

Appendix C: Soil Descriptions

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Butte County Soil Survey 612
--Draft Information--

104 = BOSQUEJO CLAY, 0 to 2 percent slopes; somewhat poorly drained; ponded runoff for very brief to brief duration; low permeability. The soils are occasionally flooded for brief duration from December through March. Soil is very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium weathered from basic igneous rocks. Bosquejo soils are in interfan basins. This soil is used for grain, alfalfa, sugarbeets, sunflowers, and safflower, and less often for prune and almond orchards. Natural vegetation was annual and perennial grasses and forbs (including tules).

105 = BUSACCA CLAY LOAM, 0 to 1 percent slopes; moderately well drained; occasionally ponded runoff for brief duration; slow to moderately slow permeability. The soils are rarely flooded for very brief periods from December through March. Ponding can occur at depths of + 3 inches to 0 inches from December through March. Busacca soils are on distal fans. The soil consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. This soil is used for pasture, row crops and some orchards.

110 = BOSQUEJO SILT LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, overwash, *occasionally flooded*, somewhat poorly drained; ponded runoff for very brief to brief duration; low permeability. The soils are occasionally flooded for brief duration from December through March. Soil is very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium weathered from basic igneous rocks. Bosquejo soils are in interfan basins. This soil is used for grain, alfalfa, sugarbeets, sunflowers, and safflower, and less often for prune and almond orchards. Natural vegetation was annual and perennial grasses and forbs (including tules). Silty overwash derived from flood deposits deposited over basin materials.

152 = MAYWOOD FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, *frequently flooded*. Well-drained, very deep flood plain soils formed from alluvium deposited by the Sacramento River. Vegetation consists of agricultural varieties and natural vegetation including valley oaks, cottonwood, grasses and forbs.

157 = MAYWOOD FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, *occasionally flooded*. Well-drained, very deep flood plain soils formed from alluvium weathered from mixed rock sources and deposited by the Sacramento River. Vegetation consists of agricultural varieties and natural vegetation including valley oaks, cottonwood, and grasses and forbs.

158 = GIANELLA FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, *occasionally flooded*. Well-drained, very deep flood plain soils formed of alluvium from mixed sources deposited by the Sacramento River. Vegetation consists mostly of orchards, but natural

vegetation including valley oaks, cottonwood, wild grape, blackberries, annual grasses and forbs may exist in patches and or along waterways.

160 = GIANELLA LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, *occasionally flooded*.

Well-drained, very deep flood plain soils formed of alluvium from mixed sources deposited by the Sacramento River and located along the meander belt. Vegetation consists of orchard varieties and natural vegetation including valley oaks, cottonwood, and grasses and forbs.

200 = HORST SILT LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, *occasionally flooded*.

Well-drained, very deep flood plain soils formed of alluvium from mixed sources deposited by the Sacramento River. Vegetation consists mostly of agricultural varieties but natural vegetation including valley oaks, cottonwood, blackberries, California wild grape, poison oak, annual grasses and forbs.

201 = HORST SILT LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, *frequently flooded*.

Well-drained, very deep flood plain soils formed of alluvium from mixed sources deposited by the Sacramento River. Vegetation consists mostly of agricultural varieties but natural vegetation including valley oaks, cottonwood, blackberries, California wild grape, poison oak, annual grasses and forbs.

203 = KUSAL SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, *occasionally flooded*.

Somewhat poorly drained, very deep flood plain soils formed of alluvium derived from mixed sources deposited by the Sacramento River. Kusal soils are on flood plains and lack intersecting slickensides, do not crack, and formed from flood deposits deposited over basin materials. Vegetation consists mostly of orchard varieties, but natural vegetation including valley oaks, cottonwood, blackberries, poison oak, California wild grape, annual grasses and forbs may be found in patches and or along waterways.

415 = IGNORD FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, well-drained; moderately rapid permeability. Occurs on distal ends of alluvial fans, on low ridges and mounds. These soils formed in alluvium weathered from mixed sources. They are on slightly higher positions than the surrounding soils, and they have been extensively modified and leveled for agriculture. Native vegetation was grasses and valley oak woodland. This soil currently is used for row crops, grain, and orchards.

418 = CONEJO LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, well-drained; slow to medium runoff, moderately slow permeability. Some areas are subject to occasional flooding. Conejo loam is located on the proximal end of alluvial fans and fingers down-fan along stream terraces. They are very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from basic igneous or sedimentary rocks. Native vegetation is annual grasses and forbs with few scattered oaks. Currently used for irrigated row crops, orchard, hay and pasture and grain.

420 = CONEJO CLAY LOAM, 0 to 2 percent slopes, well-drained; slow to medium runoff, moderately slow permeability. Some areas are subject to occasional flooding.

Conejo clay loam is located on the distal end of alluvial fans and along some stream terraces. They are very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from basic igneous or sedimentary rocks. Native vegetation is annual grasses and forbs with few scattered oaks. Currently used for irrigated row crops, orchard, hay and pasture and grain.

425 = VINA FINE SANDY LOAM 0 to 2 percent slopes, well-drained; slow or medium runoff; moderate permeability; *occasionally flooded*. These soils are very deep, well-drained soils on alluvial fans and flood plains. Currently used for irrigated row crops, orchards, hay, and pasture. Vegetation includes valley oaks, cottonwoods, annual and perennial grasses.

990 = RIVERWASH

This unit consists of un-stabilized, recent alluvial deposits of stratified sandy, silty, gravelly or cobbly sediments that are reworked by water almost every year. No permanent vegetation exists here due to flooding and churning of the components.