

= M E T R O S C A N P R O P E R T Y P R O F I L E =

Fresno (CA)

32-2

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

Owner :Gill David L Trustee Et Al Parcel :050 120 37 S  
 CoOwner :Pura Vida LP Bldg ID# of  
 Site Address :\*no Site Address\*  
 Mail Address :117 N 1st St King City Ca 93930  
 Owner Phone :

SALES AND LOAN INFORMATION

Transferred :12/18/2012 Loan Amount :  
 Document # :182504 Multi-Parcel Lender :  
 Sale Price : Loan Type :  
 Deed Type :Grant Deed Interest Rate :  
 Vesting Type : % Owned :13

ASSESSMENT AND TAX INFORMATION

Total :\$278,260 Exempt Type :  
 Land :\$278,260 Exempt Amount :  
 Structure : Tax Rate Area :172001  
 Other : 17-18 Tax :\$2,909.92  
 % Improved :

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Census :Tract : Block :  
 Map Grid :  
 Land Use :OFIEAE2 Agr,Field Crops  
 Zoning :AE20 Agr,Exclusive Twenty-Acre  
 Sub/Plat :  
 Legal :SUR RTS 160 AC NE1/4 SEC 32 T17R17  
 :

36.411264°  
 -120.143555°

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

Bedrooms : Building SqFt : Lot Acres :160.00  
 Bathrooms : 1st Floor SqFt : Lot SqFt :6,969,600  
 Fireplace : 2nd Floor SqFt : Lot Dimen :  
 Air Cond : Basement SqFt : Lot Loctn :  
 Heat Mthd : Garage Type : Year Built :  
 Units : Garage SqFt : Bldg Matl :  
 Stories : Addtnl Rm SqFt : Bldg Class :  
 Dining Rm : Foundation : Bldg Shape :  
 Family Rm : Patio : Roof Matl :  
 UtilityRm : Microwave : Water Src :  
 Pool : Vacuum : Sewer :  
 Spa : Trash Compctr : Specl Cond :  
 Dishwsher : Rural Water Dist :Westlands 1-4 Williamson :Yes

EXTRA FEATURES

- 1. 3.
- 2. 4.

= M E T R O S C A N P R O P E R T Y P R O F I L E =

Fresno (CA)

32-3

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

Owner :Gill David L Trustee Et Al Parcel :050 120 39 S  
 CoOwner :Pura Vida LP Bldg ID# of  
 Site Address :\*no Site Address\*  
 Mail Address :117 N 1st St King City Ca 93930  
 Owner Phone :

SALES AND LOAN INFORMATION

Transferred :12/18/2012 Loan Amount :  
 Document # :182504 Multi-Parcel Lender :  
 Sale Price : Loan Type :  
 Deed Type :Grant Deed Interest Rate :  
 Vesting Type : % Owned :13

ASSESSMENT AND TAX INFORMATION

Total :\$342,300 Exempt Type :  
 Land :\$262,434 Exempt Amount :  
 Structure :\$79,866 Tax Rate Area :172001  
 Other : 17-18 Tax :\$3,571.62  
 % Improved :23

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Census :Tract : Block :  
 Map Grid :  
 Land Use :OFIEAE2 Agr,Field Crops 36.404233°  
 Zoning :AE20 Agr,Exclusive Twenty-Acre -120.143620°  
 Sub/Plat :  
 Legal :SUR RTS 150.9 AC IN SE1/4 SEC 32  
 :T17R17

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

Bedrooms : Building SqFt : Lot Acres :150.90  
 Bathrooms : 1st Floor SqFt : Lot SqFt :6,573,204  
 Fireplace : 2nd Floor SqFt : Lot Dimen :  
 Air Cond : Basement SqFt : Lot Loctn :  
 Heat Mthd : Garage Type : Year Built :  
 Units : Garage SqFt : Bldg Matl :  
 Stories : Addtnl Rm SqFt : Bldg Class :  
 Dining Rm : Foundation : Bldg Shape :  
 Family Rm : Patio : Roof Matl :  
 UtilityRm : Microwave : Water Src :  
 Pool : Vacuum : Sewer :  
 Spa : Trash Compctr : Specl Cond :  
 Dishwsher : Rural Water Dist :Westlands 1-4 Williamson :Yes

EXTRA FEATURES

- 1. 3.
- 2. 4.

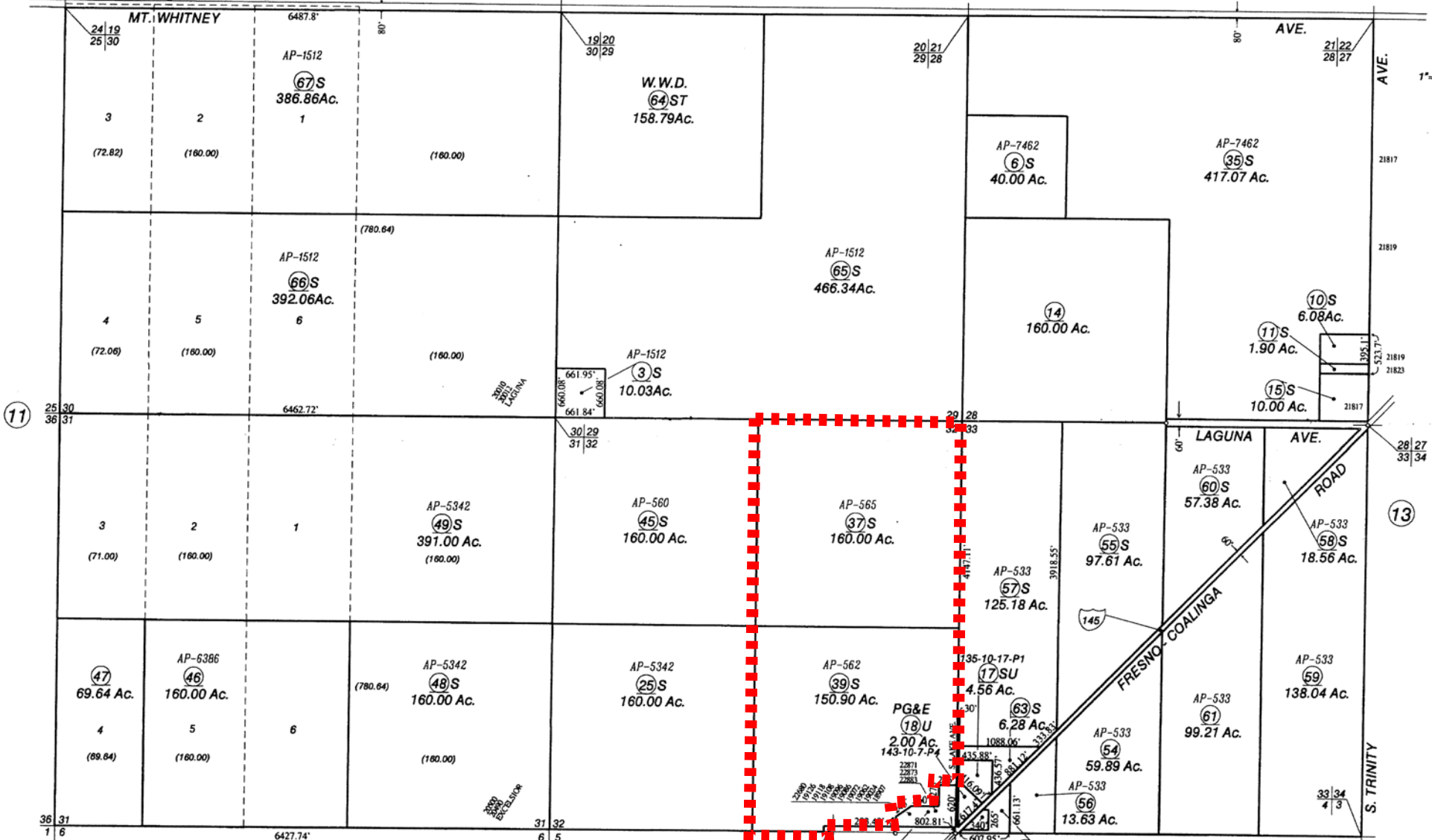
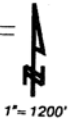
--- NOTE ---  
 This map is for Assessment purposes only.  
 It is not to be construed as portraying  
 legal ownership or divisions of land for  
 purposes of zoning or subdivision law.

