Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Gravelly spot (map symbol)

A spot where the surface layer has more than 35 percent, by volume, rock fragments that are mostly less than 3 inches in diameter in an area that has less than 15 percent rock fragments.

Green manure crop (agronomy)

A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water

Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully (map symbol)

A small, steep-sided channel caused by erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage whereas a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock

Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

Hard to reclaim

Reclamation is difficult after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Hardpan

A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.

Head slope (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally concave area of a hillside, especially at the head of a drainageway. The overland waterflow is converging.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat)

Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

High-residue crops

Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.

Hill

A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline. Slopes are generally more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and may depend on local usage.

Hillslope

A generic term for the steeper part of a hill between its summit and the drainage line, valley flat, or depression floor at the base of a hill.

Horizon, soil

A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the "Soil Survey Manual." The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon: An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

L horizon: A layer of organic and mineral limnic materials, including coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat), diatomaceous earth, and marl.

A horizon: The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon: The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon: The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon: The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon: Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer: Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

M layer: A root-limiting subsoil layer consisting of nearly continuous, horizontally oriented, human-manufactured materials.

W layer: A layer of water within or beneath the soil.

Humus

The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups

Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties include depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate, and depth to a layer that significantly restricts the downward movement of water. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Igneous rock

Rock that was formed by cooling and solidification of magma and that has not been changed appreciably by weathering since its formation. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock (e.g., andesite, basalt, and granite).

Illuviation

The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil

A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Increasesers

Species in the climax vegetation that increase in amount as the more desirable plants are reduced by close grazing. Increasesers commonly are the shorter plants and the less palatable to livestock.

Infiltration

The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity

The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate

The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate

The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

- Very low:* Less than 0.2
- Low:* 0.2 to 0.4
- Moderately low:* 0.4 to 0.75
- Moderate:* 0.75 to 1.25
- Moderately high:* 1.25 to 1.75
- High:* 1.75 to 2.5
- Very high:* More than 2.5

Interfluve

A landform composed of the relatively undissected upland or ridge between two adjacent valleys containing streams flowing in the same general direction. An elevated area between two drainageways that sheds water to those drainageways.

Interfluve (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the uppermost, comparatively level or gently sloping area of a hill; shoulders of backwearing hillslopes can narrow the upland or can merge, resulting in a strongly convex shape.

Intermittent stream

A stream, or reach of a stream, that does not flow year-round but that is commonly dry for 3 or more months out of 12 and whose channel is generally below the local water table. It flows only during wet periods or when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Invaders

On range, plants that encroach into an area and grow after the climax vegetation has been reduced by grazing. Generally, plants invade following disturbance of the surface.

Iron depletions

See Redoximorphic features.

Irrigation

Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:

Basin: Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.

Border: Water is applied at the upper end of a strip in which the lateral flow of water is controlled by small earth ridges called border dikes, or borders.

Controlled flooding: Water is released at intervals from closely spaced field ditches and distributed uniformly over the field.

Corrugation: Water is applied to small, closely spaced furrows or ditches in fields of close-growing crops or in orchards so that it flows in only one direction.

Drip (or trickle): Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow: Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler: Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation: Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Wild flooding: Water, released at high points, is allowed to flow onto an area without controlled distribution.

Kame

A low mound, knob, hummock, or short irregular ridge composed of stratified sand and gravel deposited by a subglacial stream as a fan or delta at the margin of a melting glacier; by a supraglacial stream in a low place or hole on the surface of the glacier; or as a ponded deposit on the surface or at the margin of stagnant ice.

Karst (topography)

A kind of topography that formed in limestone, gypsum, or other soluble rocks by dissolution and that is characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage.

Knoll

A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Ksat

See Saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Lacustrine deposit

Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Lake plain

A nearly level surface marking the floor of an extinct lake filled by well sorted, generally fine textured, stratified deposits, commonly containing varves.

Lake terrace

A narrow shelf, partly cut and partly built, produced along a lakeshore in front of a scarp line of low cliffs and later exposed when the water level falls.

Landfill (map symbol)

An area of accumulated waste products of human habitation, either above or below natural ground level.

Landslide

A general, encompassing term for most types of mass movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport and outward deposition of soil and rock materials caused by gravitational forces; the movement may or may not involve saturated materials. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones

Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Lava flow (map symbol)

A solidified, commonly lobate body of rock formed through lateral, surface outpouring of molten lava from a vent or fissure.

Leaching

The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Levee (map symbol)

An embankment that confines or controls water, especially one built along the banks of a river to prevent overflow onto lowlands.

Linear extensibility

Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $1/3$ - or $1/10$ -bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

Liquid limit

The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam

Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess

Material transported and deposited by wind and consisting dominantly of silt-sized particles.

Low strength

The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Low-residue crops

Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Marl

An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal proportions; formed primarily under freshwater lacustrine conditions but also formed in more saline environments.

Marsh or swamp (map symbol)

A water-saturated, very poorly drained area that is intermittently or permanently covered by water. Sedges, cattails, and rushes are the dominant vegetation in marshes, and trees or shrubs are the dominant vegetation in swamps. Not used in map units where the named soils are poorly drained or very poorly drained.

Mass movement

A generic term for the dislodgment and downslope transport of soil and rock material as a unit under direct gravitational stress.

Masses

See Redoximorphic features.

Meander belt

The zone within which migration of a meandering channel occurs; the flood-plain area included between two imaginary lines drawn tangential to the outer bends of active channel loops.

Meander scar

A crescent-shaped, concave or linear mark on the face of a bluff or valley wall, produced by the lateral erosion of a meandering stream that impinged upon and undercut the bluff.

Meander scroll

One of a series of long, parallel, close-fitting, crescent-shaped ridges and troughs formed along the inner bank of a stream meander as the channel migrated laterally down-valley and toward the outer bank.

Mechanical treatment

Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil

Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Mesa

A broad, nearly flat topped and commonly isolated landmass bounded by steep slopes or precipitous cliffs and capped by layers of resistant, nearly horizontal rocky material. The summit width is characteristically greater than the height of the bounding escarpments.

Metamorphic rock

Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement at depth in the earth's crust. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.

Mine or quarry (map symbol)

An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and in which bedrock is exposed. Also denotes surface openings to underground mines.

Mine spoil

An accumulation of displaced earthy material, rock, or other waste material removed during mining or excavation. Also called earthy fill.

