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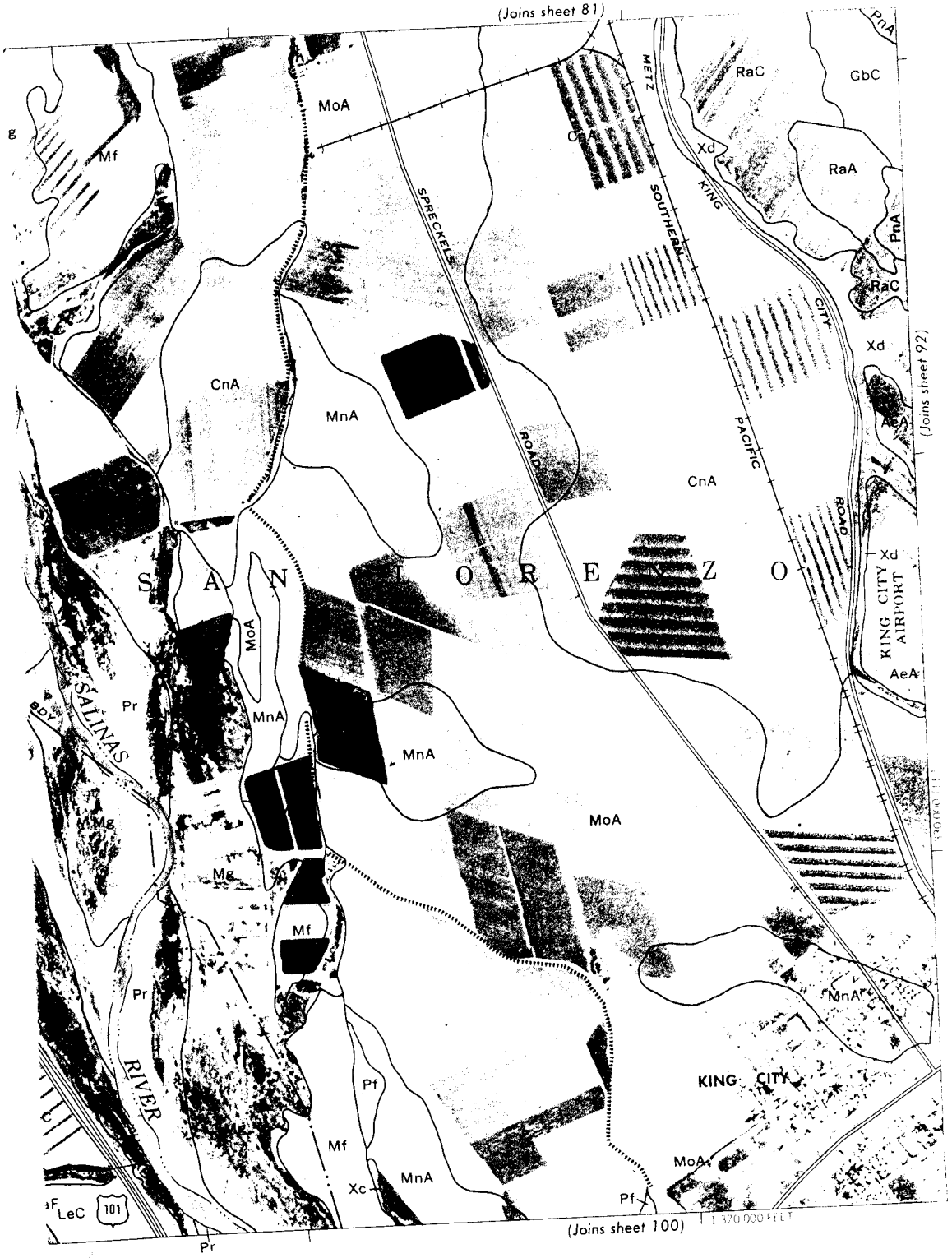
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SPRECKELS
SOUTHERN
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KING CITY
KING CITY AIRPORT
SAN LORENZO
MoA
Mf
CnA
MnA
RaC
GbC
RaA
PnA
Xd
AeA
Pr
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LeC
101

C2—21 to 24 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) when moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine and common medium tubular pores; slightly effervescent with disseminated lime; moderately alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

C3—24 to 45 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) light silty clay loam, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) when moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, sticky and plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine and fine and few medium tubular pores; slightly effervescent with disseminated lime; moderately alkaline; clear smooth boundary.

C4—45 to 68 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) heavy silt loam, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) when moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; slightly effervescent with disseminated lime; moderately alkaline.

The A horizon is grayish brown or dark grayish brown, and texture is very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam. Reaction is mildly alkaline or moderately alkaline. The A horizon is slightly to strongly effervescent and has disseminated lime.

The C horizon is grayish brown, light brownish gray, or light gray and is stratified with fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and silty clay loam. This horizon is slightly to strongly effervescent and has lime in fine filaments. The concentration of secondary lime is at a depth of 12 to 30 inches.

