



United States
Department of
Agriculture

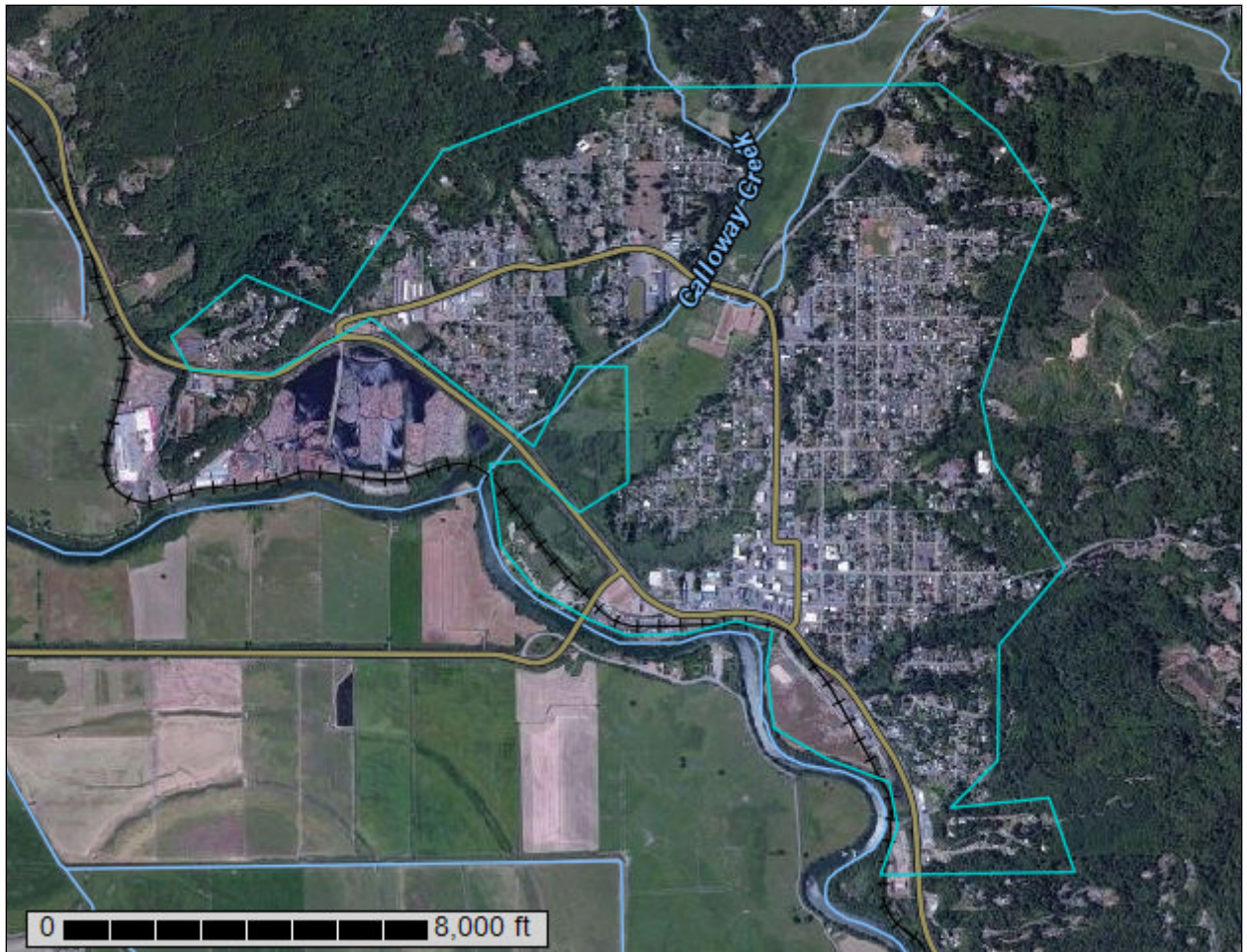
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Coos County, Oregon

