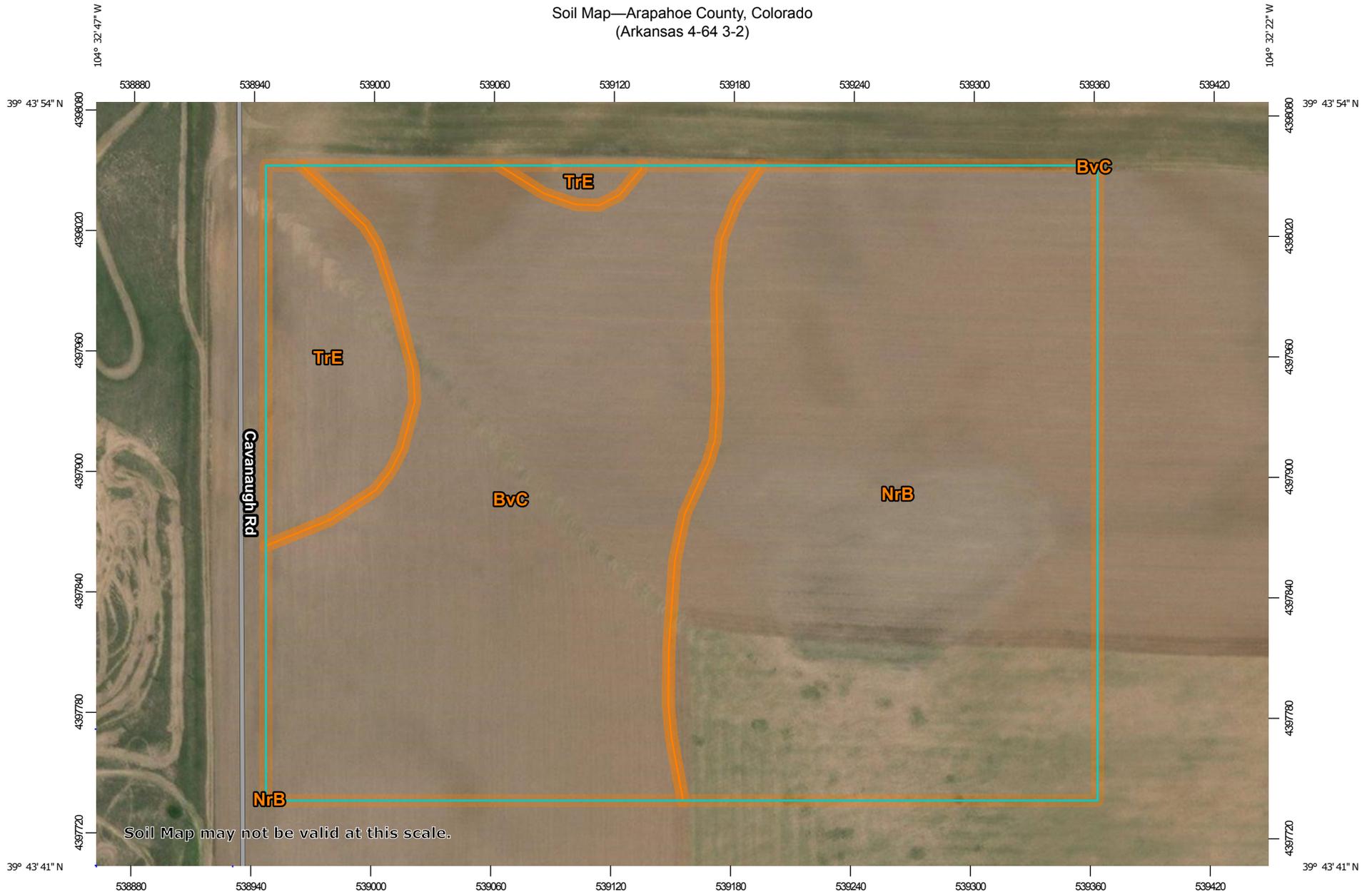
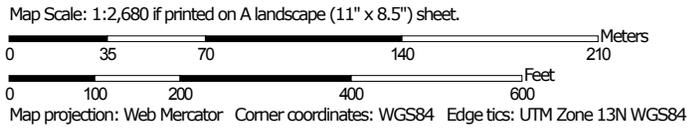


Soil Map—Arapahoe County, Colorado  
(Arkansas 4-64 3-2)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



## 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 1:20,000.

**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:  
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: Arapahoe County, Colorado  
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Oct 10, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 17, 2015—Mar 9, 2017

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

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BvC	Bresser-Truckton sandy loams, 3 to 5 percent slopes	14.1	43.3%
NrB	Nunn-Bresser-Ascalon complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	15.7	48.0%
TrE	Truckton loamy sand, 5 to 20 percent slopes	2.8	8.7%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>32.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Description

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 in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. 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.