Mineral soil

Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage

Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area

A kind of map unit that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Miscellaneous water (map symbol)

Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year.

Moderately coarse textured soil

Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Mollic epipedon

A thick, dark, humus-rich surface horizon (or horizons) that has high base saturation and pedogenic soil structure. It may include the upper part of the subsoil.

Moraine

In terms of glacial geology, a mound, ridge, or other topographically distinct accumulation of unsorted, unstratified drift, predominantly till, deposited primarily by the direct action of glacial ice in a variety of landforms. Also, a general term for a landform composed mainly of till (except for kame moraines, which are composed mainly of stratified outwash) that has been deposited by a glacier. Some types of moraines are disintegration, end, ground, kame, lateral, recessional, and terminal.

Morphology, soil

The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil

Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few*, *common*, and *many*; size—*fine*, *medium*, and *coarse*; and contrast—*faint*, *distinct*, and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium*, from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse*, more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Mountain

A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising more than 1,000 feet (300 meters) above surrounding lowlands, commonly of restricted summit area (relative to a plateau) and generally having steep sides. A mountain can occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group forming a chain or range. Mountains are formed primarily by tectonic activity and/or volcanic action but can also be formed by differential erosion.

Muck

Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Mucky peat

See Hemic soil material.

Mudstone

A blocky or massive, fine grained sedimentary rock in which the proportions of clay and silt are approximately equal. Also, a general term for such material as clay, silt, claystone, siltstone, shale, and argillite and that should be used only when the amounts of clay and silt are not known or cannot be precisely identified.

Munsell notation

A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Natric horizon

A special kind of argillic horizon that contains enough exchangeable sodium to have an adverse effect on the physical condition of the subsoil.

Neutral soil

A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules

See Redoximorphic features.

Nose slope (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent. Nose slopes consist dominantly of colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Nutrient, plant

Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter

Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low: Less than 0.5 percent

Low: 0.5 to 1.0 percent

Moderately low: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Moderate: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

High: 4.0 to 8.0 percent

Very high: More than 8.0 percent

Outwash

Stratified and sorted sediments (chiefly sand and gravel) removed or “washed out” from a glacier by meltwater streams and deposited in front of or beyond the end moraine or the margin of a glacier. The coarser material is deposited nearer to the ice.

Outwash plain

An extensive lowland area of coarse textured glaciofluvial material. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it generally is low in relief.

Paleoterrace

An erosional remnant of a terrace that retains the surface form and alluvial deposits of its origin but was not emplaced by, and commonly does not grade to, a present-day stream or drainage network.

Pan

A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan*, *fragipan*, *claypan*, *plowpan*, and *traffic pan*.

Parent material

The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat

Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped

An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedisediment

A layer of sediment, eroded from the shoulder and backslope of an erosional slope, that lies on and is being (or was) transported across a gently sloping erosional surface at the foot of a receding hill or mountain slope.

Pedon

The smallest volume that can be called “a soil.” A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation

The movement of water through the soil.

Perennial water (map symbol)

Small, natural or constructed lakes, ponds, or pits that contain water most of the year.

Permafrost

Ground, soil, or rock that remains at or below 0 degrees C for at least 2 years. It is defined on the basis of temperature and is not necessarily frozen.

pH value

A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Phase, soil

A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

Piping

Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Pitting

Pits caused by melting around ice. They form on the soil after plant cover is removed.

Plastic limit

The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plasticity index

The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plateau (geomorphology)

A comparatively flat area of great extent and elevation; specifically, an extensive land region that is considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above the adjacent lower lying terrain, is commonly limited on at least one side by an abrupt descent, and has a flat or nearly level surface. A comparatively large part of a plateau surface is near summit level.

Playa

The generally dry and nearly level lake plain that occupies the lowest parts of closed depressions, such as those on intermontane basin floors. Temporary flooding occurs primarily in response to precipitation and runoff. Playa deposits are fine grained and may or may not have a high water table and saline conditions.

Plinthite

The sesquioxide-rich, humus-poor, highly weathered mixture of clay with quartz and other diluents. It commonly appears as red mottles, usually in platy, polygonal, or reticulate patterns. Plinthite changes irreversibly to an ironstone hardpan or to irregular aggregates on repeated wetting and drying, especially if it is exposed also to heat from the sun. In a moist soil, plinthite can be cut with a spade. It is a form of laterite.

Plowpan

A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding

Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded

Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Pore linings

See Redoximorphic features.

Potential native plant community

See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth)

Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning

Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil

The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil

A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Proper grazing use

Grazing at an intensity that maintains enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of the desirable vegetation. This practice increases the vigor and reproduction capacity of the key plants and promotes the accumulation of litter and mulch necessary to conserve soil and water.

Rangeland

Land on which the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundras, and areas that support certain forb and shrub communities.

Reaction, soil

A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed as pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid: Less than 3.5

Extremely acid: 3.5 to 4.4

Very strongly acid: 4.5 to 5.0

Strongly acid: 5.1 to 5.5

Moderately acid: 5.6 to 6.0

Slightly acid: 6.1 to 6.5

Neutral: 6.6 to 7.3

Slightly alkaline: 7.4 to 7.8

Moderately alkaline: 7.9 to 8.4

Strongly alkaline: 8.5 to 9.0

Very strongly alkaline: 9.1 and higher

Red beds

Sedimentary strata that are mainly red and are made up largely of sandstone and shale.

Redoximorphic concentrations

See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic depletions

See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic features

Redoximorphic features are associated with wetness and result from alternating periods of reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil. Reduction occurs during saturation with water, and oxidation occurs when the soil is not saturated. Characteristic color patterns are created by these processes. The reduced iron and manganese ions may be removed from a soil if vertical or lateral fluxes of water occur, in which case there is no iron or manganese precipitation in that soil. Wherever the iron and manganese are oxidized and precipitated, they

form either soft masses or hard concretions or nodules. Movement of iron and manganese as a result of redoximorphic processes in a soil may result in redoximorphic features that are defined as follows:

1. Redoximorphic concentrations.—These are zones of apparent accumulation of iron-manganese oxides, including:
 - A. Nodules and concretions, which are cemented bodies that can be removed from the soil intact. Concretions are distinguished from nodules on the basis of internal organization. A concretion typically has concentric layers that are visible to the naked eye. Nodules do not have visible organized internal structure; *and*
 - B. Masses, which are noncemented concentrations of substances within the soil matrix; *and*
 - C. Pore linings, i.e., zones of accumulation along pores that may be either coatings on pore surfaces or impregnations from the matrix adjacent to the pores.
2. Redoximorphic depletions.—These are zones of low chroma (chromas less than those in the matrix) where either iron-manganese oxides alone or both iron-manganese oxides and clay have been stripped out, including:
 - A. Iron depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron and manganese oxides but have a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix; *and*
 - B. Clay depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron, manganese, and clay (often referred to as silt coatings or skeletalans).
3. Reduced matrix.—This is a soil matrix that has low chroma *in situ* but undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after the soil material has been exposed to air.