SEC'S. 28,29,30,31,32 & 33 T.17S., R.17E., M.D.B.& M.

Tax Rate Area  
 172-001

050-12

08



11

13

Agricultural Preserve

Bk. 60

Assessor's Map Bk. 050 - Pg. 12  
 County of Fresno, Calif.

NOTE - Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses.  
 Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles.



FAR 1 5 2013

**Legend**

- Feature 1
- 📌 O'Niel

📌 O'Niel 32-2

📌 O'Niel 32-3

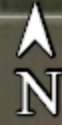
145

Fresno-Coalinga Rd

S Butte Av

W Excelsior Ave

Westside





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 Fresno County, California, Western Part

O'Niel 32-2 and 32-3



# Preface

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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](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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# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

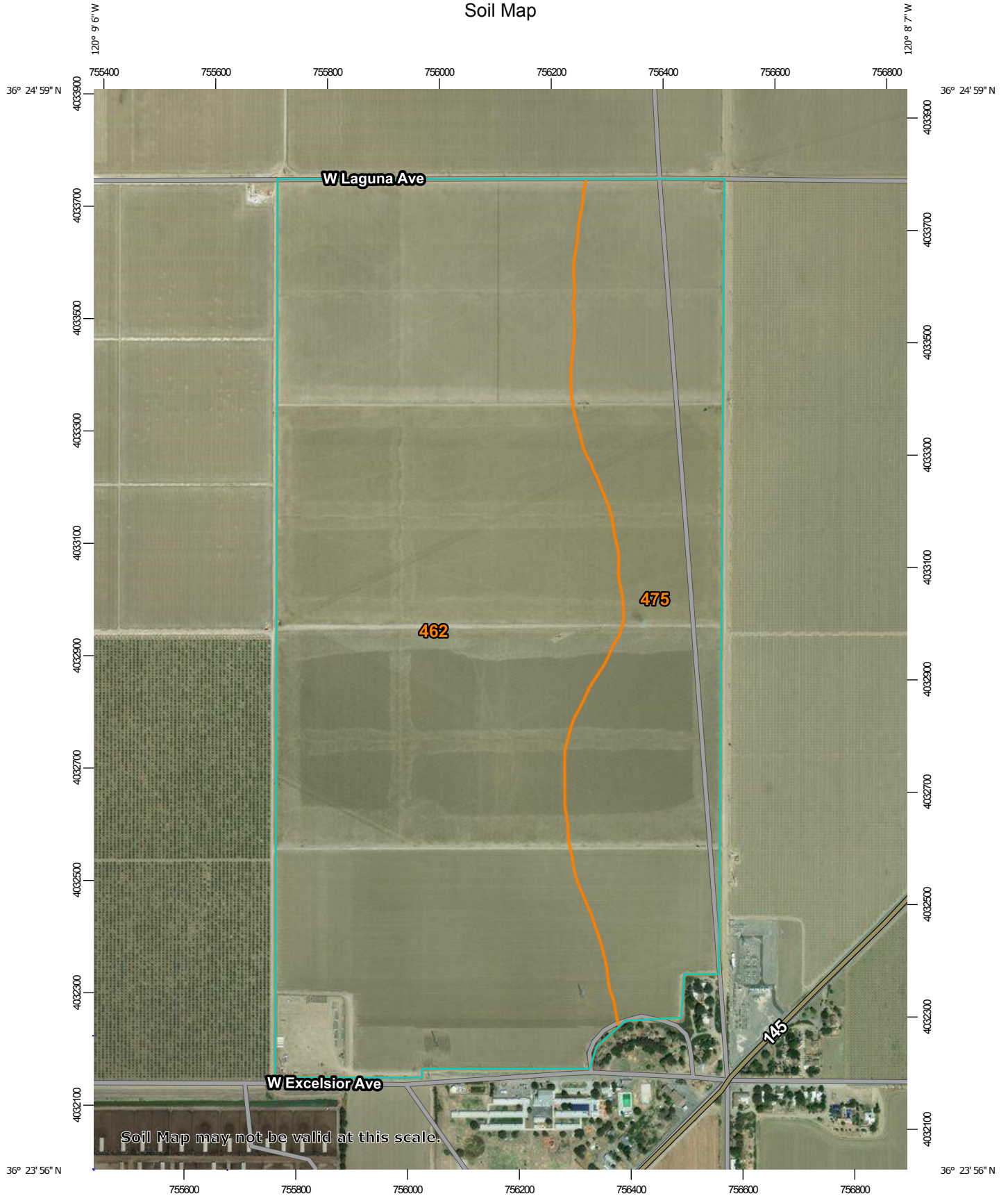
identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

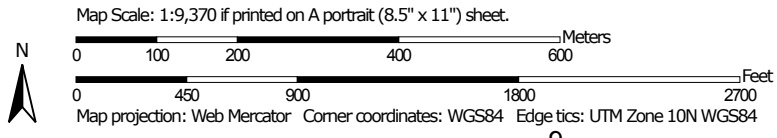
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The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce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

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




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 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 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: Fresno County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 8, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 20, 2014—Oct 8, 2016

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
462	Ciervo, wet-Ciervo complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes	220.7	71.7%
475	Posochanet clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes	87.0	28.3%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>307.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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.



## Fresno County, California, Western Part

### 462—Ciervo, wet-Ciervo complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hp04

*Elevation:* 170 to 580 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 6 to 8 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 62 to 64 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 240 to 270 days

*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

#### Map Unit Composition

*Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils:* 50 percent

*Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, and similar soils:* 30 percent

*Minor components:* 20 percent

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

#### Description of Ciervo, Clay, Saline-sodic, Wet

##### Setting

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

##### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 17 inches:* clay

*Bw - 17 to 27 inches:* clay

*Bknyz - 27 to 41 inches:* silty clay

*Bknz - 41 to 60 inches:* clay loam

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Natural drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Runoff class:* High

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Low to moderately low  
(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 48 to 60 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Very rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Gypsum, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0  
mmhos/cm)

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile:* 50.0

*Available water storage in profile:* Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Description of Ciervo, Clay, Saline-sodic

#### Setting

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

#### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 17 inches:* clay

*Bw - 17 to 27 inches:* clay

*Bknyz - 27 to 41 inches:* silty clay

*Bknz - 41 to 60 inches:* clay loam

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Natural drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Runoff class:* High

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Low to moderately low  
(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Very rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Gypsum, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0  
mmhos/cm)

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile:* 40.0

*Available water storage in profile:* Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2s

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Minor Components

##### Ciervo, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

##### Ciervo, clay

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

##### Cerini, clay loam

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Panoche, clay loam**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Fan skirts  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Fan skirts  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**475—Posochanet clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol:* hp0b  
*Elevation:* 160 to 270 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 6 to 8 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 62 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 250 days  
*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

**Map Unit Composition**

*Posochanet, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils:* 88 percent  
*Minor components:* 12 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

**Description of Posochanet, Clay Loam, Saline-sodic, Wet**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Fan skirts  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

**Typical profile**

*Ap1 - 0 to 7 inches:* clay loam  
*Ap2 - 7 to 15 inches:* clay loam  
*Bw - 15 to 24 inches:* stratified loam to silty clay loam  
*Bknz - 24 to 60 inches:* stratified loam to silty clay loam

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Natural drainage class:* Moderately well drained

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Runoff class:* Medium

*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 48 to 60 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 2 percent

*Gypsum, maximum in profile:* 2 percent

*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 20.0 mmhos/cm)

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile:* 50.0

*Available water storage in profile:* Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### **Minor Components**

#### **Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### **Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic, wet**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### **Lethent, clay loam**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Fan remnants

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### **Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

# **Soil Information for All Uses**

---

## **Suitabilities and Limitations for Use**

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations 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 interpretation.