City of Coquille



Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

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

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

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

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

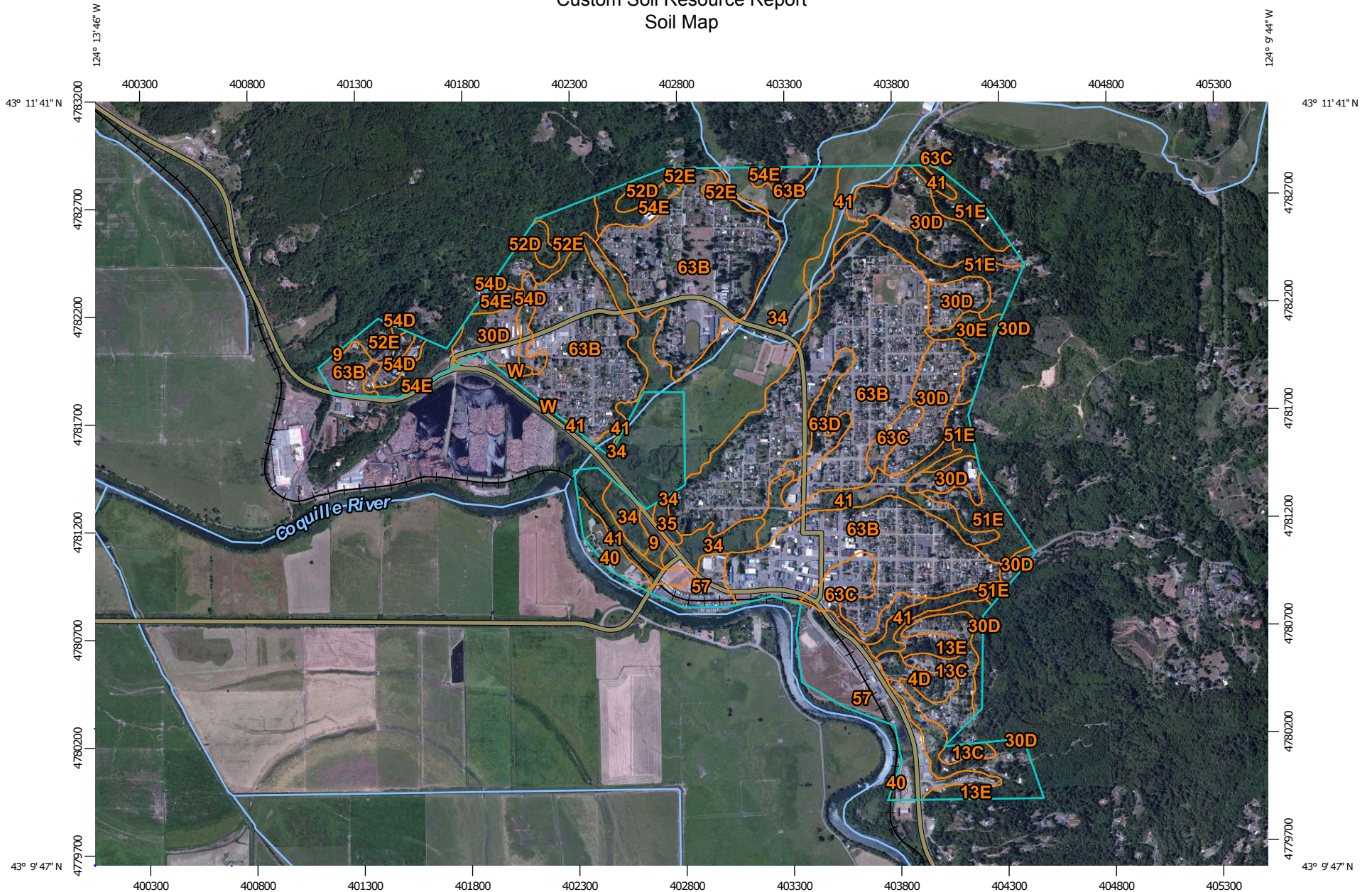
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree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