Reduced matrix

See Redoximorphic features.

Regolith

All unconsolidated earth materials above the solid bedrock. It includes material weathered in place from all kinds of bedrock and alluvial, glacial, eolian, lacustrine, and pyroclastic deposits.

Relief

The relative difference in elevation between the upland summits and the lowlands or valleys of a given region.

Residuum (residual soil material)

Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as bedrock disintegrated in place.

Rill

A very small, steep-sided channel resulting from erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. A rill generally is not an obstacle to wheeled vehicles and is shallow enough to be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Riser

The vertical or steep side slope (e.g., escarpment) of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural, steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.

Road cut

A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments

Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Rock outcrop (map symbol)

An exposure of bedrock at the surface of the earth. Not used where the named soils of the surrounding map unit are shallow over bedrock or where "Rock outcrop" is a named component of the map unit.

Root zone

The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff

The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Saline soil

A soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.

Saline spot (map symbol)

An area where the surface layer has an electrical conductivity of 8 mmhos/cm more than the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. The surface layer of the surrounding soils has an electrical conductivity of 2 mmhos/cm or less.

Sand

As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone

Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Sandy spot (map symbol)

A spot where the surface layer is loamy fine sand or coarser in areas where the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit is very fine sandy loam or finer.

Sapric soil material (muck)

The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)

The ease with which pores of a saturated soil transmit water. Formally, the proportionality coefficient that expresses the relationship of the rate of water movement to hydraulic gradient in Darcy's Law, a law that describes the rate of water movement through porous media. Commonly abbreviated as "Ksat." Terms describing saturated hydraulic conductivity are:

Very high: 100 or more micrometers per second (14.17 or more inches per hour)

High: 10 to 100 micrometers per second (1.417 to 14.17 inches per hour)

Moderately high: 1 to 10 micrometers per second (0.1417 inch to 1.417 inches per hour)

Moderately low: 0.1 to 1 micrometer per second (0.01417 to 0.1417 inch per hour)

Low: 0.01 to 0.1 micrometer per second (0.001417 to 0.01417 inch per hour)

Very low: Less than 0.01 micrometer per second (less than 0.001417 inch per hour).

To convert inches per hour to micrometers per second, multiply inches per hour by 7.0572. To convert micrometers per second to inches per hour, multiply micrometers per second by 0.1417.

Saturation

Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Scarification

The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.

Sedimentary rock

A consolidated deposit of clastic particles, chemical precipitates, or organic remains accumulated at or near the surface of the earth under normal low temperature and pressure conditions. Sedimentary rocks include consolidated equivalents of alluvium, colluvium, drift, and eolian, lacustrine, and marine deposits. Examples are sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, claystone, shale, conglomerate, limestone, dolomite, and coal.

Sequum

A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil

A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Severely eroded spot (map symbol)

An area where, on the average, 75 percent or more of the original surface layer has been lost because of accelerated erosion. Not used in map units in which “severely eroded,” “very severely eroded,” or “gullied” is part of the map unit name.

Shale

Sedimentary rock that formed by the hardening of a deposit of clay, silty clay, or silty clay loam and that has a tendency to split into thin layers.

Sheet erosion

The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Short, steep slope (map symbol)

A narrow area of soil having slopes that are at least two slope classes steeper than the slope class of the surrounding map unit.

Shoulder

The convex, erosional surface near the top of a hillslope. A shoulder is a transition from summit to backslope.

Shrink-swell

The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Shrub-coppice dune

A small, streamlined dune that forms around brush and clump vegetation.

Side slope (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel. Side slopes are dominantly colluvium and slope-wash sediments.

Silica

A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silica-sesquioxide ratio

The ratio of the number of molecules of silica to the number of molecules of alumina and iron oxide. The more highly weathered soils or their clay fractions in warm-temperate, humid regions, and especially those in the tropics, generally have a low ratio.

Silt

As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone

An indurated silt having the texture and composition of shale but lacking its fine lamination or fissility; a massive mudstone in which silt predominates over clay.

Similar soils

Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Sinkhole (map symbol)

A closed, circular or elliptical depression, commonly funnel shaped, characterized by subsurface drainage and formed either by dissolution of the surface of underlying bedrock (e.g., limestone, gypsum, or salt) or by collapse of underlying caves within bedrock. Complexes of sinkholes in carbonate-rock terrain are the main components of karst topography.

Site index

A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slickensides (pedogenic)

Grooved, striated, and/or glossy (shiny) slip faces on structural peds, such as wedges; produced by shrink-swell processes, most commonly in soils that have a high content of expansive clays.

Slide or slip (map symbol)

A prominent landform scar or ridge caused by fairly recent mass movement or descent of earthy material resulting from failure of earth or rock under shear stress along one or several surfaces.

Slope

The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance.

Slope alluvium

Sediment gradually transported down the slopes of mountains or hills primarily by nonchannel alluvial processes (i.e., slope-wash processes) and characterized by particle sorting. Lateral particle sorting is evident on long slopes. In a profile sequence, sediments may be distinguished by differences in size and/or specific gravity of rock fragments and may be separated by stone lines. Burnished peds

and sorting of rounded or subrounded pebbles or cobbles distinguish these materials from unsorted colluvial deposits.

Slow refill

The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted water transmission in the soil.

Slow water movement

Restricted downward movement of water through the soil. See Saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Sodic (alkali) soil

A soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher) or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

Sodic spot (map symbol)

An area where the surface layer has a sodium adsorption ratio that is at least 10 more than that of the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. The surface layer of the surrounding soils has a sodium adsorption ratio of 5 or less.

