Jasper Ranch

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DRE #00969209

Jasper Ranch

Location:	7165 County Road 24,Orland, CA, 95963
Acres:	378.34 Assessor's parcel acres 297.6 crop acres
Assessor's Parcel Numbers:	023-200-030; 023-200-034; 023-200-035; 023-200-036
Zoning:	AE-40
Soils:	See Soils Map for Details
Water:	Water is provided by three wells on the property and three Orland-Artois outlets. The total acreage in the water district is 237.1. Basically, everything except Field 17 and 18, however the entire irrigation system is interconnected so water can be moved anywhere. The new well just completed is 16-inch in diameter and has just been drilled to a depth of 640'. It has a 200 H.P. electric turbine with a variable speed drive. One of the wells has an 80 H.P. gear head and one has a 60 H.P. gear head both powered by a diesel engine. Distribution is by micro-jet sprinklers.
Crops:	135.7 acres of prunes in four fields. Field 11 the tree spacing is 18'x 16'; Field 15 the spacing is 18'x 18'; Field 17 the spacing is 18'x 18' and Field 18 is 16'x 18'. There are 162.6 acres planted to almonds in five fields. Field 12 is 1/2 Nonpareil; 1/4 Butte; 1/4 Carmel.The spacing is 16' x 22' and the rootstock is Krymsk. Field 16 is 1/2 Nonpareil; 1/4 Butte; 1/4 Aldrich. The spacing is 16' x 22' and the rootstock is Bright's. Field 19 is 1/2 Nonpareil; 1/4 Butte; 1/4 Aldrich. The spacing is 16' x 22' and the rootstock is Hansen. Field 21 is 1/2 Nonpareil; 1/4 Butte; 1/4 Carmel. The spacing is 16' x 22' and the rootstock is Hansen. Field 22 is 1/2 Nonpareil; 1/4 Butte; 1/4 Carmel. The spacing is 16' x 22' and the rootstock is Lovell.
Improvements:	There is a three-bedroom two bath home containing approximately 2,100 square feet; a 45'x 100' shop; a 48'x 75' building; a 40'x 45 building and a 50'x 60' barn. In addition, there are a couple of covered storage areas.
Comments:	The orchards and improvements are in fair to good condition. The Seller will be re-taining a life estate on the residence and the area around the residence. The prunes are delivered to Sunsweet.
Sales Price:	$6,950,000

The information contained herein including, but not limited to, all acreage has been obtained from sources we deem reliable. We do not, however, guarantee its accuracy

Field Data

Total Acres

Parcel	Total Acres
023-200-034-0	101.68
023-200-035-0	117.35
023-200-030-0	79.70
023-200-036-0	79.61
Total	378.34

Crop Acres

Field	Crop	Acres	Year Planted	APN
11	Prunes	37	2017	023-200-035-0
12	Almonds	22.8	2003	023-200-034-0
15	Prunes	26	2002	023-200-035-0
16	Almonds	37	2020	023-200-035-0
17	Prunes	38.1	2006	023-200-030-0
18	Prunes	34.6	2014	023-200-030-0
19	Almonds	32.60	2017	023-200-034-0
21	Almonds	34	2014	023-200-036-0
22	Almonds	36.2	2011	023-200-036-0
Total		297.6		

Prune 2018 Yield Per Field (Count: 52)

Field	Acres	Dry Ton	Green Ton	YPA Green	YPA Dry	Dry Away
15 (Ink)	26	58.42	185.15	7.12	2.25	3.17
17 (Ashride)	38.1	97.58	340.03	8.92	2.56	3.48
18 (Bowl)	34.6	23.40	75.07	2.17	.68	3.21
16 (Jason)	37	51.34	172.40	4.6	1.39	3.36

Prune 2019 Yield Per Field (Count: 58)

Field	Acres	Dry Ton	Green Ton	YPA Green	YPA Dry	Dry Away
15 (Ink)	26	50.27	163.70	6.29	1.93	3.26
17 (Ashride)	38.1	164.13	553.80	14.53	4.31	3.37
18 (Bowl)	34.6	74.78	242.69	7.01	2.16	3.25
16 (Jason)	37	70.14	235.49	6.36	1.89	3.36

