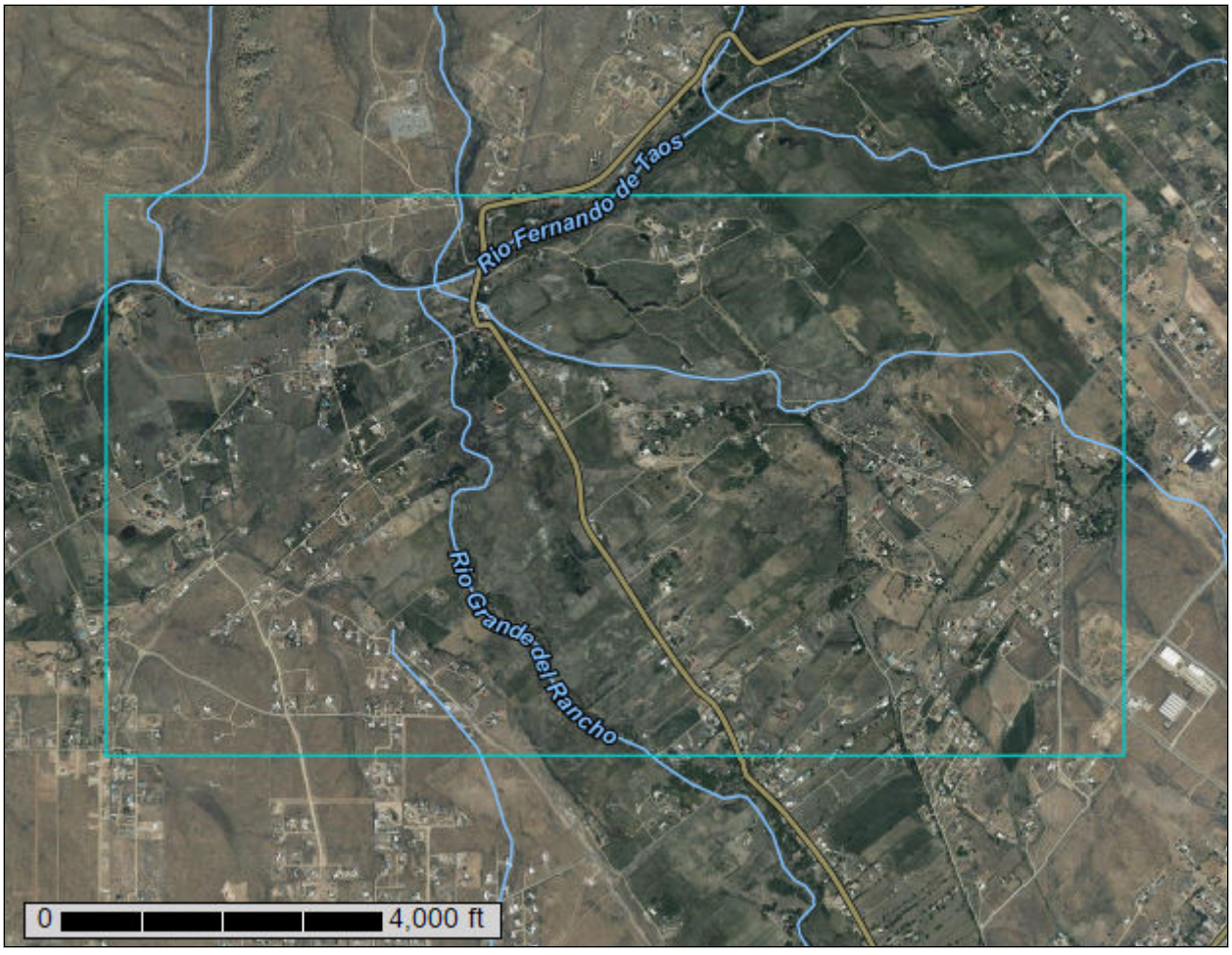
United States Department of Agriculture

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 Taos County and Parts of Rio Arriba and Mora Counties, New Mexico