MnA—Mocho silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This soil is on flood plains. It has a profile similar to the one described as representative of the series, but the surface layer is silt loam.

Included with this soil in mapping were areas of Docas and Sorrento soils in the San Lucas-San Ardo areas and in Peachtree Valley. Included along the Salinas River were areas of Salinas, Pico, Metz, and Pacheco soils and Mocho silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Small areas of Mocho loam and fine sandy loam were also included.

Permeability is moderate, and the available water capacity is 10 to 12 inches. Runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is slight.

This soil is used intensively for vegetable and field crops. Capability units I(14), IIIc–1(15); range site not assigned.

MoA—Mocho silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This is a nearly level soil on flood plains. It has the profile described as representative of the series.

Included with this soil in mapping were areas of Cropley soils making up about 10 percent of the acreage. Also included were small areas of Metz, Pico, and Salinas soils and Mocho silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, along the Salinas River. Docas and Sorrento soils were included near the town of San Ardo and in Peachtree Valley.

Permeability is moderately slow, and the available water capacity is 11 to 13 inches. Runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is minimal.

This soil is used intensively for vegetable and field crops in the Salinas Valley. In Peachtree Valley it is used for dryland grain and some range. Capability units I(14), IIIc–1(15); range site not assigned.

MoC—Mocho silty clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping to moderately sloping soil on alluvial fans. It has a profile similar to the one described as representative of the series, but the thickness of the surface layer commonly ranges from 12 to 20 inches.

Included with this soil in mapping were areas of Docas, Sorrento, Rincon, Salinas, and Cropley soils.

Permeability is moderately slow, and the available water capacity is 11 to 13 inches. Runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is slight.

This soil is used for irrigated row crops and pasture. In Peachtree Valley, it is used for pasture and dryland grain. Capability unit IIe–1(14); range site not assigned.

Montara Series

The Montara series consists of well drained soils on uplands. These soils formed in material underlain by serpentine. Slopes are 15 to 75 percent. The vegetation is mainly annual grasses, forbs, and some brush. The elevation is 500 to 3,000 feet. The mean annual precipitation is 10 to 25 inches, the mean annual air temperature ranges from 57° to 62° F, and the frost-free season is 300 days on the coast and 150 to 175 days elsewhere. Summers are hot and dry, and winters are cool and moist.

In a representative profile the soil is dark grayish brown and dark brown, mildly alkaline clay loam. It is underlain by greenish gray serpentine at a depth of 10 inches.

Permeability is moderately slow, and the available water capacity is 2 to 4 inches. Roots penetrate to a depth of 10 to 20 inches.

Montara soils are used for range, watershed, and wildlife habitat.

Representative profile of Montara clay loam, in an area of Montara-Rock outcrop complex, about 1 mile NE from the intersection of State Highways 41 and 46, then 4 miles NNW of road from State Highway 41 and ½ mile north of county line to Stone Corral Canyon, west up hill about 1,000 feet in SW½NW¼ sec. 31 (projected), T. 24 S., R. 16 E.

A11—0 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam, very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) when moist; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and common fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; mildly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

A12—4 to 10 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) when moist; weak medium angular and subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky and plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; mildly alkaline; clear irregular boundary.

R—10 to 15 inches, greenish gray (5BG 5/1) serpentine; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) coatings on fractures.

The A1 horizon is very dark grayish brown, dark grayish brown, or dark brown, and texture is light clay loam, clay loam, or heavy loam. Reaction ranges from neutral to moderately alkaline, and the soil is calcareous in places. About 5 to 15 percent of the surface is covered by cobblestones or stones. Depth to bedrock commonly is 10 to 15 inches, but ranges to 20 inches.

Mp—Montara-Rock outcrop complex. This mapping unit is on hills and mountains. The Montara soil has slopes of 15 to 75 percent, but slopes are mostly about 45 percent. The Rock outcrop commonly is serpentine or metamorphic rocks covering an area of a few hun-

Representative profile of Cropley silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, about 5.5 miles SE of downtown Salinas on U.S. Highway 101. From the left turn on Hartnell Road off U.S. Highway 101, going south, the site is 1,000 feet NW from the intersection to the SW corner of field, then 190 feet NE and 100 feet NW.

A11—0 to 4 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1, dry and moist) silty clay; strong medium and coarse granular structure; hard, firm, sticky and very plastic; many very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; moderately alkaline; clear smooth boundary.

A12—4 to 25 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1, dry and moist) heavy silty clay; strong very coarse angular blocky structure; extremely hard, very firm, sticky and very plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; moderately alkaline; slickensides beginning at a depth of about 6 inches and increasing in number with depth to 69 inches; large prisms 12 to 18 inches wide and 20 to 24 inches long extend through this horizon to a depth of about 4 feet; gradual wavy boundary.