Prune 2020 Yield Per Field (Count: 56)

Field	Acres	Dry Ton	Green Ton	YPA Green	YPA Dry	Dry Away
15 (Ink)	26	51.58	144.98	5.58	1.98	2.81
17 (Ashride)	38.1	158.39	456.19	11.97	4.16	2.88
18 (Bowl)	34.6	33.07	95.35	2.76	.96	2.88

Prune 2021 Yield Per Field (Count: 65)

Field	Acres	Dry Ton	Green Ton	YPA Green	YPA Dry	Dry Away
15 (Ink)	26	42.51	134.01	5.15	1.64	3.15
17 (Ashride)	38.1	139.99	435.35	11.43	3.67	3.11
18 (Bowl)	34.6	131.15	437.36	12.64	3.79	3.34
11 (Jason)	37	35.02	107.91	2.92	.95	3.08
	135.7	348.67				

Almonds Yield Per Acre and Variety

Field 12: 22.8 Acres

Style	Kernel Weight	GKW	KW/Acre	GKW/Acre
Butte Kernels	10552	10432	462.807	457.54
Carmel Kernels	7725	7537	338.82	330.57
Nonpareil Kernels	16103	15967	706.27	700.31
Nonpareil Inshell	12900	12797	565.79	561.27

Field 19: 32.6 Acres

Style	Kernel Weight	GKW	KW/Acre	GKW/Acre
Aldrich Kernels	8386	8377	257.24	256.96
Butte Kernels	8256	8244	253.25	252.88
Nonpareil Kernels	19782	19697	606.81	604.20
Nonpareil Inshell	17307	17247	530.89	529.05

Field 21: 34 Acres

Style	Kernel Weight	GKW	KW/Acre	GKW/Acre
Butte Kernels	4862	4821	143	141.79
Carmel Kernels	5192	5101	152.71	150.03
Nonpareil Kernels	13961	13800	410.62	405.88
Nonpareil Inshell	25702	25677	755.94	755.01

Field 22: 36.2 Acres

Style	Kernel Weight	GKW	KW/Acre	GKW/Acre
Butte Kernels	14860	14720	410.497238	406.6298343
Carmel Kernels	15653	15470	432.403315	427.3480663
Nonpareil Kernels	6885	6837	190.19337	188.8674033
Nonpareil Inshell	37601	37453	1038.70166	1034.61326

Almonds YPA

Field 12:34380/22.8 = 1507.89
Field 21:39663/34 = 1166.56
Field 22:74999/36.2 = 2071.79
Field 19: 36424/32.6 = 1117.30

Style Summary:

Variety	Kernel Weight	Good Kernel Weight
NONPAREIL	64,122	63,794
Field Name: INSHELL Total	**64,122**	**63,794**
ALDRICH	3,335	3,322
BUTTE	37,847	37,653
CARMEL	40,003	39,766
NONPAREIL	76,147	75,964
Field Name: KERNELS (MEATS) Total	**157,332**	**156,705**
JASPER RANCH PARTNERSHIP Total:	**221,454**	**220,499**

Yield Per Acre 2020

Field	Acres	GKW	GKW/Acre
12	22.8	49726	2180.96
21	32	71010	2219
22	37.5	79662	2124
19	32.6	20101	616.59
Total		220499	

Yield Per Acre 2019

Field	Acres	GKW	GKW/Acre
12	22.8	27703	1215
21	32	35042	1095
22	37.5	70353	1876
Total	92.3	133098	1442

Almond Production 2020

By Field 2020

Field Summary:

Variety	Kernel Weight	Good Kernel Weight
ALDRICH	3,335	3,322
BUTTE	7,716	7,689
NONPAREIL	9,092	9,090
Field Name: 19 Total	**20,143**	**20,101**
BUTTE	9,219	9,178
CARMEL	16,002	15,863
NONPAREIL	46,035	45,969
Field Name: 21 Total	**71,256**	**71,010**
BUTTE	12,158	12,146
CARMEL	12,710	12,710
NONPAREIL	54,955	54,806
Field Name: 22 Total	**79,823**	**79,662**
BUTTE	8,754	8,640
CARMEL	11,291	11,193
NONPAREIL	30,187	29,893
Field Name: HOME/12 Total	**50,232**	**49,726**
JASPER RANCH PARTNERSHIP Total:	**221,454**	**220,499**

