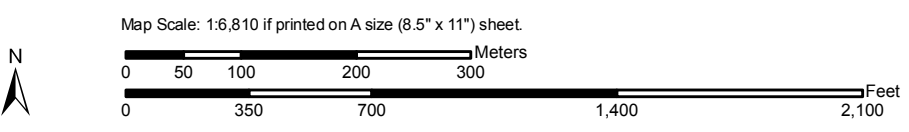
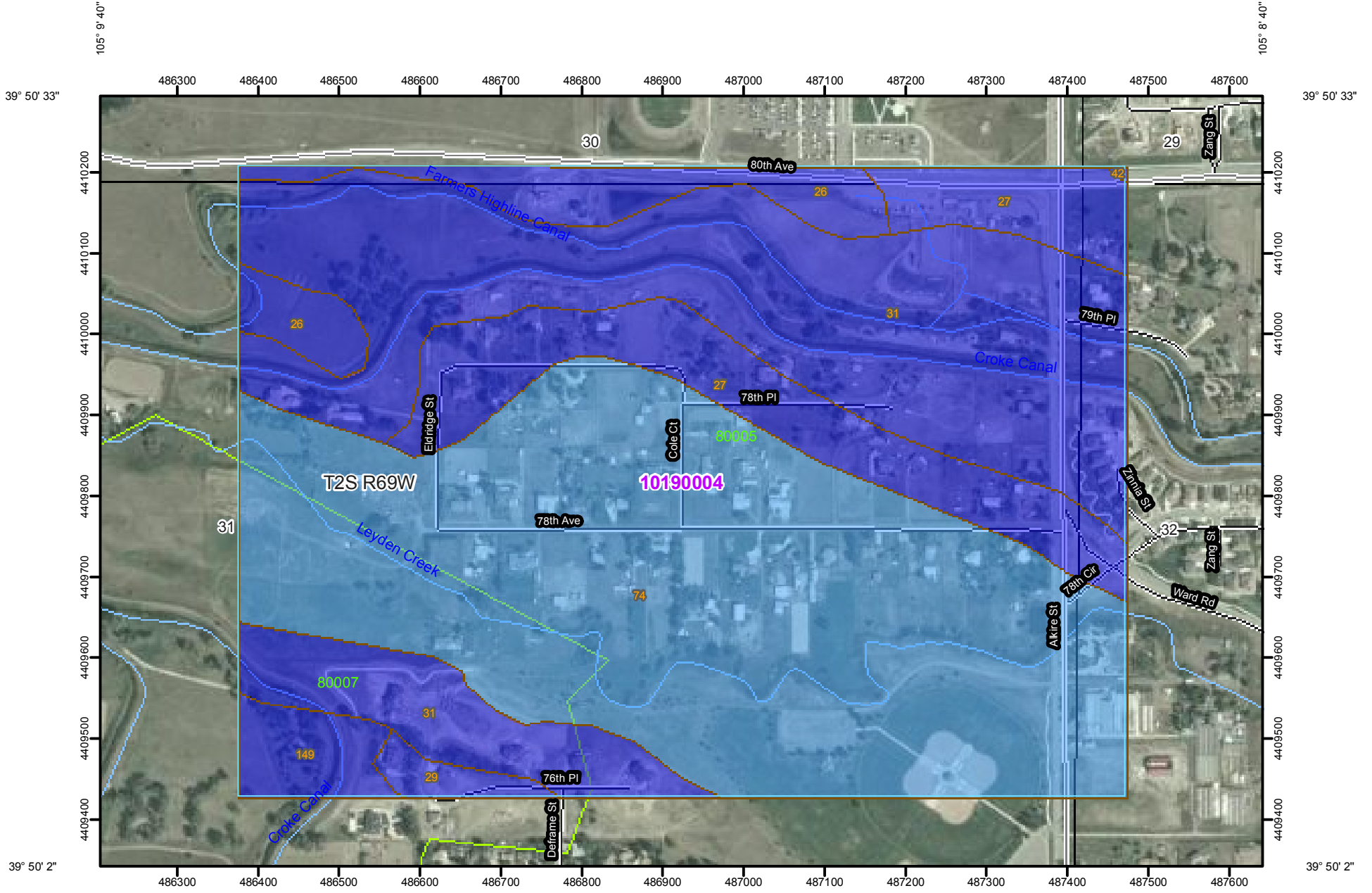



Depth to Water Table—Golden Area, Colorado, Parts of Denver, Douglas, Jefferson, and Park Counties
(Arvada House)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)


 Area of Interest (AOI)


Soils

 Soil Map Units


Soil Ratings

 0 - 25

 25 - 50

 50 - 100

 100 - 150


 150 - 200


 > 200

Political Features

 Cities

 Postal Code

 PLSS Township and Range

 PLSS Section

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

 8-Digit Hydrologic Units


Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:6,810 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

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

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 13N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Golden Area, Colorado, Parts of Denver, Douglas, Jefferson, and Park Counties
Survey Area Data: Version 7, May 1, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/30/2005

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.

Depth to Water Table

Depth to Water Table— Summary by Map Unit — Golden Area, Colorado, Parts of Denver, Douglas, Jefferson, and Park Counties (CO641)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
26	Denver clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	>200	11.3	5.3%
27	Denver clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	>200	26.1	12.4%
29	Denver-Kutch clay loams, 5 to 9 percent slopes	>200	2.1	1.0%
31	Denver-Kutch-Midway clay loams, 9 to 25 percent slopes	>200	69.3	32.8%
42	Englewood clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	>200	0.1	0.0%
74	Lebsack clay loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	168	97.4	46.2%
149	Standley-Nunn gravelly clay loams, 0 to 5 percent slopes	>200	4.8	2.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			210.9	100.0%

Description

"Water table" refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

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.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie.

The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December