

Table B.3.6-1. Key Characteristics of Soils Underlying the Proposed Project

Soil Association	Susceptibility to Sheet and Rill Erosion ^a	Wind Erodibility ^b	Shrink-Swell Potential ^c
Wasco-Rosamond-Cajon	Low to Moderate	Moderate	Low
Cajon-Arizo	Low	Moderate to High	Low
Rosamond-Playas-Gila-Cajon	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate, high clay content Playa soils are High Potential
Trigger-rock outcrop-Calvista	Low	Low to Moderate	Low

Notes:

- (a) Based on Erosion factor K (used by the NRCS in the Universal Soil Loss Equation), which indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69 with higher values being more susceptible to sheet and rill erosion.
- (b) Soils are assigned to wind erodibility groups based on their susceptibility to wind erosion, soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible and soils assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.
- (c) Linear extensibility is the method used by the NRCS to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. The volume change is reported as percent change for the whole soil. The amount and type of clay minerals in the soil influence volume change. 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 percent, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed in areas with expansive soils.