## **Land Classifications**

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

## **California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

The Revised Storie Index is a rating system based on soil properties that govern the potential for soil map unit components to be used for irrigated agriculture in California.

The Revised Storie Index assesses the productivity of a soil from the following four characteristics:

- Factor A: degree of soil profile development
- Factor B: texture of the surface layer
- Factor C: steepness of slope
- Factor X: drainage class, landform, erosion class, flooding and ponding frequency and duration, soil pH, soluble salt content as measured by electrical conductivity, and sodium adsorption ratio

## Custom Soil Resource Report

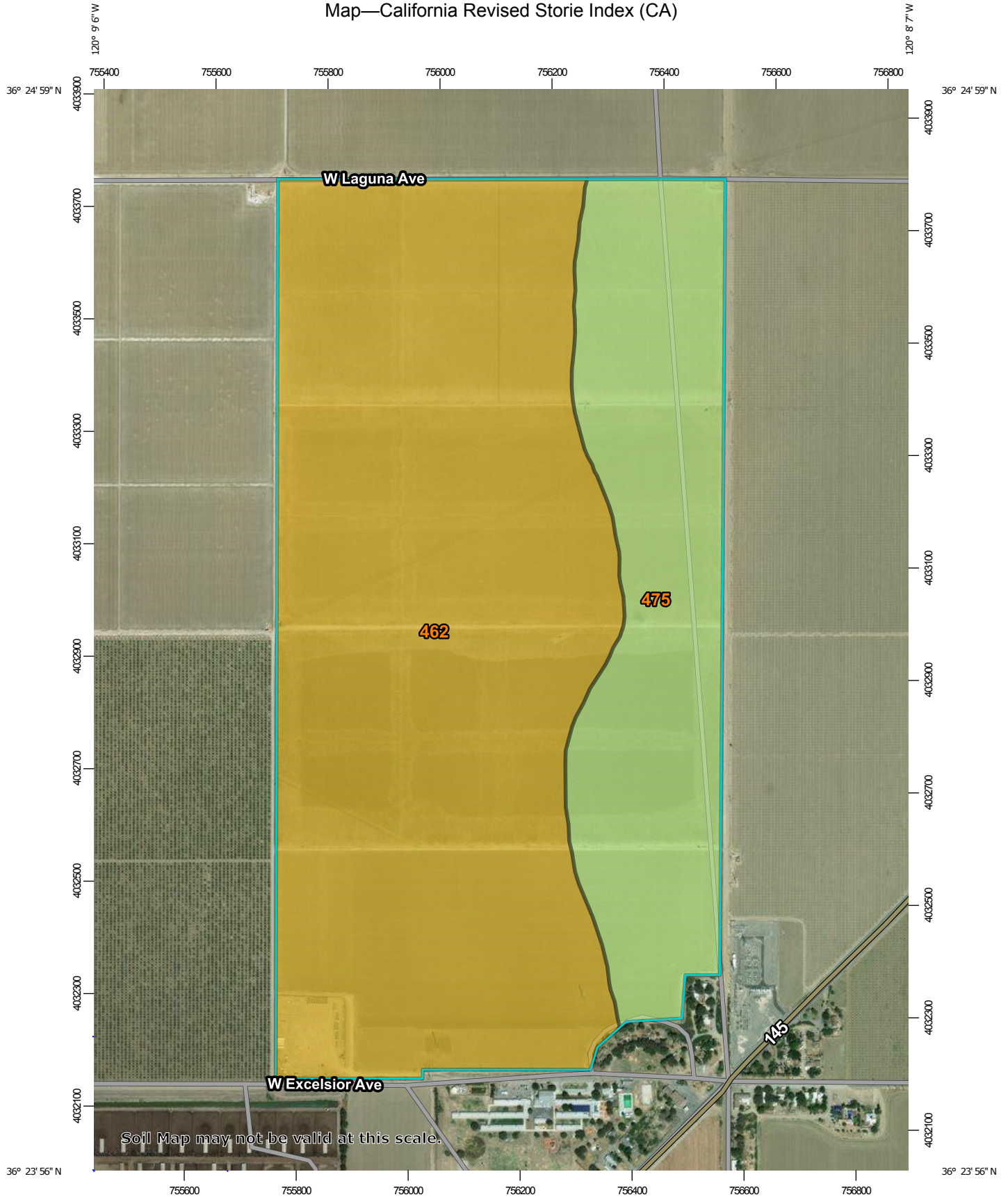
Revised Storie Index numerical ratings have been combined into six classes as follows:

- Grade 1: Excellent (81 to 100)
- Grade 2: Good (61 to 80)
- Grade 3: Fair (41 to 60)
- Grade 4: Poor (21 to 40)
- Grade 5: Very poor (11 to 20)
- Grade 6: Nonagricultural (10 or less)

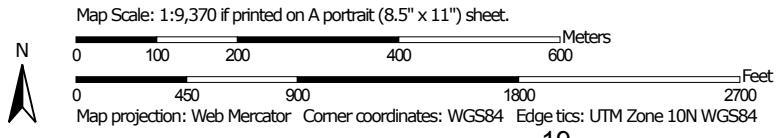
The components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as the one shown for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is given to help the user better understand the extent to which the rating applies to the map unit.

Other components with different ratings may occur in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless the aggregated rating of the map unit, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Custom Soil Resource Report  
Map—California Revised Storie Index (CA)




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.











### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**









 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**





**Soil Rating Polygons**





-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor
-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**


-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor
-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Points**






-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor

-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  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.

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: Fresno County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 8, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 20, 2014—Oct 8, 2016

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—California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
462	Ciervo, wet-Ciervo complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Grade 4 - Poor	Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet (50%)	220.7	71.7%
475	Posochanet clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Grade 2 - Good	Posochanet, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet (88%)	87.0	28.3%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>				<b>307.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rating Options—California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

*Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition*

*Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified*

*Tie-break Rule: Lower*

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

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United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. [http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053624](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624)

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= M E T R O S C A N P R O P E R T Y P R O F I L E =

Fresno (CA)

11-2

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

Owner :Gill David L Trustee Et Al Parcel :060 030 28 S  
 CoOwner :Pura Vida LP Bldg ID# of  
 Site Address :\*no Site Address\*  
 Mail Address :117 N 1st St King City Ca 93930  
 Owner Phone :

SALES AND LOAN INFORMATION

Transferred :12/18/2012 Loan Amount :  
 Document # :182504 Multi-Parcel Lender :  
 Sale Price : Loan Type :  
 Deed Type :Grant Deed Interest Rate :  
 Vesting Type : % Owned :13

ASSESSMENT AND TAX INFORMATION

Total :\$274,086 Exempt Type :  
 Land :\$274,086 Exempt Amount :  
 Structure : Tax Rate Area :172003  
 Other : 17-18 Tax :\$2,866.84  
 % Improved :

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Census :Tract : Block :  
 Map Grid :  
 Land Use :OFIEAE2 Agr,Field Crops  
 Zoning :AE20 Agr,Exclusive Twenty-Acre  
 Sub/Plat :  
 Legal :157.60 AC SUR RT IN NE1/4 SEC 11  
 :T18R16

36.381997°  
 -120.198368°

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

Bedrooms : Building SqFt : Lot Acres :157.60  
 Bathrooms : 1st Floor SqFt : Lot SqFt :6,865,056  
 Fireplace : 2nd Floor SqFt : Lot Dimen :  
 Air Cond : Basement SqFt : Lot Loctn :  
 Heat Mthd : Garage Type : Year Built :  
 Units : Garage SqFt : Bldg Matl :  
 Stories : Addtnl Rm SqFt : Bldg Class :  
 Dining Rm : Foundation : Bldg Shape :  
 Family Rm : Patio : Roof Matl :  
 UtilityRm : Microwave : Water Src :  
 Pool : Vacuum : Sewer :  
 Spa : Trash Compctr : Specl Cond :  
 Dishwsher : Rural Water Dist :Westlands 1-4 Williamson :Yes

EXTRA FEATURES

- 1. 3.
- 2. 4.