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

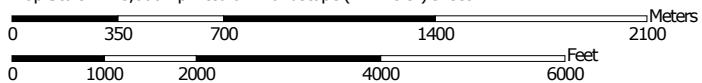
Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Map Scale: 1:25,000 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



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 1:20,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 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: Coos County, Oregon
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 18, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 6, 2010—Jul 13, 2010

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

Coos County, Oregon (OR011)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4D	Blachly silty clay loam, 0 to 30 percent slopes	10.0	0.8%
9	Chetco silty clay loam	4.9	0.4%
13C	Dement silt loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes	30.5	2.6%
13E	Dement silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	43.8	3.7%
30D	Honeygrove silty clay loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	108.1	9.0%
30E	Honeygrove silty clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	13.1	1.1%
34	Langlois silty clay loam	145.3	12.2%
35	Langlois peaty silty clay loam	3.5	0.3%
40	Nehalem silt loam	11.3	0.9%
41	Nestucca silt loam	79.6	6.7%
51E	Rinearson silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	63.6	5.3%
52D	Salander silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	10.6	0.9%
52E	Salander silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	34.5	2.9%
54D	Templeton silt loam, 7 to 30 percent slopes	13.5	1.1%
54E	Templeton silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	30.2	2.5%
57	Udorthents, level	68.9	5.8%
63B	Wintley silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	480.4	40.2%
63C	Wintley silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	26.7	2.2%
63D	Wintley silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	14.2	1.2%
W	Water	2.0	0.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,194.7	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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

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

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

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

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

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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.

Coos County, Oregon

4D—Blachly silty clay loam, 0 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21ph
Elevation: 250 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 100 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Blachly

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Colluvium derived from sedimentary rock and basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 7 to 52 inches: silty clay
H3 - 52 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

9—Chetco silty clay loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21rh

Elevation: 0 to 40 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 80 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Chetco and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Chetco

Setting

Landform: Deltas, flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silty clay loam

H2 - 10 to 24 inches: silty clay

H3 - 24 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Coquille

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Langlois

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

13C—Dement silt loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21mc

Elevation: 20 to 600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 80 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Dement and similar soils: 75 percent

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

Description of Dement

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum and colluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam

H2 - 7 to 45 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 45 to 55 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Well Drained < 15% Slopes (G001XY004OR)
Hydric soil rating: No

13E—Dement silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21mf
Elevation: 20 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 55 to 80 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dement and similar soils: 75 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dement

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum and colluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 45 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 45 to 55 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained

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Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Well Drained > 15% Slopes (G001XY003OR)

Hydric soil rating: No

30D—Honeygrove silty clay loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21nd

Elevation: 200 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 85 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Honeygrove and similar soils: 75 percent

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

Description of Honeygrove

Setting

Landform: Hills, rotational slides on hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Residuum and colluvium derived from sedimentary rock and basalt

Typical profile

O_i - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H₁ - 2 to 15 inches: silty clay loam

H₂ - 15 to 64 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Well Drained > 15% Slopes (G001XY003OR)

Hydric soil rating: No

30E—Honeygrove silty clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21nf

Elevation: 200 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 85 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Honeygrove and similar soils: 75 percent

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

Description of Honeygrove

Setting

Landform: Hills, rotational slides on hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Residuum and colluvium derived from sedimentary rock and basalt

Typical profile

O_i - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H₁ - 2 to 15 inches: silty clay loam

H₂ - 15 to 64 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (K_{sat}): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: Well Drained > 15% Slopes (G001XY003OR)
Hydric soil rating: No

34—Langlois silty clay loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21nm
Elevation: 0 to 40 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 80 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Langlois and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 13 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Langlois

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 10 to 28 inches: silty clay
H3 - 28 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
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 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chetco

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Deltas, flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Coquille

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

35—Langlois peaty silty clay loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21nn

Elevation: 0 to 40 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 80 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Langlois and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 14 percent

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

Description of Langlois

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: peaty silty clay loam

H2 - 10 to 28 inches: silty clay

H3 - 28 to 60 inches: clay

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
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 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chetco