October 30, 2020

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

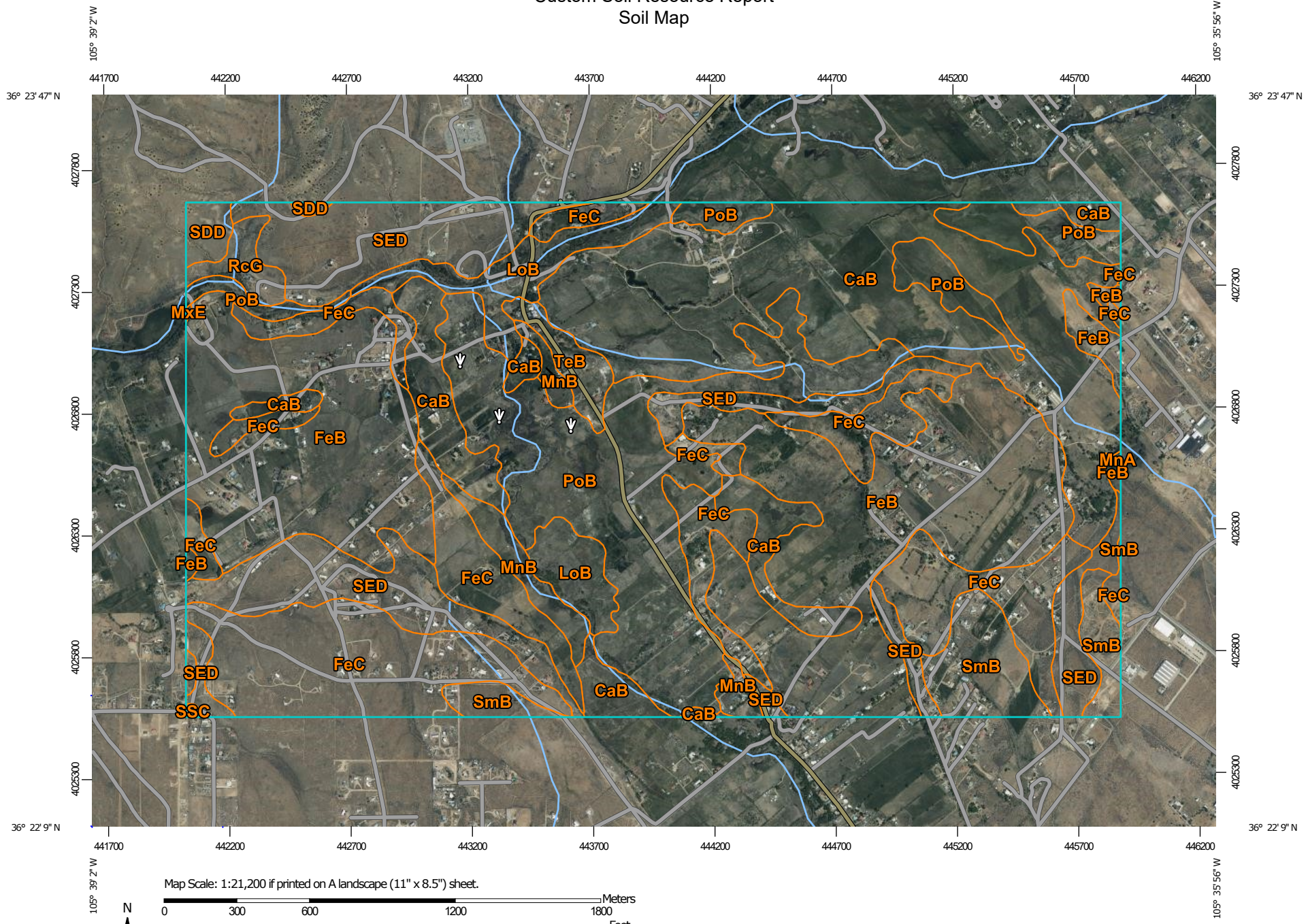
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:21,200 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 300 600 1200 1800

Feet: 0 1000 2000 4000 6000

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.