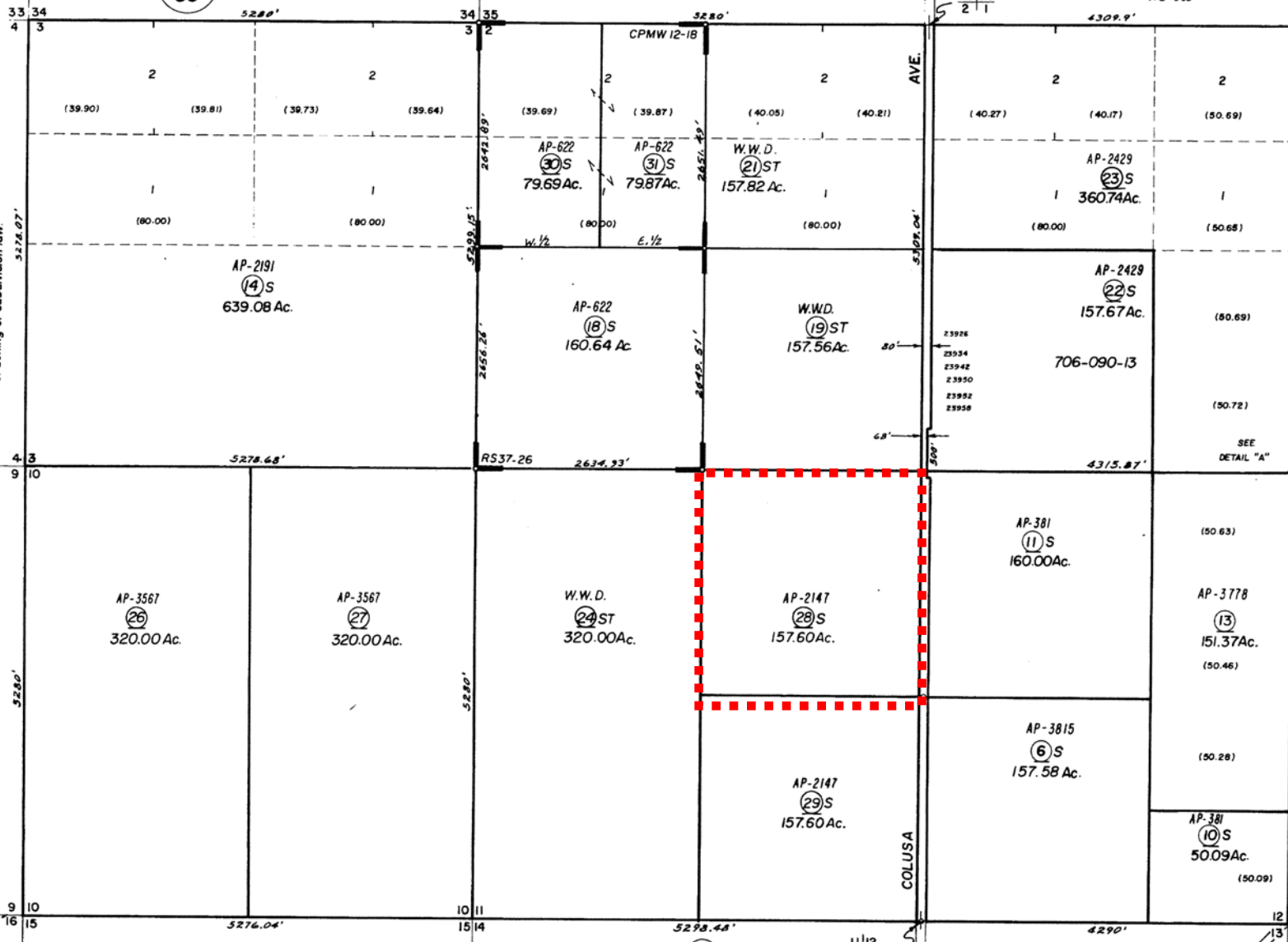
Bk. 50

SEC'S. 1,2,3,10,11&12, T.18S, R.16E., M.D.B.&M.

Tax Area 172-003

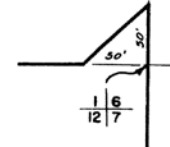
60-03

NOTE - This map is for Assessment purposes only. It is not to be construed as portraying legal ownership or divisions of land for purposes of zoning or subdivision law.



DETAIL "A" SCALE - 1" = 100'

1" = 1200'



02

04

09

11 12 14 13

Agricultural Preserve  
Record of Survey - Bk. 37, Pg. 26  
Certificate of Parcel Map Waiver No. 12-18, Doc. 49907, 4-5-13

NOTE - Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses.  
Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles.

Assessor's Map Bk. 60 - Pg 03

County of Fresno, Calif.

JUL 18 2013

Gill-Pura Vida

**Legend**

- Feature 1
- 📌 O'Niel

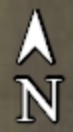
W-Paige-Ave

📌 O'Niel 11-2

S-Coltusa-Ave

Google Earth

© 2018 Google



2000 ft

# Custom Soil Resource Report for Fresno County, California, Western Part

O'Niel 11-2



# Preface

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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](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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# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

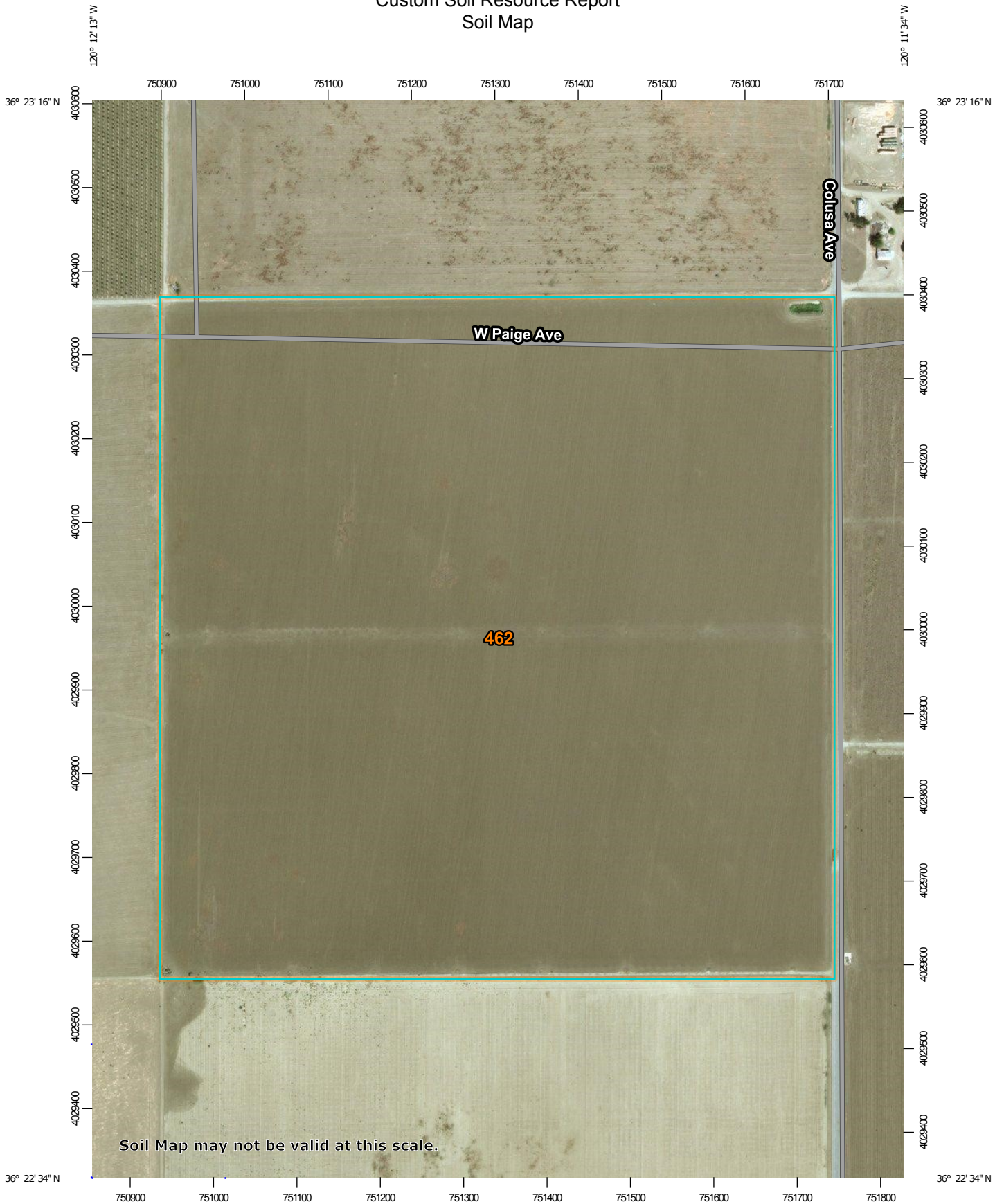
identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# 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: 1:6,270 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.