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Deltas, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Coquille

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

40—Nehalem silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21p0
Elevation: 0 to 40 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 80 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Nehalem and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Nehalem

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam

H2 - 12 to 29 inches: silt loam

H3 - 29 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Well Drained <15% Slopes (G004AY014OR)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Coquille

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Langlois

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

41—Nestucca silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21p1

Elevation: 0 to 40 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 80 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Nestucca and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Nestucca

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: silt loam

H2 - 14 to 40 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 40 to 60 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Somewhat Poorly Drained (G004AY017OR)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Chetco

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Deltas, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Coquille

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Langlois

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Very Poorly Drained (G004AY019OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

51E—Rinearson silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21pp
Elevation: 300 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 85 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rinearson and similar soils: 75 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rinearson

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum and colluvium weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 18 inches: silt loam

H2 - 18 to 33 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 33 to 42 inches: silty clay loam

H4 - 42 to 52 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

52D—Salander silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21pt

Elevation: 50 to 800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 80 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Salander and similar soils: 80 percent

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

Description of Salander

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 26 inches: silt loam

H2 - 26 to 65 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 22.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

52E—Salander silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21pv
Elevation: 50 to 800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 80 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Salander

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Colluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 26 inches: silt loam
H2 - 26 to 65 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 22.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

54D—Templeton silt loam, 7 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21q0
Elevation: 50 to 800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Templeton and similar soils: 75 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Templeton

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Colluvium and residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 16 inches: silt loam
H2 - 16 to 42 inches: silt loam
H3 - 42 to 52 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 7 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Well Drained >15% Slopes (G004AY013OR)

Hydric soil rating: No

54E—Templeton silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21q1

Elevation: 50 to 800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 80 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Templeton and similar soils: 75 percent

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

Description of Templeton

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Colluvium and residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 16 inches: silt loam

H2 - 16 to 42 inches: silt loam

H3 - 42 to 52 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Other vegetative classification: Well Drained >15% Slopes (G004AY013OR)

Hydric soil rating: No

57—Udorthents, level

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 100 percent

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

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, marshes, tidal flats

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium, dredging spoil, dune sand, and wood chips

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

63B—Wintley silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21qh

Elevation: 50 to 420 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 80 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Wintley and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Wintley

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

Custom Soil Resource Report

H1 - 1 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 48 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 48 to 61 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3c
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Well Drained < 15% Slopes (G001XY004OR)
Hydric soil rating: No

63C—Wintley silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21qj
Elevation: 50 to 420 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 80 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wintley

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
H1 - 1 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 48 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 48 to 61 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3c
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Well Drained < 15% Slopes (G001XY004OR)
Hydric soil rating: No

63D—Wintley silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21qk
Elevation: 50 to 420 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 80 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Wintley and similar soils: 75 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wintley

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
H1 - 1 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 48 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 48 to 61 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Other vegetative classification: Well Drained > 15% Slopes (G001XY003OR)

Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

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

Soil Physical Properties

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

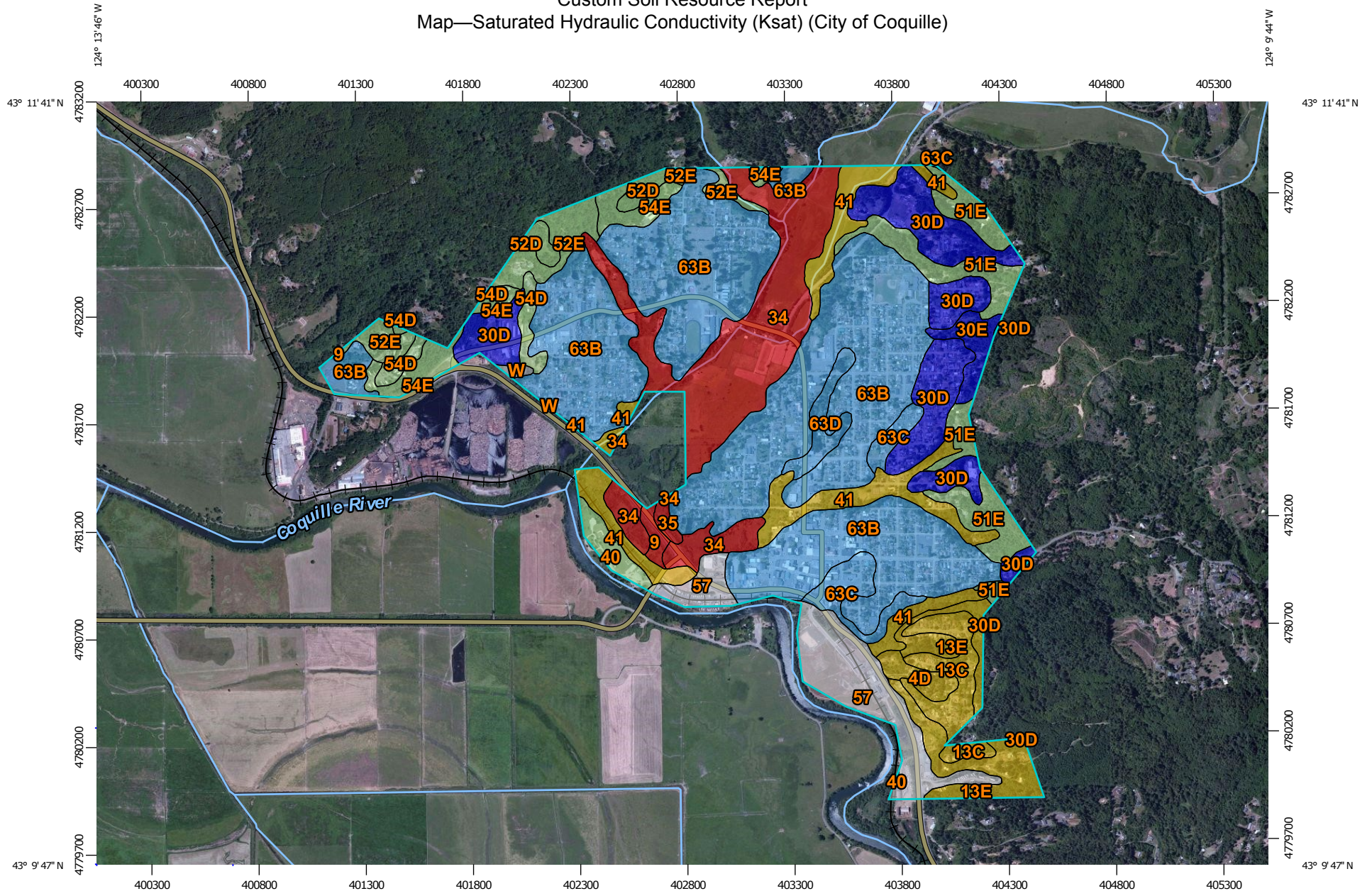
Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat) (City of Coquille)

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates are expressed in terms of micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

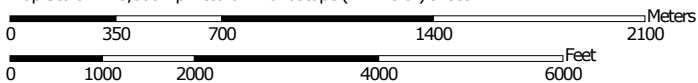
For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

The numeric Ksat values have been grouped according to standard Ksat class limits.

Custom Soil Resource Report
 Map—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat) (City of Coquille)




Map Scale: 1:25,000 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.