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: Taos County and Parts of Rio Arriba and Mora Counties, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Jun 11, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 17, 2020—May 20, 2020

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
CaB	Caruso variant silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	430.5	21.3%
FeB	Fernando clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	496.3	24.6%
FeC	Fernando clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	334.1	16.5%
LoB	Loveland clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	69.1	3.4%
MnA	Manzano clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.4	0.0%
MnB	Manzano clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	34.2	1.7%
MxE	Montecito-Rock outcrop complex, moderately steep	0.2	0.0%
PoB	Poganeab silty clay loam, nearly level	302.2	15.0%
RcG	Rock outcrop, very steep	16.3	0.8%
SDD	Sedillo-Orthents association, strongly sloping	12.7	0.6%
SED	Sedillo-Silva association, strongly sloping	229.5	11.4%
SmB	Silva loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	73.2	3.6%
SSC	Silva-Sedillo association, gently sloping	0.7	0.0%
TeB	Tenorio loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	19.2	1.0%
TeC	Tenorio loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	1.7	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**2,020.2**	**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.

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.

Taos County and Parts of Rio Arriba and Mora Counties, New Mexico

CaB—Caruso variant silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1dw
Elevation: 6,500 to 8,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Caruso variant and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Caruso Variant

Setting

Landform: Channels, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 14 to 36 inches: clay loam
H3 - 36 to 60 inches: stratified very fine sandy loam to clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 7 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Poganeab
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Loveland
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Manzano
Percent of map unit:
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Tenorio
Percent of map unit:
Ecological site: R051XA001NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

FeB—Fernando clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: k1f6
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition
Fernando and similar soils: 75 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fernando

Setting
Landform: Mountain valleys, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: clay loam
H2 - 6 to 29 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 29 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 35 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

FeC—Fernando clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1f7
Elevation: 6,500 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Fernando and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fernando

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: clay loam

H2 - 7 to 25 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 25 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Silva

Percent of map unit:
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Hernandez

Percent of map unit:
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

LoB—Loveland clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1fl
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Loveland and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Loveland

Setting

Landform: Alluvial flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: clay loam
H2 - 9 to 21 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 21 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Inclusion

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Caruso variant

Percent of map unit:
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: No

Manzano

Percent of map unit:
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

MnA—Manzano clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1fz
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Manzano and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Manzano

Setting

Landform: Arroyos, valley floors
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: clay loam
H2 - 11 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneRare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 7 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2c
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

MnB—Manzano clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1g0
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Manzano and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Manzano

Setting

Landform: Valley floors, arroyos
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: clay loam
H2 - 10 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneRare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 7 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

MxE—Montecito-Rock outcrop complex, moderately steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1g7
Elevation: 6,500 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 49 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Montecito and similar soils: 50 percent
Rock outcrop: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Montecito

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, lava plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: loam
H2 - 5 to 35 inches: clay loam
H3 - 35 to 60 inches: gravelly clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 9 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 25 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F036XA001NM - Pinyon Upland (Formerly South Of Gallup 13-16)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

R - 0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

PoB—Poganeab silty clay loam, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1gx
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Poganeab and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Poganeab

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, valley floors
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 17 to 50 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: RareNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Caruso variant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Loveland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R036XB008NM - Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RcG—Rock outcrop, very steep

Map Unit Composition

Rock outcrop: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Escarpments
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Typical profile

R - 0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Ecological site: R036XB001NM - Breaks
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

SDD—Sedillo-Orthents association, strongly sloping

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1hc
Elevation: 6,400 to 8,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 140 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sedillo and similar soils: 45 percent
Orthents and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sedillo

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Slope alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 3 to 11 inches: very cobbly loam
H3 - 11 to 60 inches: very cobbly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 9 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.71 to 2.13 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R036XA004NM - Gravelly Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Orthents

Setting

Landform: Ridges, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Slope alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: very gravelly loam
H2 - 10 to 60 inches: very gravelly clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.07 to 0.21 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R051XA006NM - Breaks
Hydric soil rating: No