0 50 100 200 300 Meters

0 300 600 1200 1800 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















**Soils**







 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

**Water Features**

 Streams and Canals

**Transportation**

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

**Background**

 Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 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: Fresno County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 8, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 20, 2014—Oct 8, 2016

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
462	Ciervo, wet-Ciervo complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes	163.4	100.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>163.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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,

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

## Fresno County, California, Western Part

### 462—Ciervo, wet-Ciervo complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hp04

*Elevation:* 170 to 580 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 6 to 8 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 62 to 64 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 240 to 270 days

*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

#### Map Unit Composition

*Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils:* 50 percent

*Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, and similar soils:* 30 percent

*Minor components:* 20 percent

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

#### Description of Ciervo, Clay, Saline-sodic, Wet

##### Setting

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

##### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 17 inches:* clay

*Bw - 17 to 27 inches:* clay

*Bknyz - 27 to 41 inches:* silty clay

*Bknz - 41 to 60 inches:* clay loam

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Natural drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Runoff class:* High

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Low to moderately low  
(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 48 to 60 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Very rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Gypsum, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0  
mmhos/cm)

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile:* 50.0

*Available water storage in profile:* Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Description of Ciervo, Clay, Saline-sodic

#### Setting

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

#### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 17 inches:* clay

*Bw - 17 to 27 inches:* clay

*Bknyz - 27 to 41 inches:* silty clay

*Bknz - 41 to 60 inches:* clay loam

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Natural drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Runoff class:* High

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Low to moderately low  
(0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Very rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Gypsum, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0  
mmhos/cm)

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile:* 40.0

*Available water storage in profile:* Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2s

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Minor Components

##### Ciervo, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

##### Ciervo, clay

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

##### Cerini, clay loam

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Hydric soil rating:* No

Custom Soil Resource Report

**Panoche, clay loam**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Fan skirts*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Fan skirts*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

# **Soil Information for All Uses**

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## **Suitabilities and Limitations for Use**

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations 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 interpretation.

## **Land Classifications**

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

## **California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

The Revised Storie Index is a rating system based on soil properties that govern the potential for soil map unit components to be used for irrigated agriculture in California.

The Revised Storie Index assesses the productivity of a soil from the following four characteristics:

- Factor A: degree of soil profile development
- Factor B: texture of the surface layer
- Factor C: steepness of slope
- Factor X: drainage class, landform, erosion class, flooding and ponding frequency and duration, soil pH, soluble salt content as measured by electrical conductivity, and sodium adsorption ratio

## Custom Soil Resource Report

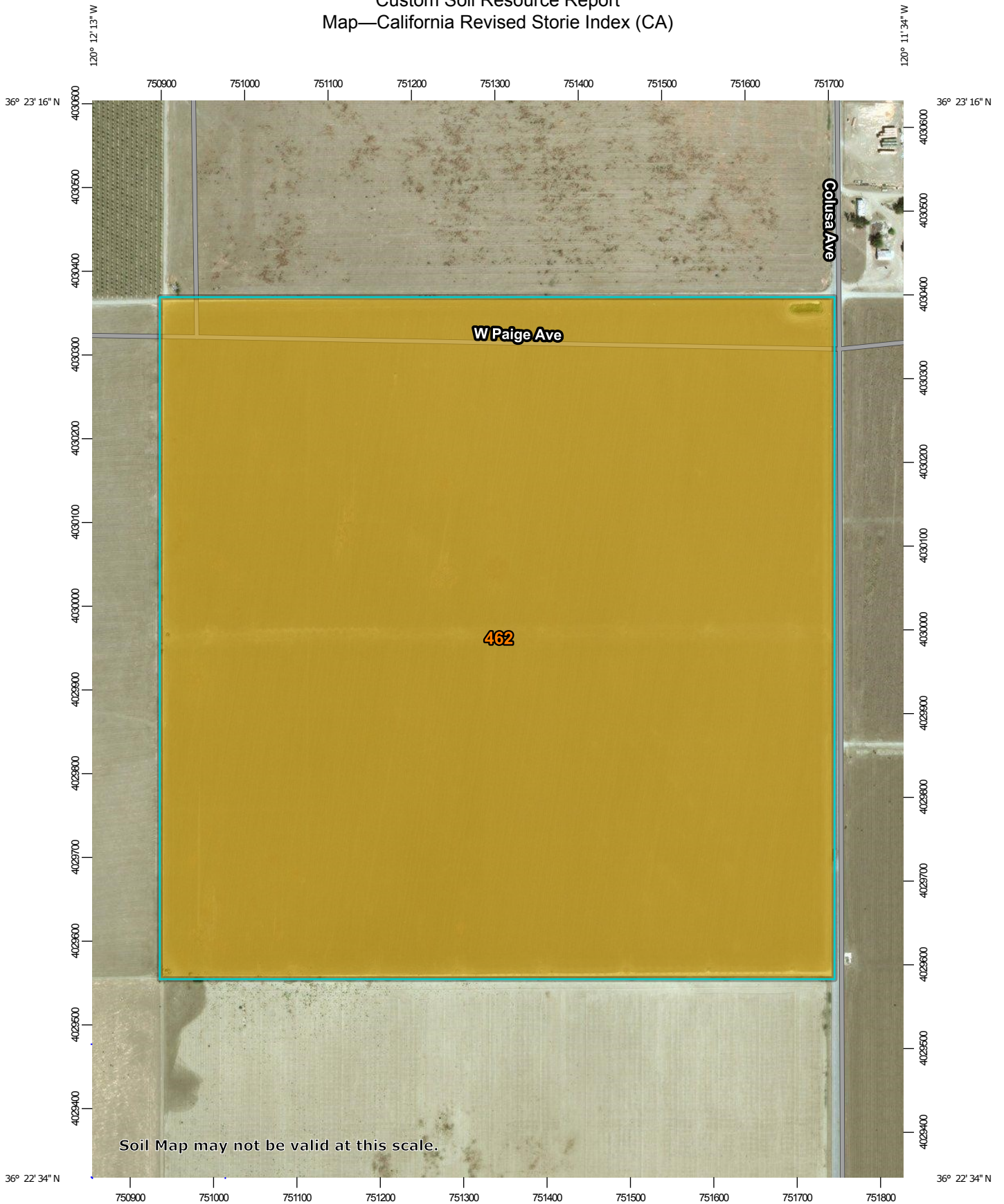
Revised Storie Index numerical ratings have been combined into six classes as follows:

- Grade 1: Excellent (81 to 100)
- Grade 2: Good (61 to 80)
- Grade 3: Fair (41 to 60)
- Grade 4: Poor (21 to 40)
- Grade 5: Very poor (11 to 20)
- Grade 6: Nonagricultural (10 or less)

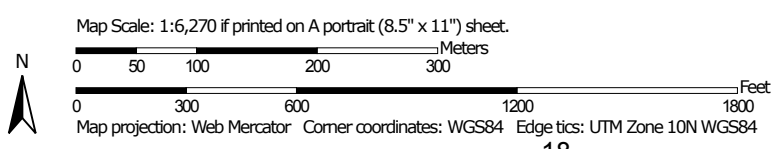
The components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as the one shown for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is given to help the user better understand the extent to which the rating applies to the map unit.