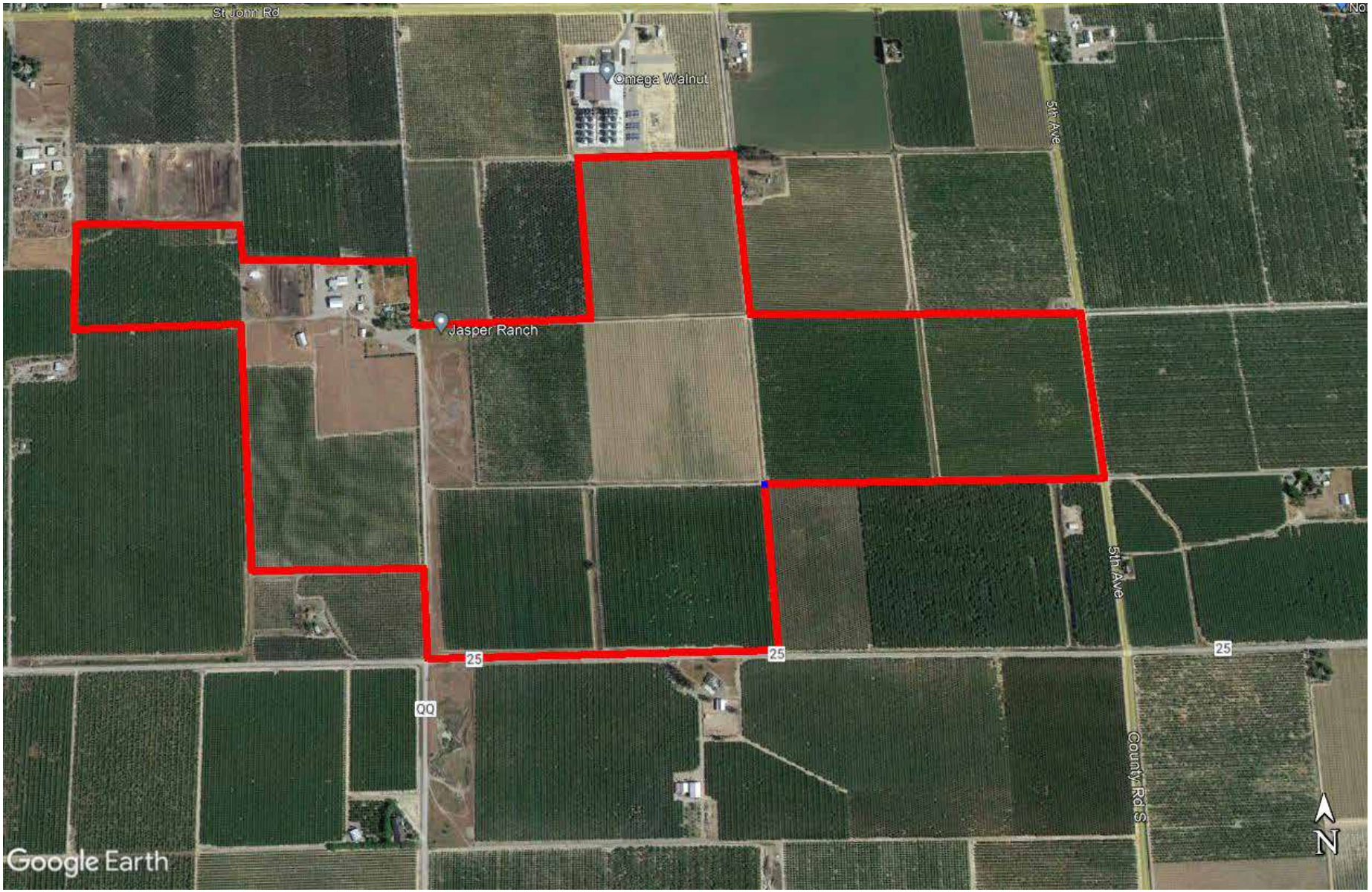
Almond Yields 2018-2020

Field Summary:
2018

Variety	Kernel Weight	Good Kernel Weight
BUTTE	7,388	7,374
CARMEL	6,828	6,812
NONPAREIL	29,868	29,854
Field Name: 21 Total	44,084	44,040
BUTTE	10,633	10,616
CARMEL	8,939	8,901
NONPAREIL	37,384	37,282
Field Name: 22 Total	56,956	56,799
BUTTE	10,726	10,669
CARMEL	10,703	10,607
NONPAREIL	19,115	18,987
Field Name: HOME/12 Total	40,544	40,263
JASPER RANCH PARTNERSHIP Total:	141,584	141,102

By Field 2019

Variety	Kernel Weight	Good Kernel Weight