SED—Sedillo-Silva association, strongly sloping

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1hd
Elevation: 6,500 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sedillo and similar soils: 55 percent
Silva and similar soils: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sedillo

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: very gravelly loam
H2 - 3 to 11 inches: very gravelly clay loam
H3 - 11 to 60 inches: very cobbly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XA004NM - Gravelly Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Silva

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock and/or eolian deposits derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: loam
H2 - 3 to 29 inches: clay loam
H3 - 29 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

SmB—Silva loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: k1hn
Elevation: 6,500 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 49 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition
Silva and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Silva

Setting
Landform: Ridges, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock and/or eolian deposits derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 5 inches: loam
H2 - 5 to 30 inches: clay loam
H3 - 30 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

SSC—Silva-Sedillo association, gently sloping

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: k1hf
Elevation: 6,500 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Silva and similar soils: 65 percent
Sedillo and similar soils: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Silva

Setting
Landform: Ridges, divides
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock and/or eolian deposits derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 3 inches: loam
H2 - 3 to 31 inches: clay loam
H3 - 31 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XB006NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sedillo

Setting

Landform: Divides
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 3 to 11 inches: very gravelly clay loam
H3 - 11 to 60 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XA004NM - Gravelly Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

TeB—Tenorio loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1ht
Elevation: 7,000 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Tenorio and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tenorio

Setting

Landform: Valley sides
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: loam
H2 - 3 to 13 inches: loam
H3 - 13 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
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 content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R051XA001NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

TeC—Tenorio loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k1hv
Elevation: 7,000 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Tenorio and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tenorio

Setting

Landform: Valley sides
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: loam
H2 - 5 to 17 inches: loam
H3 - 17 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R051XA001NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