Other components with different ratings may occur in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless the aggregated rating of the map unit, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Custom Soil Resource Report  
Map—California Revised Storie Index (CA)




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.













### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**









 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**





**Soil Rating Polygons**





-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor
-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**


-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor
-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Points**






-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor

-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  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.

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: Fresno County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 8, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 20, 2014—Oct 8, 2016

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—California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
462	Ciervo, wet-Ciervo complex, saline-sodic, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Grade 4 - Poor	Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic, wet (50%)	163.4	100.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>				<b>163.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rating Options—California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Lower

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

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**= M E T R O S C A N P R O P E R T Y P R O F I L E =**

**Fresno (CA)**

**9-2**

**OWNERSHIP INFORMATION**

Owner : Gill David L Trustee Et Al Parcel : 060 042 19 S  
 CoOwner : Pura Vida LP Bldg ID# of  
 Site Address : \*no Site Address\*  
 Mail Address : 117 N 1st St King City Ca 93930  
 Owner Phone :

**SALES AND LOAN INFORMATION**

Transferred : 12/18/2012 Loan Amount :  
 Document # : 182504 Multi-Parcel Lender :  
 Sale Price : Loan Type :  
 Deed Type : Grant Deed Interest Rate :  
 Vesting Type : % Owned : 13

**ASSESSMENT AND TAX INFORMATION**

Total : \$139,130 Exempt Type :  
 Land : \$139,130 Exempt Amount :  
 Structure : Tax Rate Area : 172003  
 Other : 17-18 Tax : \$1,472.42  
 % Improved :

**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

Census : Tract : Block :  
 Map Grid :  
 Land Use : OFIEAE2 Agr, Field Crops  
 Zoning : AE20 Agr, Exclusive Twenty-Acre  
 Sub/Plat :  
 Legal : 80.00 AC SUR RT N1/2 OF NE1/4 SEC 9  
 : T18R17

**36.383721°**  
**-120.125721°**

**PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS**

Bedrooms : Building SqFt : Lot Acres : 80.00  
 Bathrooms : 1st Floor SqFt : Lot SqFt : 3,484,800  
 Fireplace : 2nd Floor SqFt : Lot Dimen :  
 Air Cond : Basement SqFt : Lot Loctn :  
 Heat Mthd : Garage Type : Year Built :  
 Units : Garage SqFt : Bldg Matl :  
 Stories : Addtnl Rm SqFt : Bldg Class :  
 Dining Rm : Foundation : Bldg Shape :  
 Family Rm : Patio : Roof Matl :  
 UtilityRm : Microwave : Water Src :  
 Pool : Vacuum : Sewer :  
 Spa : Trash Compctr : Specl Cond :  
 Dishwsher : Rural Water Dist : Westlands 1-4 Williamson : Yes

**EXTRA FEATURES**

- 1. 3.
- 2. 4.

SEC'S 4,5,6,7,8 & 9, T.18S., R.17E., M.D.B. & M.

Tax Rate Area 172-003

060-04

-NOTE- This map is for Assessment purposes only. It is not to be construed as portraying legal ownership or divisions of land for purposes of zoning or subdivision. law.

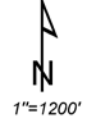
NOTE - Used exclusively for school purposes Sec. 1 Art. XIII Westside School Dist.

M. H. P.

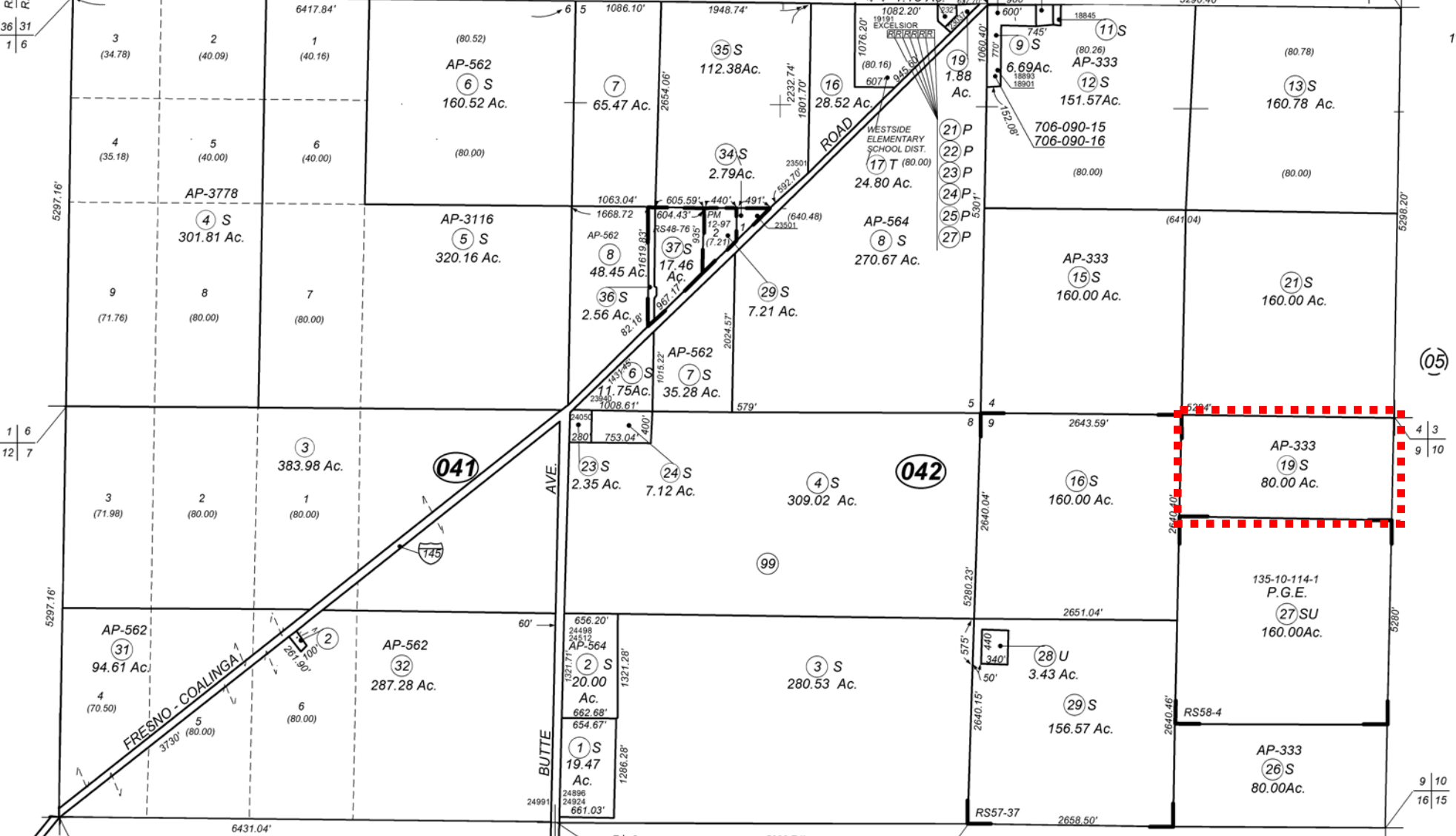
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T.17S. 36 31 1 6



(03)

041

042

(05)

