

SOIL DATA:

Avalon

in

Wylie, TX

This information was taken from NRCS web soil survey of Collin County, Texas.

United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Collin County, Texas

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: BcA - Burleson clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Burleson (100%)

The Burleson component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on circular gilgai on stream terraces on river valleys. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium of Pleistocene age derived from mixed sources. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R086AY553TX Blackland Pe 64+ ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 9 percent. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: BcB - Burleson clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Burleson (100%)

The Burleson component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on circular gilgai on stream terraces on river valleys. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium of Pleistocene age derived from mixed sources. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R086AY553TX Blackland Pe 64+ ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 9 percent. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: HcD2 - Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes eroded

Component: Heiden, eroded (100%)

The Heiden, eroded component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on linear gilgai on ridges on plains. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale of Eagleford Shale or Taylor Marl. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R086AY553TX Blackland Pe 64+ ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 25 percent. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: HoB - Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Houston Black (100%)

The Houston Black component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on circular gilgai on ridges on plains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from calcareous shale of Taylor Marl and Eagleford Shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R086AY553TX Blackland Pe 64+ ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 25 percent.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Collin County, Texas

Map unit: WcB - Wilson clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Wilson (100%)

The Wilson component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on stream terraces on plains. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium of Quaternary age derived from mixed sources. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R086AY556TX Claypan Prairie Pe 64+ ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 11 percent. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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 in this report, 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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings

Collin County, Texas

[The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. The table shows only the top five limitations for any given soil. The soil may have additional limitations]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
BcA:							
Burleson	100	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
BcB:							
Burleson	100	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
HcD2:							
Heiden, eroded	100	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.88
HoB:							
Houston Black	100	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
WcB:							
Wilson	100	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00

Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. This table shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings and small commercial buildings.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

"Dwellings" are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

"Small commercial buildings" are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Information in this table is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this table. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Physical Soil Properties

Collin County, Texas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	micro m/sec	In/In	Pct	Pct					
BcA:														
Burleson	0-6	---	---	40-60	1.35-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	5	4	86
	6-33	---	---	40-60	1.40-1.55	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.5-2.0	.32	.32			
	33-80	---	---	35-60	1.40-1.55	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.1-1.0	.32	.32			
BcB:														
Burleson	0-6	---	---	40-60	1.35-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	5	4	86
	6-33	---	---	40-60	1.40-1.55	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.5-2.0	.32	.32			
	33-80	---	---	35-60	1.40-1.55	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.1-1.0	.32	.32			
HcD2:														
Heiden, eroded	0-10	---	---	40-60	1.30-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	1.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	4	86
	10-40	---	---	40-60	1.35-1.55	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
	40-60	---	---	40-60	1.40-1.60	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
	60-80	---	---	40-60	1.45-1.65	0.01-0.42	0.11-0.15	9.0-25.0	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
HoB:														
Houston Black	0-6	---	---	50-60	1.20-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.15-0.20	9.0-25.0	1.0-5.0	.32	.32	5	4	86
	6-44	---	---	50-60	1.25-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.5-3.0	.32	.32			
	44-80	---	---	45-65	1.30-1.55	0.01-0.42	0.10-0.16	9.0-25.0	0.1-1.0	.32	.32			
WcB:														
Wilson	0-7	---	---	27-35	1.35-1.50	1.40-4.00	0.10-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	5	6	48
	7-36	---	---	35-50	1.50-1.60	0.01-0.42	0.10-0.16	6.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	36-80	---	---	35-60	1.50-1.60	0.01-0.42	0.10-0.16	6.0-8.9	0.1-1.0	.37	.37			

Physical Soil Properties

This table shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

"Depth" to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

"Sand" as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In this table, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

"Silt" as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

"Clay" as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

"Moist bulk density" is the weight of soil (oven-dry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at 1/3- or 1/10-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute linear extensibility, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

"Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)" refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates in the table 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 (Ksat) is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

"Available water capacity" refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

"Linear extensibility" refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at 1/3- or 1/10-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. The amount and type of clay minerals in the soil influence volume change.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

"Organic matter" is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In this table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tillage. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Physical Soil Properties

"Erosion factors" are shown in the table as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and Ksat. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

"Erosion factor Kf" indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

"Erosion factor T" is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind and/or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

"Wind erodibility groups" are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are described in the "National Soil Survey Handbook."

"Wind erodibility index" is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Reference:

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. (<http://www.soils.usda.gov>)