BUTTE	9,172	9,133
CARMEL	5,754	5,715
NONPAREIL	20,194	20,194
Field Name: 21 Total	**35,120**	**35,042**
BUTTE	13,332	13,248
CARMEL	12,660	12,625
NONPAREIL	44,610	44,480
Field Name: 22 Total	**70,602**	**70,353**
BUTTE	9,897	9,684
CARMEL	6,091	6,080
NONPAREIL	12,066	11,939
Field Name: HOME/12 Total	**28,054**	**27,703**
JASPER RANCH PARTNERSHIP Total:	**133,776**	**133,098**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5th Ave
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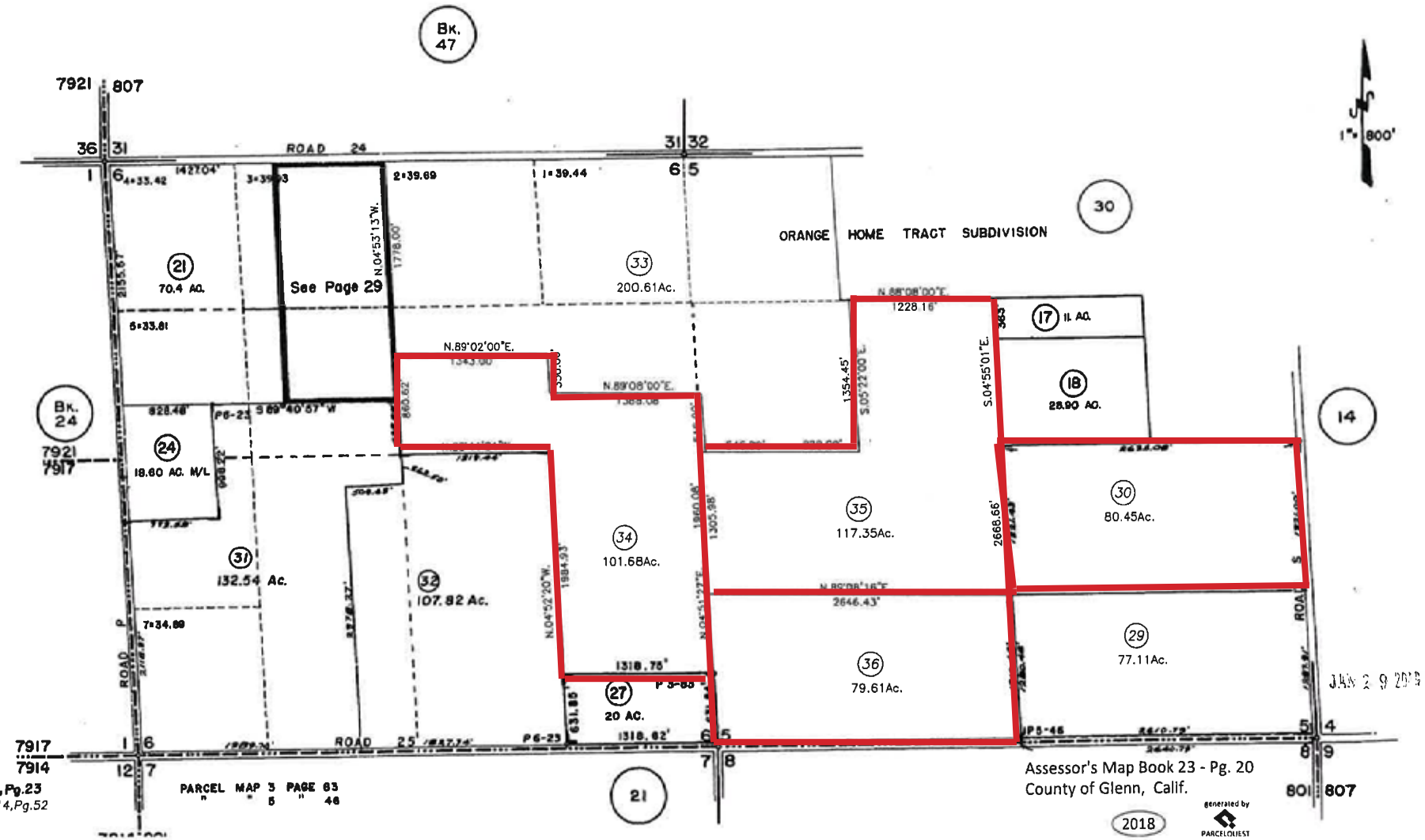
23 - 20