Sodicity

The degree to which a soil is affected by exchangeable sodium. Sodicity is expressed as a sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) of a saturation extract, or the ratio of Na^+ to $\text{Ca}^{++} + \text{Mg}^{++}$. The degrees of sodicity and their respective ratios are:

Slight: Less than 13:1

Moderate: 13-30:1

Strong: More than 30:1

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR)

A measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration.

Soft bedrock

Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil

A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief and by the passage of time.

Soil separates

Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Custom Soil Resource Report

Very coarse sand: 2.0 to 1.0

Coarse sand: 1.0 to 0.5

Medium sand: 0.5 to 0.25

Fine sand: 0.25 to 0.10

Very fine sand: 0.10 to 0.05

Silt: 0.05 to 0.002

Clay: Less than 0.002

Solum

The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Spoil area (map symbol)

A pile of earthy materials, either smoothed or uneven, resulting from human activity.

Stone line

In a vertical cross section, a line formed by scattered fragments or a discrete layer of angular and subangular rock fragments (commonly a gravel- or cobble-sized lag concentration) that formerly was draped across a topographic surface and was later buried by additional sediments. A stone line generally caps material that was subject to weathering, soil formation, and erosion before burial. Many stone lines seem to be buried erosion pavements, originally formed by sheet and rill erosion across the land surface.

Stones

Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony

Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stony spot (map symbol)

A spot where 0.01 to 0.1 percent of the soil surface is covered by rock fragments that are more than 10 inches in diameter in areas where the surrounding soil has no surface stones.

Strath terrace

A type of stream terrace; formed as an erosional surface cut on bedrock and thinly mantled with stream deposits (alluvium).

Stream terrace

One of a series of platforms in a stream valley, flanking and more or less parallel to the stream channel, originally formed near the level of the stream; represents

the remnants of an abandoned flood plain, stream bed, or valley floor produced during a former state of fluvial erosion or deposition.

Stripcropping

Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil

The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are:

Platy: Flat and laminated

Prismatic: Vertically elongated and having flat tops

Columnar: Vertically elongated and having rounded tops

Angular blocky: Having faces that intersect at sharp angles (planes)

Subangular blocky: Having subrounded and planar faces (no sharp angles)

Granular: Small structural units with curved or very irregular faces

Structureless soil horizons are defined as follows:

Single grained: Entirely noncoherent (each grain by itself), as in loose sand

Massive: Occurring as a coherent mass

Stubble mulch

Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.

Subsoil

Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling

Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.

Substratum

The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer

Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Summer fallow

The tillage of uncropped land during the summer to control weeds and allow storage of moisture in the soil for the growth of a later crop. A practice common in semiarid regions, where annual precipitation is not enough to produce a crop every year. Summer fallow is frequently practiced before planting winter grain.

Summit

The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.

Surface layer

The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."

Surface soil

The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Talus

Rock fragments of any size or shape (commonly coarse and angular) derived from and lying at the base of a cliff or very steep rock slope. The accumulated mass of such loose broken rock formed chiefly by falling, rolling, or sliding.

Taxadjuncts

Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named.

Terminal moraine

An end moraine that marks the farthest advance of a glacier. It typically has the form of a massive arcuate or concentric ridge, or complex of ridges, and is underlain by till and other types of drift.

Terrace (conservation)

An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geomorphology)

A steplike surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the former position of a flood plain, lake, or seashore. The term is usually applied both to the relatively flat summit surface (tread) that was cut or built by stream or wave action and to the steeper descending slope (scarp or riser) that has graded to a lower base level of erosion.

Terracettes

Small, irregular steplike forms on steep hillslopes, especially in pasture, formed by creep or erosion of surficial materials that may be induced or enhanced by trampling of livestock, such as sheep or cattle.

Texture, soil

The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying “coarse,” “fine,” or “very fine.”

Thin layer

Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.

Till

Dominantly unsorted and nonstratified drift, generally unconsolidated and deposited directly by a glacier without subsequent reworking by meltwater, and consisting of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, stones, and boulders; rock fragments of various lithologies are embedded within a finer matrix that can range from clay to sandy loam.

Till plain

An extensive area of level to gently undulating soils underlain predominantly by till and bounded at the distal end by subordinate recessional or end moraines.

Tilth, soil

The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toeslope

The gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.

Topsoil

The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Trace elements

Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Tread

The flat to gently sloping, topmost, laterally extensive slope of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.

Tuff

A generic term for any consolidated or cemented deposit that is 50 percent or more volcanic ash.

Upland

An informal, general term for the higher ground of a region, in contrast with a low-lying adjacent area, such as a valley or plain, or for land at a higher elevation than the flood plain or low stream terrace; land above the footslope zone of the hillslope continuum.

Valley fill

The unconsolidated sediment deposited by any agent (water, wind, ice, or mass wasting) so as to fill or partly fill a valley.

Variiegation

Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Varve

A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.

Very stony spot (map symbol)

A spot where 0.1 to 3.0 percent of the soil surface is covered by rock fragments that are more than 10 inches in diameter in areas where the surface of the surrounding soil is covered by less than 0.01 percent stones.

Water bars

Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering

All physical disintegration, chemical decomposition, and biologically induced changes in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric or biologic agents or by circulating surface waters but involving essentially no transport of the altered material.

Well graded

Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wet spot (map symbol)

A somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained area that is at least two drainage classes wetter than the named soils in the surrounding map unit.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point)

The moisture content of soil, on an oven-dry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow

The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

APPENDIX C
HYDROLOGIC CALCULATIONS

813.05 Runoff Coefficients

Rational method runoff coefficients: The runoff coefficient (C) to be used in conjunction with the Rational Method will be calculated using the percent imperviousness shown in Table 800-3 as explained in the Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual.