1 6 12 7

4 3 9 10

12 7 13 18

7 8 18 17

8 9 17 16

9 10 16 15

7/24/2017 Agricultural Preserve Parcel Map No. 2060 - Bk.12, Pg.97 Record of Survey - Bk.48. Pa.76

Record of Survey - Bk.57, Pg.37 Record of Survey - Bk.58. Pa.4-5

Note - Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles

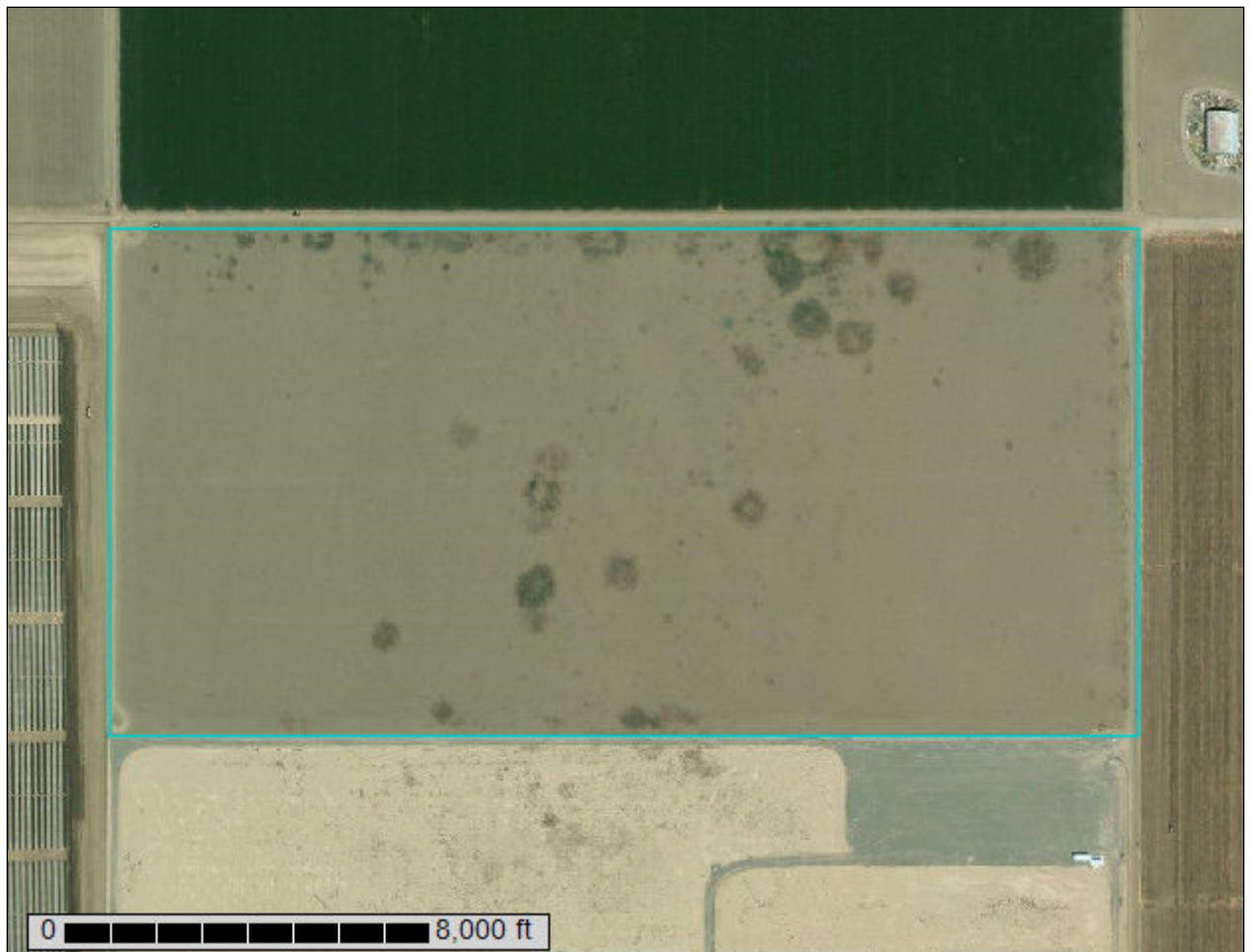
Assessor's Map Bk.060 - Pg.04 County of Fresno, Calif.

- Feature 1
- 📌 O'Niel

O'Niel 9-2

# Custom Soil Resource Report for Fresno County, California, Western Part

O'Niel 9-2





# Preface

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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](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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# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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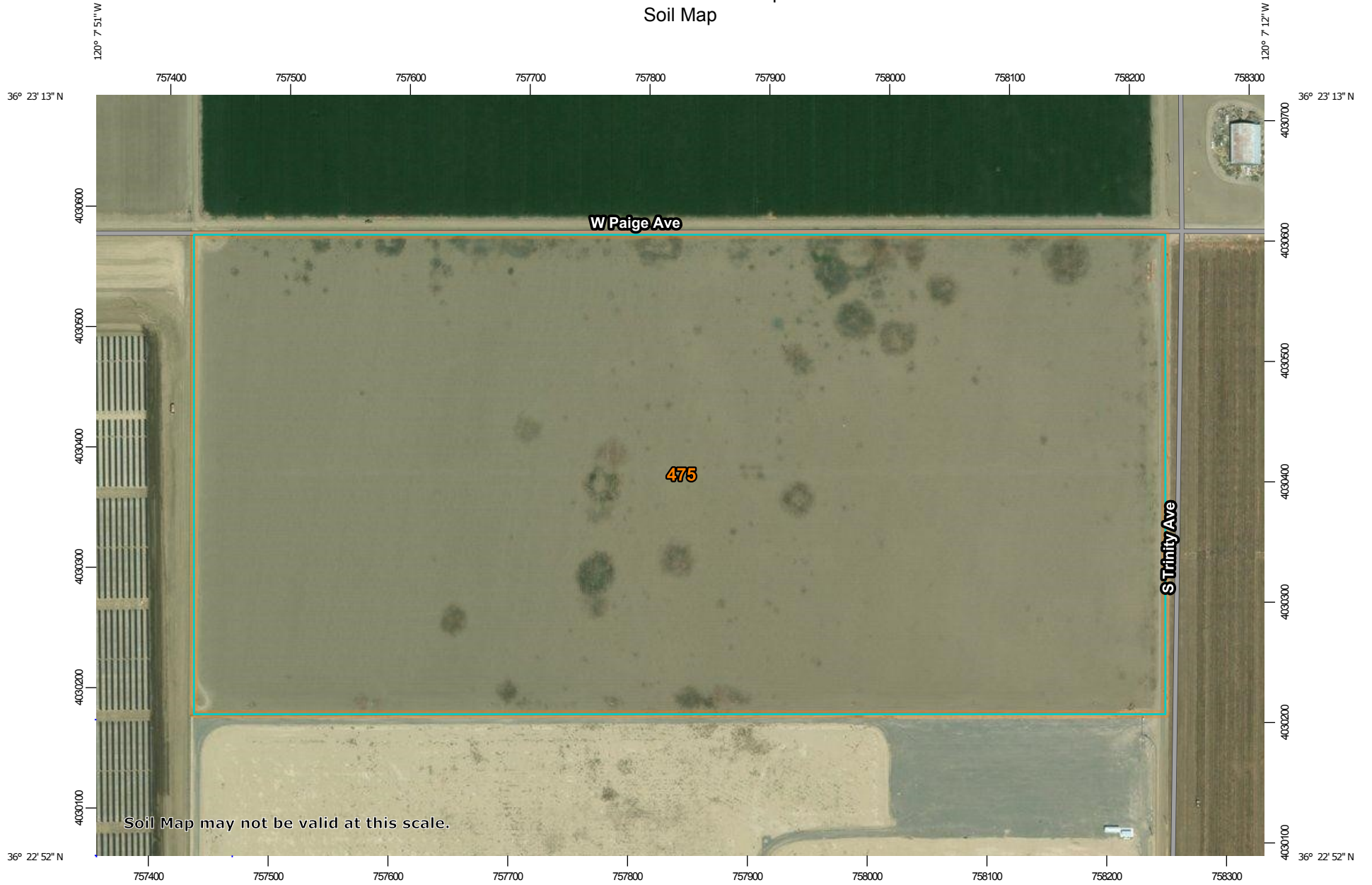
identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