NOTE: ALL INFORMATION SHOWN ON ASSESSOR PARCEL MAPS ARE FOR ASSESSOR'S OFFICE USE AND DO NOT NECESSARILY CONSTITUTE LEGAL LOTS. NO LIABILITY IS ASSUMED FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA SHOWN.



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United States Department of Agriculture

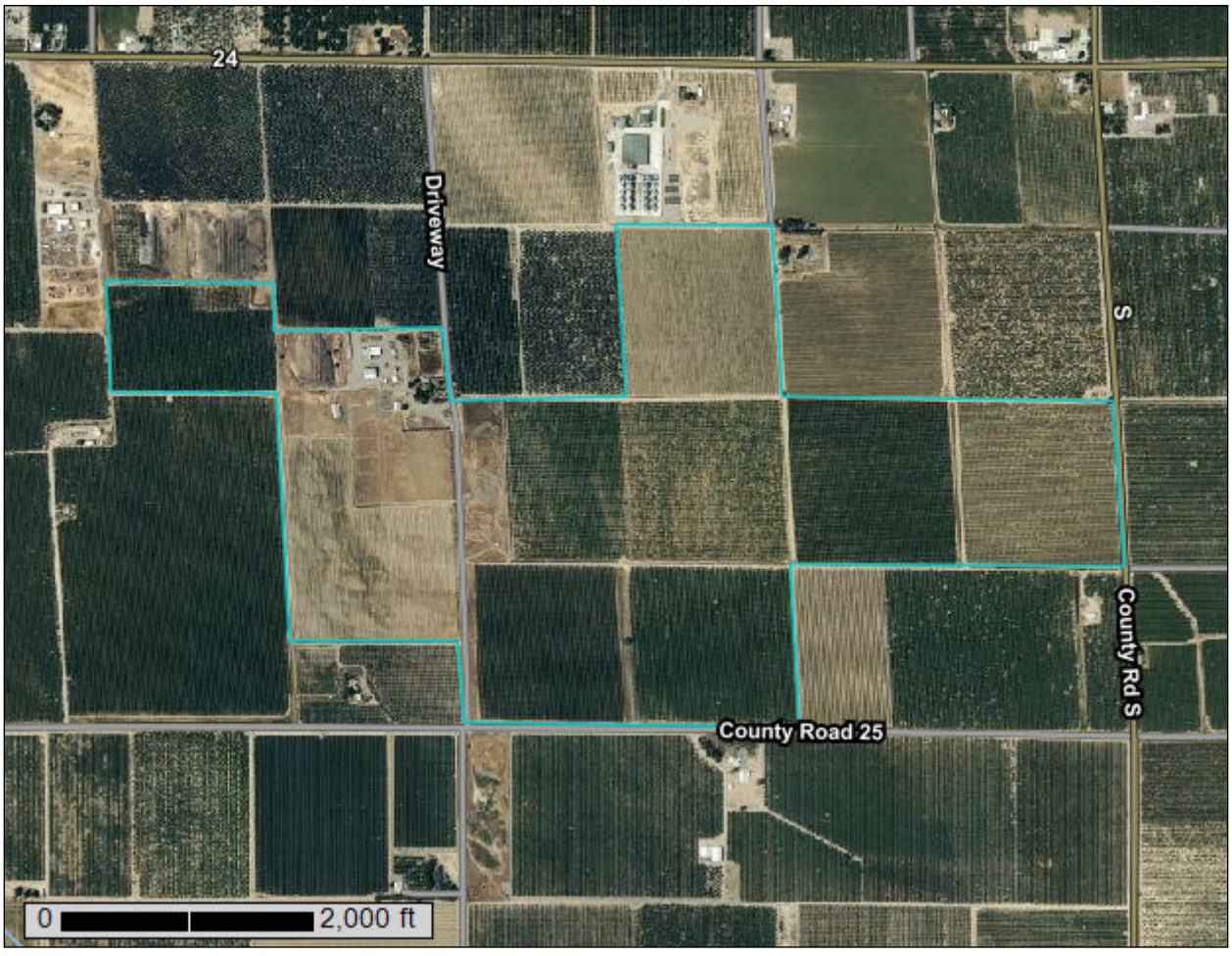
NRCS

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 Glenn County, California

Jasper Ranch



Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

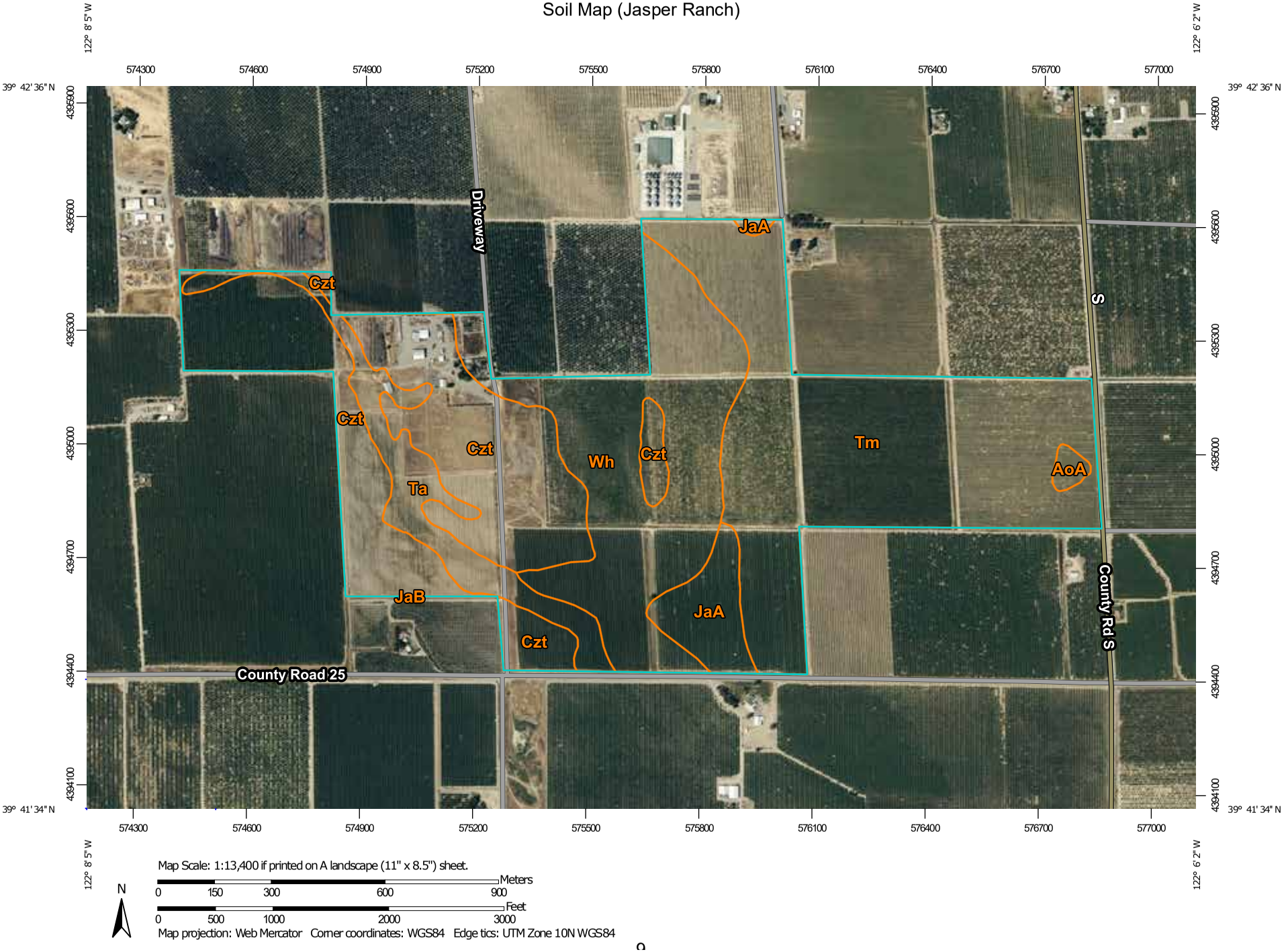
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree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