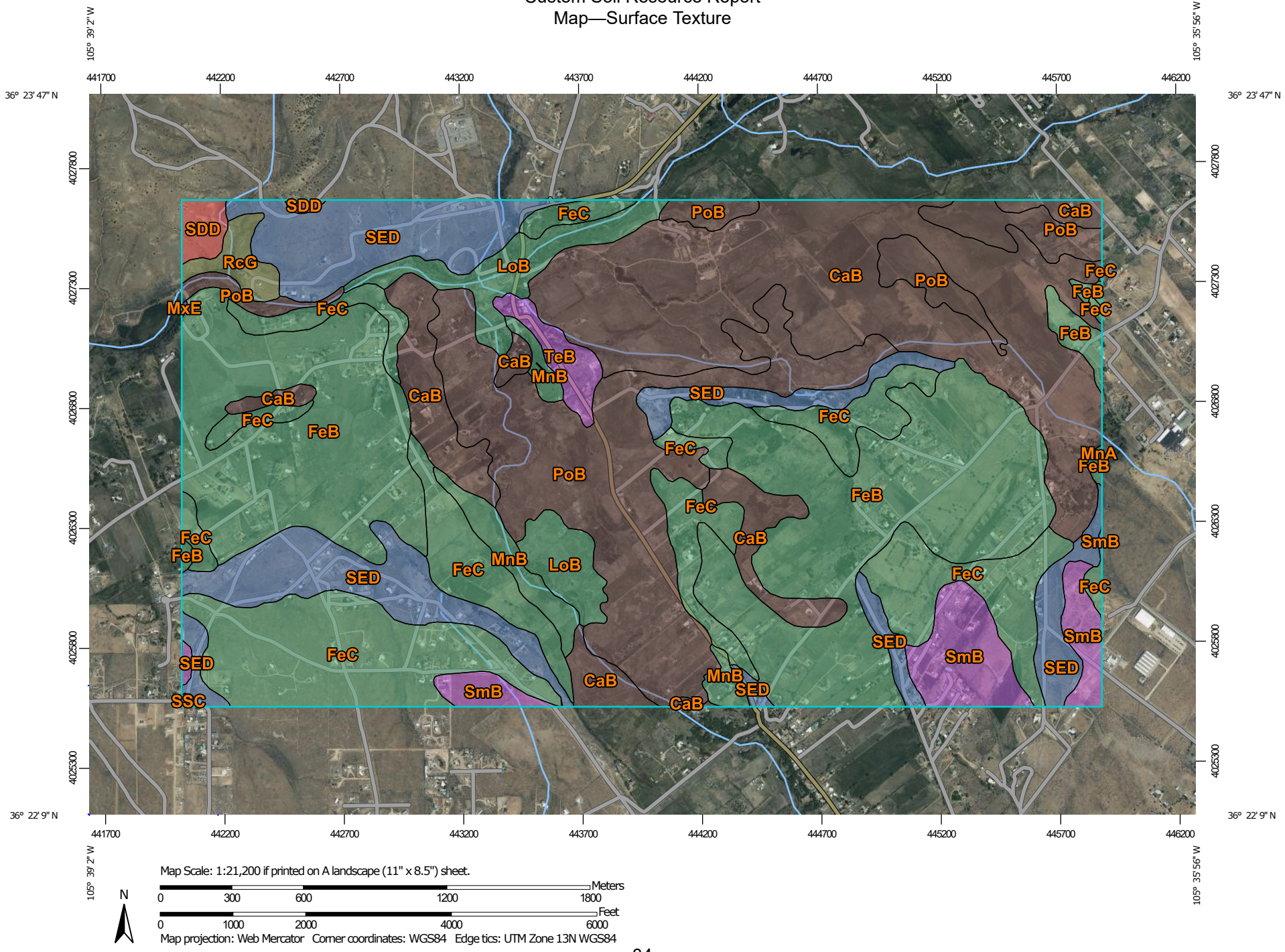
Soil Physical Properties

Soil Physical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

Surface Texture

This displays the representative texture class and modifier of the surface horizon.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly."


105° 39' 2" W
105° 35' 56" W
36° 23' 47" N
36° 22' 9" N
441700
442200
442700
443200
443700
444200
444700
445200
445700
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4027800
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SDD
SDD
SED
FeC
PoB
CaB
PoB
RcG
LoB
CaB
PoB
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MxE
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SSC
Map Scale: 1:21,200 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
N
Meters
0
300
600
1200
1800
Feet
0
1000
2000
4000
6000
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 Rating Polygons
- Bedrock
- Clay loam
- Gravelly loam
- Loam
- Silty clay loam
- Very gravelly loam
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Bedrock
- Clay loam
- Gravelly loam
- Loam
- Silty clay loam
- Very gravelly loam
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Bedrock
- Clay loam
- Gravelly loam
- Loam
- Silty clay loam
- Very gravelly loam
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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: Taos County and Parts of Rio Arriba and Mora Counties, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Jun 11, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 17, 2020—May 20, 2020

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

Table—Surface Texture

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CaB	Caruso variant silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Silty clay loam	430.5	21.3%
FeB	Fernando clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Clay loam	496.3	24.6%
FeC	Fernando clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	Clay loam	334.1	16.5%
LoB	Loveland clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Clay loam	69.1	3.4%
MnA	Manzano clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Clay loam	0.4	0.0%
MnB	Manzano clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Clay loam	34.2	1.7%
MxE	Montecito-Rock outcrop complex, moderately steep	Loam	0.2	0.0%
PoB	Poganeab silty clay loam, nearly level	Silty clay loam	302.2	15.0%
RcG	Rock outcrop, very steep	Bedrock	16.3	0.8%
SDD	Sedillo-Orthents association, strongly sloping	Gravelly loam	12.7	0.6%
SED	Sedillo-Silva association, strongly sloping	Very gravelly loam	229.5	11.4%
SmB	Silva loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Loam	73.2	3.6%
SSC	Silva-Sedillo association, gently sloping	Loam	0.7	0.0%
TeB	Tenorio loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Loam	19.2	1.0%
TeC	Tenorio loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Loam	1.7	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest			**2,020.2**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Surface Texture

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

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

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