

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given 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.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

## Lincoln County, Colorado

### 189—Truckton sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 4,400 to 6,000 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 11 to 16 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 46 to 52 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 135 to 155 days

#### Map Unit Composition

*Truckton and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

## Description of Truckton

### Setting

*Landform:* Hills  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Eolian deposits

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 4.6 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B  
*Ecological site:* Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

### Typical profile

*0 to 6 inches:* Sandy loam  
*6 to 16 inches:* Sandy loam  
*16 to 60 inches:* Loamy coarse sand

## Minor Components

### Apishapa

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Ecological site:* Plains Swale (R067XY010CO)

### Ascalon

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Plains  
*Other vegetative classification:* SANDY PLAINS (067XY024CO\_1)

### Haxtun

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Drainageways  
*Other vegetative classification:* SANDY PLAINS (067XY024CO\_1)

### Otero

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Hills  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope

*Other vegetative classification:* SANDY PLAINS (067XY024CO\_1)

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Lincoln County, Colorado  
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 17, 2012

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

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## Lincoln County, Colorado

### 194—Valent-Bijou complex, 1 to 12 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 4,400 to 6,000 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 11 to 16 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 46 to 52 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 135 to 155 days

#### Map Unit Composition

*Valent and similar soils:* 55 percent

*Bijou and similar soils:* 30 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

## Description of Valent

### Setting

*Landform:* Dunes  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Eolian sands

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 12 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Excessively drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High to very high (6.00 to 19.99 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 4.2 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 6e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* A  
*Ecological site:* Deep Sand (R067BY015CO)

### Typical profile

*0 to 3 inches:* Sand  
*3 to 60 inches:* Sand

## Description of Bijou

### Setting

*Landform:* Interdunes  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Eolian deposits

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 12 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 5.5 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 6e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B  
*Ecological site:* Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

**Typical profile**

*0 to 4 inches:* Loamy sand  
*4 to 9 inches:* Loamy sand  
*9 to 36 inches:* Sandy loam  
*36 to 60 inches:* Loamy sand

**Minor Components**

**Apishapa**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Ecological site:* Plains Swale (R067XY010CO)

**Olnest**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Hills  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Other vegetative classification:* SANDY PLAINS (067XY024CO\_1)

**Truckton**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Hills  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Other vegetative classification:* Sandy Plains (069XY026CO\_1)

**Otero**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Hills  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Other vegetative classification:* SANDY PLAINS (067XY024CO\_1)

**Gravel pits**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent

**Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Lincoln County, Colorado  
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 17, 2012