A13—25 to 36 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1, dry and moist) heavy silty clay; strong very coarse angular blocky structure; extremely hard, very firm, sticky and very plastic; common very fine exped roots; common very fine tubular pores; slightly calcareous, fine segregated lime is in soft masses; moderately alkaline; common slickensides; vertical cracks extend through this horizon; clear wavy boundary.

ACca—36 to 46 inches; mixed dark gray (10YR 4/1) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) when moist; strong coarse angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, sticky and plastic; common very fine exped roots; common very fine tubular pores; very strongly calcareous, large segregated lime is in seams and in soft masses; moderately alkaline; many slickensides; vertical cracks extend through this horizon; gradual wavy boundary.

C1ca—46 to 55 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) when moist; dark gray and very dark gray (10YR 4/1 and 3/1) coatings of soil from overlying horizons along vertical cracks; strong coarse angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, sticky and plastic; common very fine exped roots; many very fine tubular pores; very strongly calcareous, with segregated lime in large seams and in large soft masses; common slickensides; many prominent black stains and concretions (1 to 2 mm); gradual wavy boundary.

C2—55 to 69 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silty clay, yellowish brown and dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 and 4/4) when moist; strong coarse and medium angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, sticky and plastic; common very fine exped roots; many very fine tubular pores; strongly calcareous, with disseminated lime in medium seams and in medium soft masses; moderately alkaline; few pressure faces; many prominent black stains and concretions (1 to 2 mm); clear wavy boundary.

C3—69 to 76 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay loam, mixed yellowish brown and light yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 and 6/4) when moist; moderate coarse and medium angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, sticky and plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; slightly calcareous, disseminated lime in small soft masses; moderately alkaline; few indistinct pressure faces.

The A1 horizon is dark gray or very dark gray, and texture is silty clay, heavy silty clay loam, heavy clay loam, or clay. Reaction ranges from neutral to moderately alkaline. Intersecting slickensides typically begin at a depth of 6 inches and continue to a depth of about 60 inches. Slickensides may be difficult to observe where irrigation and continued cropping have occurred. If not irrigated, the soils crack to a depth of about 48 inches. In some places 5 to 20 percent gravel is below a depth of 20 inches.

The AC or ACca horizon is mixed very dark gray, dark gray, and grayish brown to light olive brown. Texture is silty clay, clay, heavy clay loam, or heavy silty clay loam. Reaction ranges from mildly alkaline to moderately alkaline and may be calcareous.

The Cca or C horizon ranges from grayish brown to very pale brown and light olive brown. Cracks that extend into the C horizon are filled with very dark gray or dark gray soil from the A or AC horizon. The lower C horizon ranges from very fine sandy loam to clay. Generally the C horizon is slightly calcareous to very strongly calcareous.

CnA—Cropley silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This soil is on alluvial fans, on flood plains, and in basins. It has the profile described as representative of the series.

Included with this soil in mapping were areas of Clear Lake, Mocho, Antioch, Salinas, and Sorrento soils and soils that are similar to this Cropley soil, but have a surface layer that is very dark grayish brown or dark grayish brown in the upper 12 inches or is slightly acid. Also included were some areas of soils that are similar to Cropley soils, but the surface layer is 18 to 24 inches thick and is abruptly underlain by pale brown or light olive brown material. Small included areas of somewhat poorly drained or moderately well drained soils are flooded briefly and intermittently for periods of 1 to 5 days a few times a year.

Runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is minimal.

This soil is used mostly for irrigated row and field crops, especially celery and lettuce. Capability unit IIs–5(14); range site not assigned.

CnC—Cropley silty clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes. This is a sloping and moderately sloping soil on fans, terraces, or terrace breaks. Slopes are mostly 3 to 5 percent.

Included with this soil in mapping were areas of Diablo, Salinas, Antioch, Rincon, Sorrento, and Mocho soils. Also included were some areas of soils in which the surface layer is very dark grayish brown or dark grayish brown in the upper 12 inches.

Runoff is slow to medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate.

This soil is used for irrigated crops, dryland grain, and hay and pasture. Capability units IIe–5(14), IIIe–5(15); range site not assigned.

Danville Series

The Danville series consists of well drained soils on alluvial fans and in small valleys. These soils formed in alluvium that was derived mainly from granitic and schistose rocks. Slopes are 0 to 9 percent. The vegetation consists of annual grasses and forbs. The elevation is 100 to 1,500 feet. The annual precipitation is 10 to 14 inches, the mean annual air temperature ranges from 58° to 63° F, and the frost-free season is about 250 days. Summers are warm and are often foggy in the northern Salinas Valley, and winters are cool and moist.

In a representative profile the surface layer is very dark grayish brown, mildly alkaline and moderately alkaline sandy clay loam and light sandy clay about 18 inches thick (fig. 3). The subsoil is 35 inches thick. It is very dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay and dark brown, moderately alkaline gravelly light