## Arapahoe County, Colorado

### NrB—Nunn-Bresser-Ascalon complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 34yw

*Elevation:* 4,500 to 6,800 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 12 to 18 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 46 to 57 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 115 to 180 days

*Farmland classification:* Prime farmland if irrigated

### Map Unit Composition

*Nunn and similar soils:* 40 percent

*Bresser and similar soils:* 25 percent

*Ascalon and similar soils:* 20 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

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

### Description of Nunn

#### Setting

*Landform:* Playas, stream terraces, streams

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Eolian deposits

#### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 8 inches:* loam

*H2 - 8 to 28 inches:* clay loam, clay

*H2 - 8 to 28 inches:* sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam

*H3 - 28 to 60 inches:*

*H3 - 28 to 60 inches:*

*H3 - 28 to 60 inches:*

#### 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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 15 percent

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

*Available water storage in profile:* Very high (about 20.5 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3c

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C

*Ecological site:* Loamy Foothill (R049BY202CO)

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Description of Bresser

#### Setting

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Noncalcareous sandy alluvium and/or noncalcareous sandy eolian deposits

**Typical profile**

*H1 - 0 to 6 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 6 to 26 inches:* sandy clay loam, clay loam  
*H2 - 6 to 26 inches:* loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand  
*H3 - 26 to 60 inches:*  
*H3 - 26 to 60 inches:*

**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 (0.57 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  
*Available water storage in profile:* Very high (about 12.2 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4c  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Foothill (R049BY202CO)  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Description of Ascalon**

**Setting**

*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Reworked by wind outwash

**Typical profile**

*H1 - 0 to 6 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 6 to 17 inches:* sandy clay loam, sandy loam  
*H2 - 6 to 17 inches:* fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand, sandy loam  
*H3 - 17 to 60 inches:*  
*H3 - 17 to 60 inches:*  
*H3 - 17 to 60 inches:*

**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 (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water storage in profile:* Very high (about 16.8 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Foothill (R049BY202CO)  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Minor Components**

**Olney**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Aquic ustochrepts**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Swales  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

**Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Arapahoe County, Colorado  
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Oct 10, 2017

## Map Unit Description

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 in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. 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.

## Arapahoe County, Colorado

### BvC—Bresser-Truckton sandy loams, 3 to 5 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 34y5

*Elevation:* 4,500 to 6,800 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 12 to 18 inches

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

*Frost-free period:* 125 to 180 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**

*Bresser and similar soils:* 55 percent

*Truckton and similar soils:* 30 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

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

### **Description of Bresser**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Playas, drainageways, stream terraces

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Noncalcareous sandy alluvium and/or noncalcareous sandy eolian deposits

#### **Typical profile**

*H1 - 0 to 6 inches:* sandy loam

*H2 - 6 to 26 inches:* sandy clay loam, clay loam

*H2 - 6 to 26 inches:* sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam

*H3 - 26 to 32 inches:* loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand

*H3 - 26 to 32 inches:*

*H3 - 26 to 32 inches:*

*H4 - 32 to 60 inches:*

*H4 - 32 to 60 inches:*

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 3 to 5 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 (0.57 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

*Available water storage in profile:* Very high (about 13.5 inches)

#### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B

*Ecological site:* Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Description of Truckton

### Setting

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

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 5 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 5 to 20 inches:* sandy loam  
*H3 - 20 to 60 inches:* sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy coarse sand  
*H3 - 20 to 60 inches:*  
*H3 - 20 to 60 inches:*

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 3 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Natural drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Very low  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High  
(1.98 to 6.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water storage in profile:* Very high (about 13.1 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* A  
*Ecological site:* Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Minor Components

### Nunn

*Percent of map unit:* 8 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Ascalon

*Percent of map unit:* 7 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Arapahoe County, Colorado  
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Oct 10, 2017

## Map Unit Description

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 in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. 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.

## Arapahoe County, Colorado

### TrE—Truckton loamy sand, 5 to 20 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 34zp

*Elevation:* 4,500 to 6,500 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 12 to 18 inches

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

*Frost-free period:* 125 to 180 days

*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Truckton and similar soils:* 80 percent

*Minor components:* 20 percent

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

### **Description of Truckton**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Gullies, drainageways

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Sand loamy eolian sands and/or loam sandy eolian sands

#### **Typical profile**

*H1 - 0 to 5 inches:* loamy sand

*H2 - 5 to 27 inches:* sandy loam

*H3 - 27 to 60 inches:* sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy coarse sand

*H3 - 27 to 60 inches:*

*H3 - 27 to 60 inches:*

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 5 to 20 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):* High  
(1.98 to 6.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water storage in profile:* High (about 11.9 inches)

#### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 6e

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* A

*Ecological site:* Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### **Minor Components**

#### **Blakeland**

*Percent of map unit:* 13 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### **Bresser**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### **Samsil**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

## **Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Arapahoe County, Colorado  
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Oct 10, 2017