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 Rating Polygons

-  <= 1.8863
-  > 1.8863 and <= 4.0921
-  > 4.0921 and <= 9.0000
-  > 9.0000 and <= 11.8258
-  > 11.8258 and <= 14.4198
-  Not rated or not available


Soil Rating Lines

-  <= 1.8863
-  > 1.8863 and <= 4.0921
-  > 4.0921 and <= 9.0000
-  > 9.0000 and <= 11.8258
-  > 11.8258 and <= 14.4198
-  Not rated or not available






Soil Rating Points

-  <= 1.8863
-  > 1.8863 and <= 4.0921
-  > 4.0921 and <= 9.0000
-  > 9.0000 and <= 11.8258
-  > 11.8258 and <= 14.4198
-  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 1:20,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 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: Coos County, Oregon
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 18, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 6, 2010—Jul 13, 2010

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat) (City of Coquille)

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat)— Summary by Map Unit — Coos County, Oregon (OR011)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (micrometers per second)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4D	Blachly silty clay loam, 0 to 30 percent slopes	3.7105	10.0	0.8%
9	Chetco silty clay loam	1.8155	4.9	0.4%
13C	Dement silt loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes	3.9474	30.5	2.6%
13E	Dement silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	3.9474	43.8	3.7%
30D	Honeygrove silty clay loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	14.4198	108.1	9.0%
30E	Honeygrove silty clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	14.4198	13.1	1.1%
34	Langlois silty clay loam	1.8863	145.3	12.2%
35	Langlois peaty silty clay loam	1.8863	3.5	0.3%
40	Nehalem silt loam	9.0000	11.3	0.9%
41	Nestucca silt loam	4.0921	79.6	6.7%
51E	Rinearson silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	9.0000	63.6	5.3%
52D	Salander silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	9.0000	10.6	0.9%
52E	Salander silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	9.0000	34.5	2.9%
54D	Templeton silt loam, 7 to 30 percent slopes	9.0000	13.5	1.1%
54E	Templeton silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	9.0000	30.2	2.5%
57	Udorhents, level		68.9	5.8%
63B	Wintley silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	11.8258	480.4	40.2%
63C	Wintley silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	11.8258	26.7	2.2%
63D	Wintley silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	11.8258	14.2	1.2%
W	Water		2.0	0.2%
Totals for Area of Interest			1,194.7	100.0%

Rating Options—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat) (City of Coquille)

Units of Measure: micrometers per second

Custom Soil Resource Report

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Fastest

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): All Layers (Weighted Average)

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Hydrologic Soil Group (City of Coquille HSG)