**TABLE 800-3
PERCENT IMPERVIOUS FOR RATIONAL METHOD**

LAND USE OR SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT IMPERVIOUS
<u>Business</u>	
Commercial Areas	95
Neighborhood Areas	85
<u>Residential</u>	
Single-Family	*
Multi-Unit (detached)	60
Multi-Unit (attached)	75
1/2 Acre Lot or Larger	*
Apartments	80
<u>Industrial</u>	
Light Areas	80
Heavy Areas	90
<u>Parks, Cemeteries</u>	5
<u>Playgrounds</u>	10
<u>Schools</u>	50
<u>Railroad Yard Areas</u>	15
<u>Undeveloped Areas</u>	
Historic Flow Analysis	2
Greenbelts, Agricultural	2
Offsite Flow Analysis (when land use not defined)	45
<u>Streets</u>	
Paved	100
Gravel	40
<u>Drives and Walks</u>	90
<u>Roofs</u>	90
<u>Lawns, Sandy Soil</u>	0
<u>Lawns, Clay Soil</u>	0

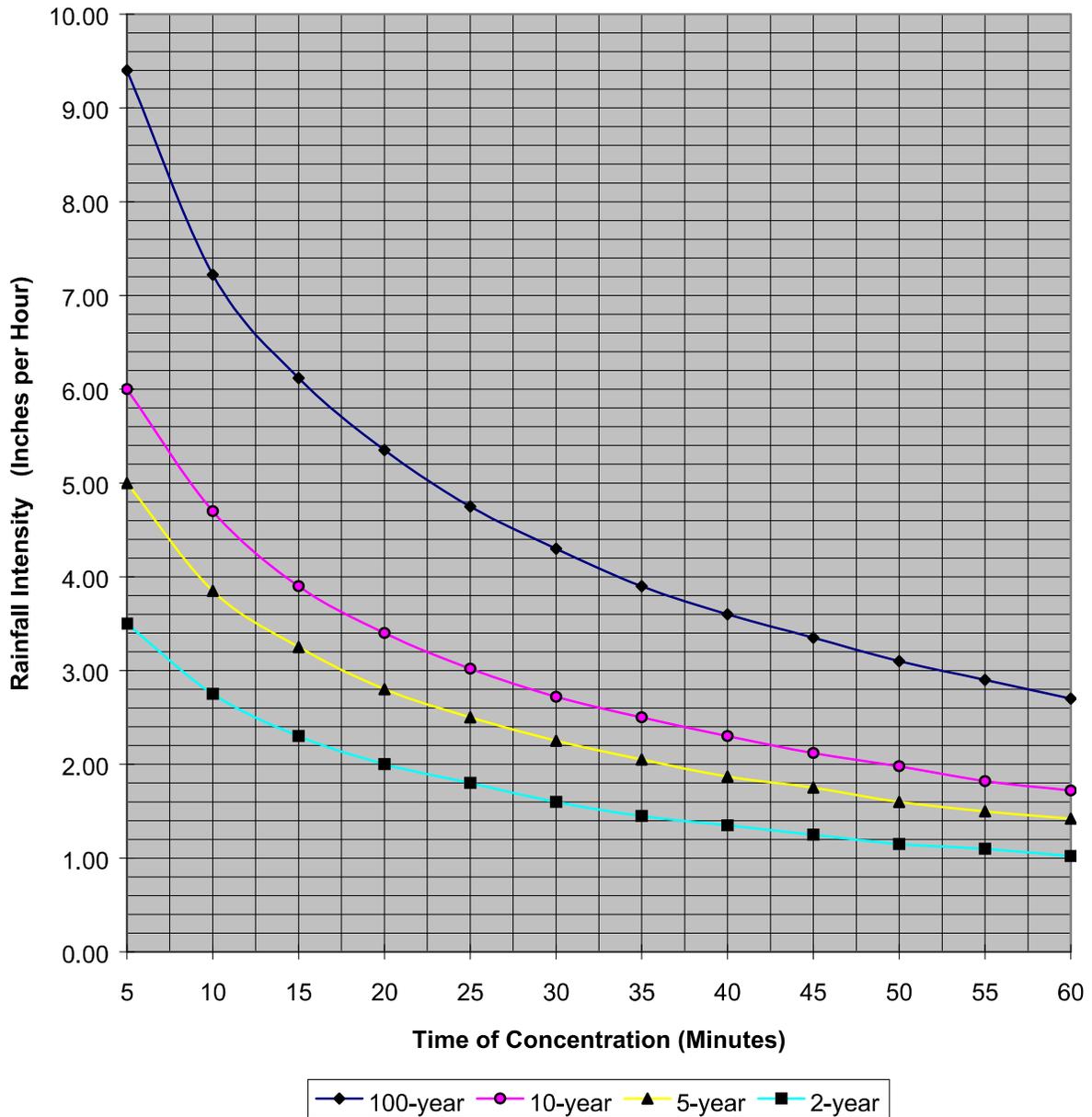
Note: These Rational Formula coefficients may not be valid for large basins.

* Refer to Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual for percent impervious values.

813.06 Rainfall Intensities

The rainfall intensities to be used in the computation of runoff using the Rational Method shall be obtained from the Rainfall Intensity Duration Curves for the Town of Erie, included in these STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Rainfall Intensity Duration Curves



814.00 Detention



PROJECTERIE MAIN STREET
SUBJECT IMPERVIOUS

JOB #: 216-038
DATE: 5/23/2016
BY: BHE

Basin Name	Square Footage	Acres	Lawns/Landscaped (sf)	Lawns/Landscaped (Acres)	Asphalt/Concrete (sf)	Asphalt/Concrete (Acres)	Roofs (sf)	Roofs (Acres)	Gravel (sf)	Gravel (Acres)	Soil Type "C" Composite Runoff Factors				
											C ₂	C ₅	C ₁₀	C ₁₀₀	I %
OS1	70,294	1.61	49,091	1.13	20,926	0.48	0	0.00	277	0.01	0.27	0.28	0.37	0.60	29.93
OS2	27,177	0.62	27,177	0.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.46	0.00
OS3	34,446	0.79	34,446	0.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.46	0.00
A1	111,158	2.55	46,956	1.08	32,445	0.74	30,400	0.70	1,357	0.03	0.48	0.50	0.56	0.72	54.29
POND A	138,335	3.18	74,133	1.70	32,445	0.74	30,400	0.70	1,357	0.03	0.39	0.41	0.48	0.66	43.62
B1	33,660	0.77	11,130	0.26	10,255	0.24	7,900	0.18	4,375	0.10	0.50	0.53	0.58	0.73	56.79
B2	31,934	0.73	14,095	0.32	11,128	0.26	5,000	0.11	1,711	0.04	0.46	0.48	0.54	0.70	51.08
POND B	65,594	1.51	25,225	0.58	21,383	0.49	12,900	0.30	6,086	0.14	0.48	0.50	0.56	0.72	54.01
C1	6,500	0.15	6,500	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.46	0.00
Totals:	111,158	2.55	46,956	1.08	32,445	0.74	30,400	0.70	1,357	0.03	0.48	0.48	0.56	0.72	54.29