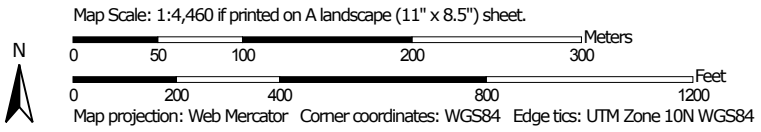
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The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce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

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




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 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 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: Fresno County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 8, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 20, 2014—Oct 8, 2016

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
475	Posochanet clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes	80.1	100.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>80.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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,

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

## Fresno County, California, Western Part

### 475—Posochanet clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hp0b

*Elevation:* 160 to 270 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 6 to 8 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 62 to 63 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 230 to 250 days

*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

#### Map Unit Composition

*Posochanet, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, and similar soils:* 88 percent

*Minor components:* 12 percent

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

#### Description of Posochanet, Clay Loam, Saline-sodic, Wet

##### Setting

*Landform:* Fan skirts

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock

##### Typical profile

*Ap1 - 0 to 7 inches:* clay loam

*Ap2 - 7 to 15 inches:* clay loam

*Bw - 15 to 24 inches:* stratified loam to silty clay loam

*Bknz - 24 to 60 inches:* stratified loam to silty clay loam

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Natural drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Runoff class:* Medium

*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 48 to 60 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 2 percent

*Gypsum, maximum in profile:* 2 percent

*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 20.0 mmhos/cm)

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile:* 50.0

*Available water storage in profile:* Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C

*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Minor Components**

**Calflax, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Landform: Fan skirts*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Tranquillity, clay, saline-sodic, wet**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Fan skirts*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Lethent, clay loam**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Fan remnants*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Ciervo, clay, saline-sodic**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

*Landform: Fan skirts*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

# **Soil Information for All Uses**

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## **Suitabilities and Limitations for Use**

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations 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 interpretation.

## **Land Classifications**

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

## **California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

The Revised Storie Index is a rating system based on soil properties that govern the potential for soil map unit components to be used for irrigated agriculture in California.

The Revised Storie Index assesses the productivity of a soil from the following four characteristics:

- Factor A: degree of soil profile development
- Factor B: texture of the surface layer
- Factor C: steepness of slope
- Factor X: drainage class, landform, erosion class, flooding and ponding frequency and duration, soil pH, soluble salt content as measured by electrical conductivity, and sodium adsorption ratio

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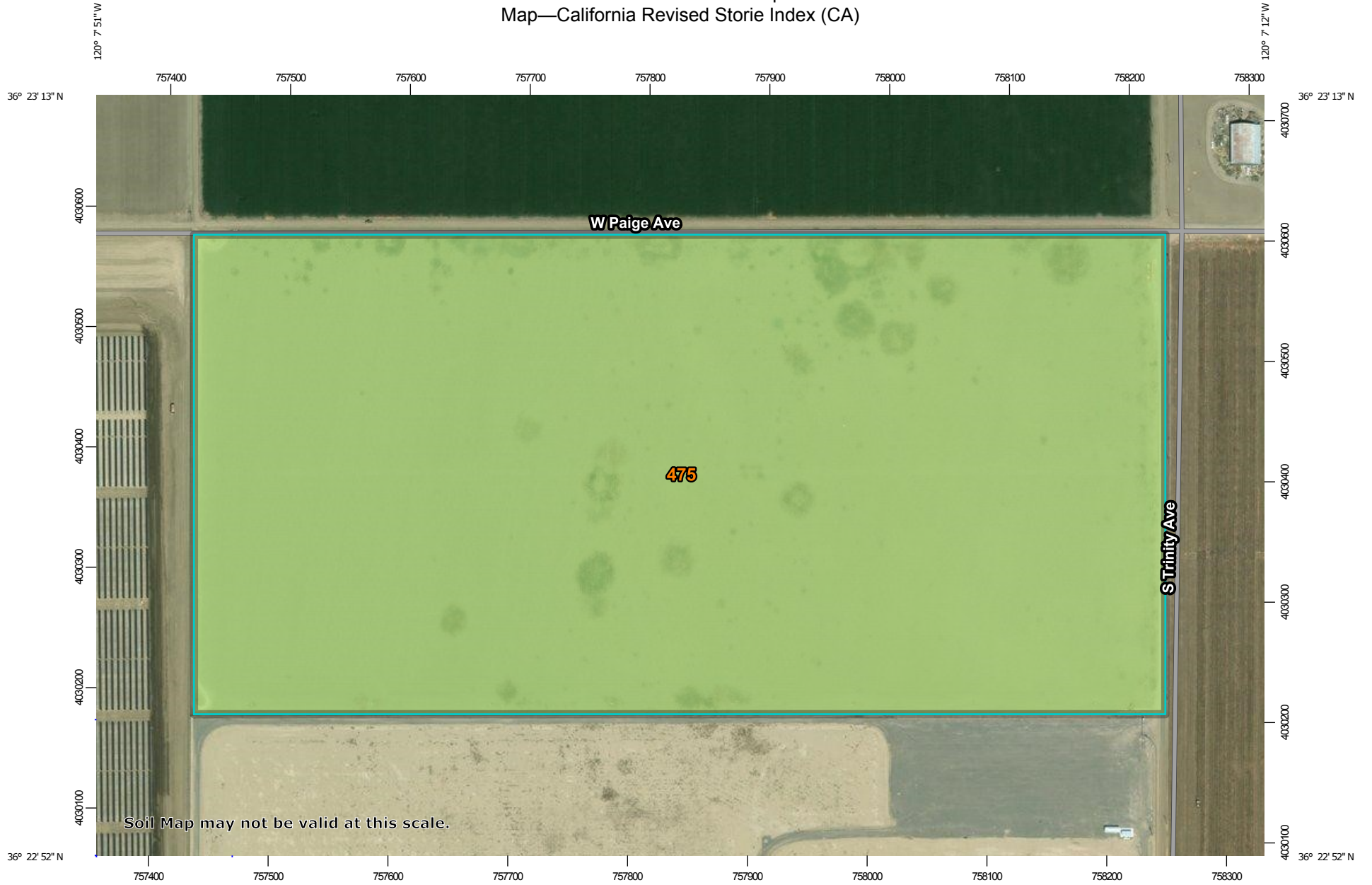
Revised Storie Index numerical ratings have been combined into six classes as follows:

- Grade 1: Excellent (81 to 100)
- Grade 2: Good (61 to 80)
- Grade 3: Fair (41 to 60)
- Grade 4: Poor (21 to 40)
- Grade 5: Very poor (11 to 20)
- Grade 6: Nonagricultural (10 or less)

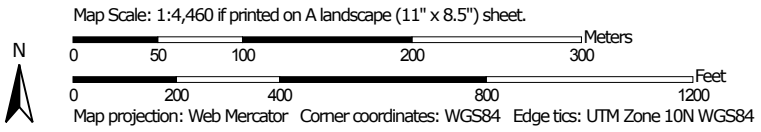
The components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as the one shown for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is given to help the user better understand the extent to which the rating applies to the map unit.

Other components with different ratings may occur in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless the aggregated rating of the map unit, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

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Map—California Revised Storie Index (CA)




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.













### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**









 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**





**Soil Rating Polygons**





-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor
-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**


-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor
-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Points**






-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor

-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  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.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

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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)

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Soil Survey Area: Fresno County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 8, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 20, 2014—Oct 8, 2016

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—California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
475	Posochanet clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Grade 2 - Good	Posochanet, clay loam, saline-sodic, wet (88%)	80.1	100.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>				<b>80.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rating Options—California Revised Storie Index (CA)**

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Lower

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