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

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map (Jasper Ranch)



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:
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: Glenn County, California
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 6, 2021

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 8, 2019—May 10, 2019

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 (Jasper Ranch)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AoA	Arbuckle gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17	2.1	0.6%
Czt	Cortina very gravelly sandy loam, moderately deep	111.3	29.6%
JaA	Jacinto fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15.3	4.1%
JaB	Jacinto fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
Ta	Tehama loam, moderately deep over gravel, 0 to 2 percent slopes	28.3	7.5%
Tm	Tehama silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, MLRA 17	132.0	35.1%
Wh	Wyo gravelly loam, moderately deep over gravel	86.7	23.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**375.7**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions (Jasper Ranch)

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

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit

descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Glenn County, California

AoA—Arbuckle gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t7r8
Elevation: 30 to 1,420 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 32 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Arbuckle and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arbuckle

Setting

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

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly loam
A2 - 2 to 14 inches: gravelly loam
Bt1 - 14 to 25 inches: gravelly loam
Bt2 - 25 to 59 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Bt3 - 59 to 72 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.28 to 1.28 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.3 to 0.5 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Maywood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Cortina

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Hillgate

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Czt—Cortina very gravelly sandy loam, moderately deep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hd7k
Elevation: 30 to 2,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cortina and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cortina

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Gravelly alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 32 inches: stratified very gravelly loamy sand to very gravelly loam
H3 - 32 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand to very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 31 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed

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

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Gravel pits

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

JaA—Jacinto fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hd8l
Elevation: 100 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Jacinto and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jacinto

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Wind modified alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 38 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tehama

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wyo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Cortina

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

JaB—Jacinto fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hd8m
Elevation: 100 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 265 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Jacinto and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jacinto

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Wind modified alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 38 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 38 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high 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 supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tehama

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wyo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Cortina

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ta—Tehama loam, moderately deep over gravel, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hdhd
Elevation: 80 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Tehama and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tehama

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 30 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 30 to 60 inches: Error

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cortina

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

Arbuckle

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tm—Tehama silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, MLRA 17

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2srj8
Elevation: 100 to 1,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 17 to 21 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Tehama and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tehama

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
BAt - 9 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 12 to 19 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 19 to 27 inches: silty clay loam
BCtk1 - 27 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
BCtk2 - 38 to 50 inches: silty clay loam
BCtk3 - 50 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hillgate

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Plaza

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Arbuckle

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wh—Wyo gravelly loam, moderately deep over gravel

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hdj9
Elevation: 300 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 22 to 23 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Wyo and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wyo

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from metavolcanics

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 11 to 30 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 30 to 60 inches: sand and gravel

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
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
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Orland

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

Cortina

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

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