BASINS A1 AND OS2 ARE TRIBUTARY TO POND A

BASINS B1 AND B2 ARE TRIBUTARY TO POND B

Lans Use	Imp., I %
Lawns/landscaped	0%
Asphalt/Concrete	100%
Roofs	90%
Gravel	40%



PROJECT: ERIE MAIN STREET
 SUBJECT: TIME OF CONCENTRATION

JOB #: 216-038
 DATE: 5/23/2016
 BY: BHE

TIME OF CONCENTRATION

Basin No.	Area (acres)	5Yr. co-eff.	TIME (Ti) [Max. 300]					TRAVEL TIME (Tt)							Tc CHECK (Urbanized Basins)			FINAL Tc	Time to Peak** Flow	Remarks	
			Elevations		Dist. (ft)	Slope (%)	Ti (min)	Elevations		Dist. (ft)	Slope (%)	*	Vel. (fps)	Tt (min)	Tc	Length (ft)	Tc (min)	Tc (min)			
			Upstream	Downstream				Upstream	Downstream												
OS1	1.61	0.28	5043.80	5042.86	84	1.1	13.2	5042.86	5039.90	203	1.5	3	0.8	4.1							
								5039.90	5037.40	357	0.7	6	1.6	0.7	18.0	644	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	
OS2	0.62	0.02	5044.16	5042.86	58	2.2	11.4	5042.86	5040.08	150	1.9	5	2.0	1.3	12.6			12.6	12.6	12.6	Undeveloped
OS3	0.79	0.02	5045.50	5044.44	129	0.8	23.6	5044.44	5038.30	150	4.1	3	1.6	1.6	25.2			25.2	25.2	25.2	Undeveloped
A1	2.55	0.50	5040.53	5040.23	15	2.0	3.3	5040.23	5036.15	493	0.8	6	1.7	4.8	8.1	508	12.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	Developed
B1	0.77	0.53	5040.72	5040.61	9	1.3	2.9	5040.61	5037.60	402	0.7	6	1.6	4.2							Tt in alley
								5037.60	5035.20	194	1.2	3	0.8	3.0	10.1	605	13.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	Tt in swale
B2	0.73	0.48	5039.40	5038.50	47	1.9	6.2	5038.50	5036.39	218	1.0	6	2.0	1.8	8.0	265	11.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	Developed
C1	0.15	0.02																		5.0	Assume Min Tc

**NOTE: ARVADA REQUIRES MIN. Tc=10 MIN.

* Type of Land Surface for Overland Travel Time

VELOCITY COEFFICIENTS

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| 1 = Heavy Meadow | 1 | 2.5 |
| 2 = Tillage / Field | 2 | 5 |
| 3 = Short pasture & lawns | 3 | 7 |
| 4 = Nearly bare ground | 4 | 10 |
| 5 = Grassed waterway | 5 | 15 |
| 6 = Paved areas and shallow paved swales | 6 | 20 |



**STANDARD FORM SF-3
STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM DESIGN
(RATIONAL METHOD PROCEDURE)**

CALCULATED BY: BHE
DATE: 5/23/16
CHECKED BY:

JOB NO: 216-038
PROJECT: ERIE MAIN STREET
DESIGN STORM: 2 Year

BASIN	DESIGN POINT	DIRECT RUNOFF							TOTAL RUNOFF				STREET		PIPE		TRAVEL TIME			REMARKS	
		AREA DESIG.	AREA (Acres)	RUNOFF COEFF	Tc (min)	C A (Acres)	I (in/hour)	Q (cfs)	Tc (min)	(C A) (Acres)	I (in/hour)	Q (cfs)	SLOPE (%)	STREET FLOW (cfs)	DESIGN FLOW (cfs)	SLOPE (%)	PIPE SIZE (in)	LENGTH (ft)	VELOCITY (fps)		Tt (min)
OS1	1	OS1	1.61	0.27	13.58	0.43	2.44	1.0													
OS2	2	OS2	0.62	0.02	12.63	0.01	2.54	0.0													COMBINES WITH BASIN A1 ON GRADE INLET @ DP 2
A1	3	A1	2.55	0.48	8.10	1.23	3.07	3.8	8.1	1.24	3.07	3.8									TOTAL RUNOFF TO POND A BASINS OS2 AND A1
B1	4	B1	0.77	0.50	10.11	0.39	2.78	1.1													
B2	5	B2	0.73	0.46	5.00	0.34	3.50	1.2	10.1	0.72	2.78	2.0									TOTAL RUNOFF TO POND B BASINS B1 AND B2
OS3		OS3	0.79	0.02	25.19	0.02	1.80	0.0													
C1	6	C1	0.15	0.02	5.00	0.00	3.50	0.0													



STANDARD FORM SF-3 STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM DESIGN (RATIONAL METHOD PROCEDURE)

CALCULATED BY: BHE
DATE: 5/23/16
CHECKED BY:

JOB NO: 216-038
PROJECT: ERIE MAIN STREET
DESIGN STORM: 100 YEAR

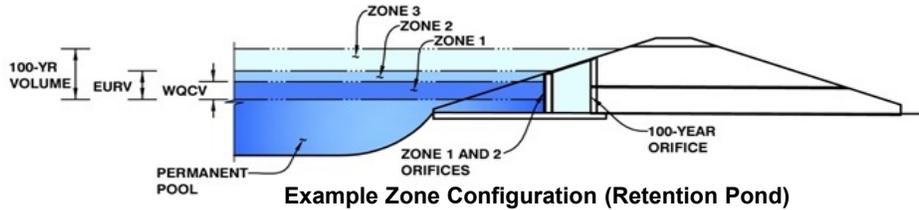
BASIN	DESIGN POINT	DIRECT RUNOFF							TOTAL RUNOFF				STREET		PIPE		TRAVEL TIME			REMARKS	
		AREA DESIG.	AREA (Acres)	RUNOFF COEFF	Tc (min)	C A (Acres)	I (in/hour)	Q (cfs)	Tc (min)	(C A) (Acres)	I (in/hour)	Q (cfs)	SLOPE (%)	STREET FLOW (cfs)	DESIGN FLOW (cfs)	SLOPE (%)	PIPE SIZE (in)	LENGTH (ft)	VELOCITY (fps)		Tt (min)
OS1	1	OS1	1.61	0.60	8.03	0.97	8.01	7.7													
OS2	2	OS2	0.62	0.46	12.63	0.29	6.64	1.9													COMBINES WITH BASIN A1 ON GRADE INLET @ DP 2
A1	3	A1	2.55	0.72	8.10	1.83	8.01	14.6	8.1	2.11	8.01	16.9									TOTAL RUNOFF TO POND A BASINS OS2 AND A1
B1	4	B1	0.77	0.73	10.11	0.56	7.22	4.1													
B2	5	B2	0.73	0.70	8.03	0.52	8.01	4.1	10.1	1.08	7.22	7.8									TOTAL RUNOFF TO POND B BASINS B1 AND B2
OS3		OS3	0.79	0.46	25.19	0.36	4.75	1.7													
C1	6	C1	0.15	0.46	5.00	0.07	9.20	0.6													