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

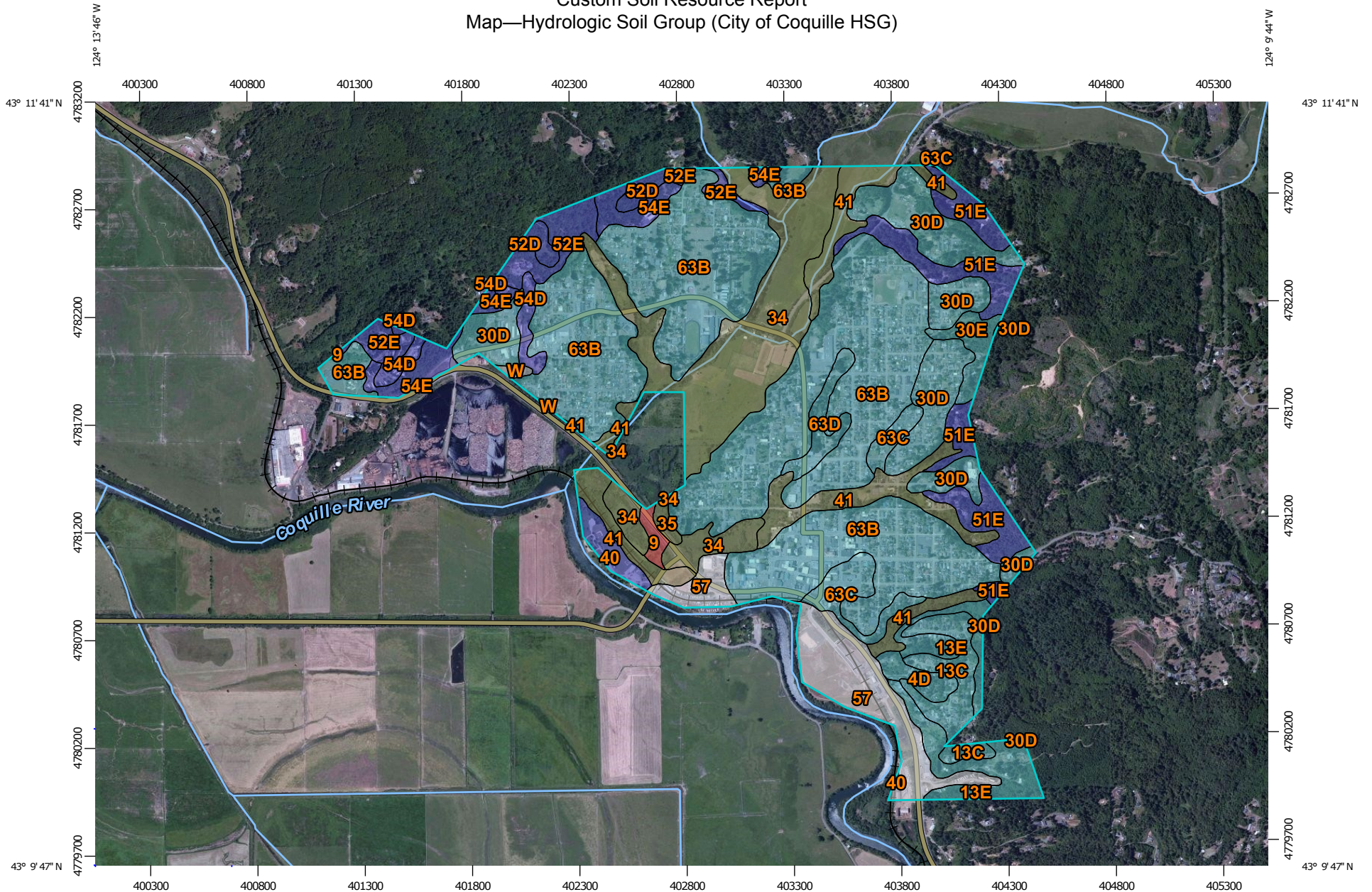
Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

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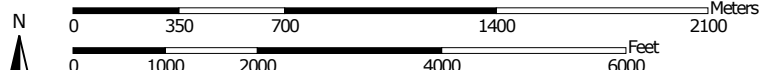
If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

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Map—Hydrologic Soil Group (City of Coquille HSG)




Map Scale: 1:25,000 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



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 Rating Polygons





-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D
-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D
-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D

-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  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 1:20,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 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: Coos County, Oregon
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 18, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 6, 2010—Jul 13, 2010

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.

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Table—Hydrologic Soil Group (City of Coquille HSG)

Hydrologic Soil Group— Summary by Map Unit — Coos County, Oregon (OR011)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4D	Blachly silty clay loam, 0 to 30 percent slopes	C	10.0	0.8%
9	Chetco silty clay loam	D	4.9	0.4%
13C	Dement silt loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes	C	30.5	2.6%
13E	Dement silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	C	43.8	3.7%
30D	Honeygrove silty clay loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	C	108.1	9.0%
30E	Honeygrove silty clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	C	13.1	1.1%
34	Langlois silty clay loam	C/D	145.3	12.2%
35	Langlois peaty silty clay loam	C/D	3.5	0.3%
40	Nehalem silt loam	B	11.3	0.9%
41	Nestucca silt loam	C/D	79.6	6.7%
51E	Rinearson silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	B	63.6	5.3%
52D	Salander silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	B	10.6	0.9%
52E	Salander silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	B	34.5	2.9%
54D	Templeton silt loam, 7 to 30 percent slopes	B	13.5	1.1%
54E	Templeton silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	B	30.2	2.5%
57	Udorthents, level		68.9	5.8%
63B	Wintley silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	C	480.4	40.2%
63C	Wintley silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	C	26.7	2.2%
63D	Wintley silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	C	14.2	1.2%
W	Water		2.0	0.2%
Totals for Area of Interest			1,194.7	100.0%

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group (City of Coquille HSG)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

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Tie-break Rule: Higher

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