APPENDIX D
DETENTION & WATER QUALITY CALCUALTIONS

DETENTION BA

Project: **ERIE MAIN STREET**

Basin ID: **POND A**



Required Volume Calculation

Selected BMP Type =	EDB	
Watershed Area =	3.18	acres
Watershed Length =	620	ft
Watershed Slope =	0.020	ft/ft
Watershed Imperviousness =	43.70%	percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Group A =	0.0%	percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Group B =	100.0%	percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Groups C/D =	0.0%	percent
Desired WQCV Drain Time =	40.0	hours
Location for 1-hr Rainfall Depths =	User Input	
Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV) =	0.050	acre-feet
Excess Urban Runoff Volume (EURV) =	0.147	acre-feet
2-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.01 in.) =	0.102	acre-feet
5-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.43 in.) =	0.185	acre-feet
10-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.78 in.) =	0.261	acre-feet
25-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.98 in.) =	0.347	acre-feet
50-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 2.4 in.) =	0.453	acre-feet
100-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 2.7 in.) =	0.548	acre-feet
500-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 3.25 in.) =	0.710	acre-feet
Approximate 2-yr Detention Volume =	0.097	acre-feet
Approximate 5-yr Detention Volume =	0.167	acre-feet
Approximate 10-yr Detention Volume =	0.195	acre-feet
Approximate 25-yr Detention Volume =	0.200	acre-feet
Approximate 50-yr Detention Volume =	0.246	acre-feet
Approximate 100-yr Detention Volume =	0.306	acre-feet

Optional User Input
1-hr Precipitation

1.01	inches
1.43	inches
1.78	inches
1.98	inches
2.40	inches
2.70	inches
3.25	inches

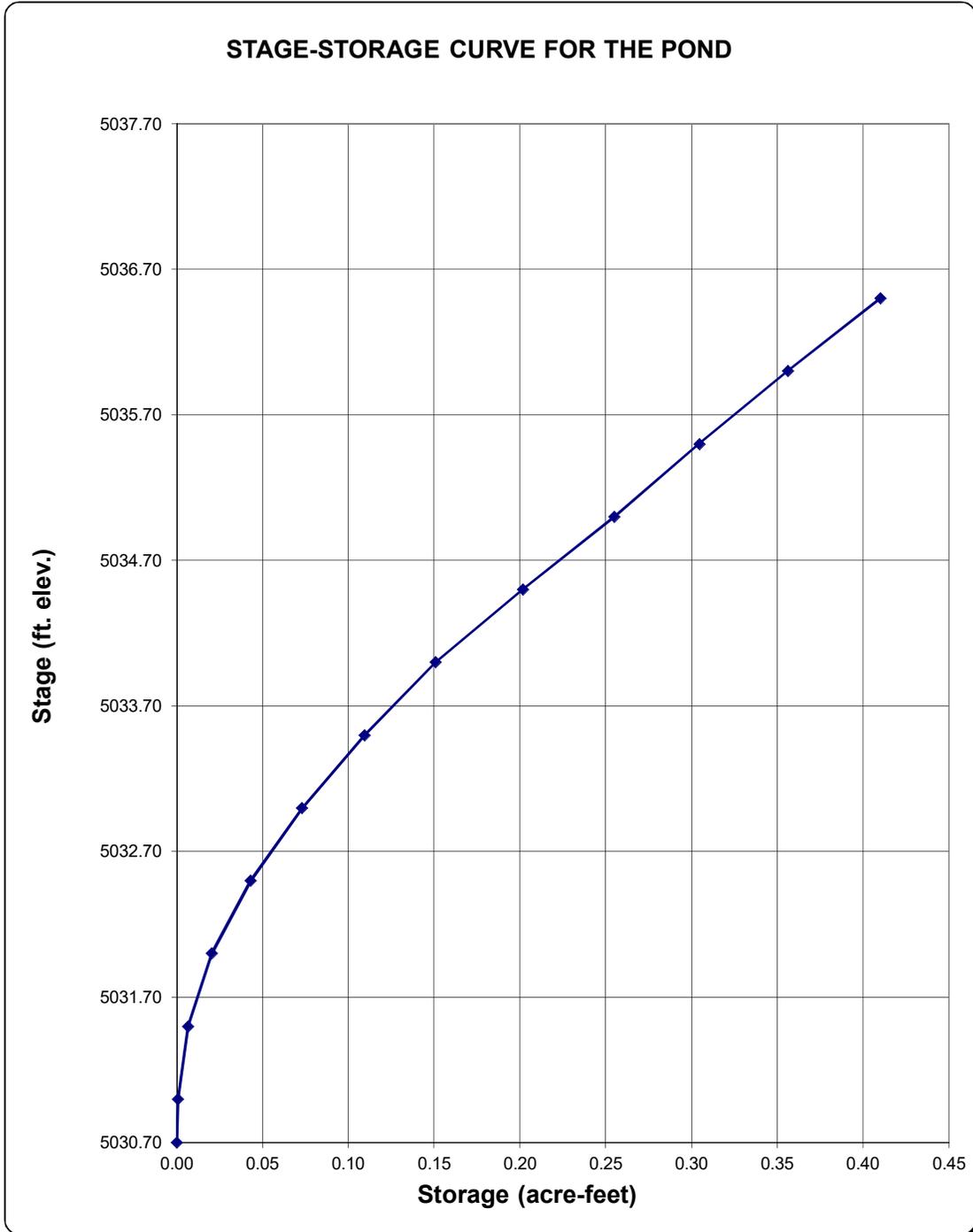
Stage-Storage Calculation

Zone 1 Volume (WQCV) =	0.050	acre-feet
Zone 2 Volume (EURV - Zone 1) =	0.097	acre-feet
Zone 3 Volume (100-year - Zones 1 & 2) =	0.159	acre-feet
Total Detention Basin Volume =	0.306	acre-feet
Initial Surcharge Volume (ISV) =	7	ft ³
Initial Surcharge Depth (ISD) =	0.33	ft

Total Available Detention Depth (H_{total}) =	4.00	ft
Depth of Trickle Channel (H_{TC}) =	0.50	ft
Slope of Trickle Channel (S_{TC}) =	0.010	ft/ft
Slopes of Main Basin Sides (S_{main}) =	4	H:V
Basin Length-to-Width Ratio ($R_{L/W}$) =	7	
Initial Surcharge Area (A_{ISV}) =	20	ft ²
Surcharge Volume Length (L_{ISV}) =	4.5	ft
Surcharge Volume Width (W_{ISV}) =	4.5	ft
Depth of Basin Floor (H_{FLOOR}) =	1.80	ft
Length of Basin Floor (L_{FLOOR}) =	191.6	ft
Width of Basin Floor (W_{FLOOR}) =	30.2	ft
Area of Basin Floor (A_{FLOOR}) =	5,779	ft ²
Volume of Basin Floor (V_{FLOOR}) =	3,681	ft ³
Depth of Main Basin (H_{MAIN}) =	1.37	ft
Length of Main Basin (L_{MAIN}) =	202.6	ft
Width of Main Basin (W_{MAIN}) =	41.1	ft
Area of Main Basin (A_{MAIN}) =	8,331	ft ²
Volume of Main Basin (V_{MAIN}) =	9,617	ft ³
Calculated Total Basin Volume (V_{total}) =	0.306	acre-feet

STAGE-STORAGE SIZING FOR DETENTION BASINS

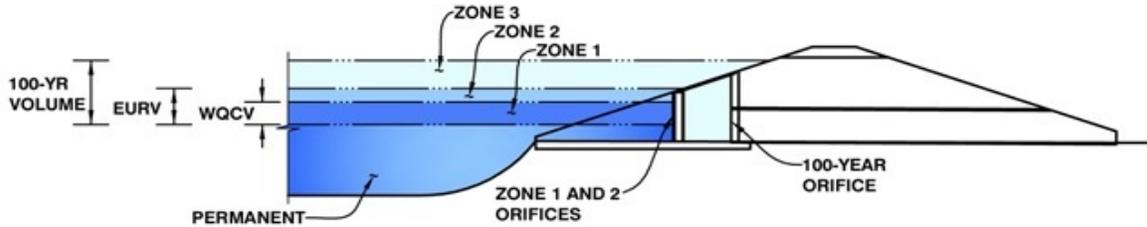
Project: **ERIE MAIN STREET POND A**
Basin ID: _____



DETENTION BASIN

Project: ERIE MAIN STREET

Basin ID: POND B



Example Zone Configuration (Retention Pond)

Required Volume Calculation

Selected BMP Type =	EDB	
Watershed Area =	1.51	acres
Watershed Length =	346	ft
Watershed Slope =	0.010	ft/ft
Watershed Imperviousness =	54.00%	percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Group A =	0.0%	percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Group B =	100.0%	percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Groups C/D =	0.0%	percent
Desired WQCV Drain Time =	40.0	hours
Location for 1-hr Rainfall Depths =	User Input	
Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV) =	0.027	acre-feet
Excess Urban Runoff Volume (EURV) =	0.088	acre-feet
2-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.01 in.) =	0.062	acre-feet
5-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.43 in.) =	0.105	acre-feet
10-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.78 in.) =	0.143	acre-feet
25-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.98 in.) =	0.181	acre-feet
50-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 2.4 in.) =	0.234	acre-feet
100-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 2.7 in.) =	0.278	acre-feet
500-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 3.25 in.) =	0.355	acre-feet
Approximate 2-yr Detention Volume =	0.059	acre-feet
Approximate 5-yr Detention Volume =	0.097	acre-feet
Approximate 10-yr Detention Volume =	0.113	acre-feet
Approximate 25-yr Detention Volume =	0.115	acre-feet

Optional User Input
1-hr Precipitation

1.01	inches
1.43	inches
1.78	inches
1.98	inches
2.40	inches
2.70	inches
3.25	inches

Approximate 50-yr Detention Volume =	0.137	acre-feet
Approximate 100-yr Detention Volume =	0.165	acre-feet

Stage-Storage Calculation

Zone 1 Volume (WQCV) =	0.027	acre-feet
Zone 2 Volume (EURV - Zone 1) =	0.060	acre-feet
Zone 3 Volume (100-year - Zones 1 & 2) =	0.077	acre-feet
Total Detention Basin Volume =	0.165	acre-feet
Initial Surge Volume (ISV) =	4	ft ³
Initial Surge Depth (ISD) =	0.33	ft
Total Available Detention Depth (H _{total}) =	6.00	ft
Depth of Trickle Channel (H _{TC}) =	0.33	ft
Slope of Trickle Channel (S _{TC}) =	0.005	ft/ft
Slopes of Main Basin Sides (S _{main}) =	4	H:V
Basin Length-to-Width Ratio (R _{L/W}) =	2	

Initial Surge Area (A _{ISV}) =	11	ft ²
Surge Volume Length (L _{ISV}) =	3.3	ft
Surge Volume Width (W _{ISV}) =	3.3	ft
Depth of Basin Floor (H _{FLOOR}) =	0.07	ft
Length of Basin Floor (L _{FLOOR}) =	17.7	ft
Width of Basin Floor (W _{FLOOR}) =	10.3	ft
Area of Basin Floor (A _{FLOOR}) =	183	ft ²
Volume of Basin Floor (V _{FLOOR}) =	6	ft ³
Depth of Main Basin (H _{MAIN}) =	5.27	ft
Length of Main Basin (L _{MAIN}) =	59.8	ft
Width of Main Basin (W _{MAIN}) =	52.5	ft
Area of Main Basin (A _{MAIN}) =	3,141	ft ²
Volume of Main Basin (V _{MAIN}) =	7,169	ft ³
Calculated Total Basin Volume (V _{total}) =	0.165	acre-feet

STAGE-STORAGE SIZING FOR DETENTION BASINS

Project: Erie Main Street Pond B
Basin ID:

