

[illegible]

A horizontal scale bar with a black background and white markings. The markings are at 0, 500, 1000, 2000, and 3000 meters. The word "Meters" is written at the right end of the bar.

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84



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: Clatsop County, Oregon

Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 28, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 8, 2022—Sep 25, 2022

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

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8A	Brenner silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	67.9	1.5%
10C	Chitwood silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	46.6	1.1%
11A	Coquille-Clatsop complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1.0	0.0%
12A	Coquille-Clatsop complex, protected, 0 to 1 percent slopes	26.2	0.6%
13A	Coquille variant silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	42.4	1.0%
16F	Ecola-Templeton silt loams, 60 to 90 percent slopes	27.8	0.6%
20C	Grindbrook silt loam, 7 to 20 percent slopes	85.7	1.9%
21D	Grindbrook silt loam, bedrock substratum, 3 to 30 percent slopes	277.9	6.3%
59D	Svensen loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	81.4	1.8%
59E	Svensen medial loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes	889.0	20.2%
59F	Svensen loam, 60 to 90 percent slopes	323.1	7.3%
60D	Templeton medial silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	565.1	12.8%
61E	Templeton-Ecola silt loams, 30 to 60 percent slopes	1,820.1	41.3%
71B	Walluski medial silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes	45.7	1.0%
71C	Walluski medial silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	78.2	1.8%
71D	Walluski silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes	30.1	0.7%
W	Water	3.1	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		4,411.4	100.0%

Forest Productivity (Cubic Feet per Acre per Year): Douglas-fir (King 1966 (795))—Clatsop County, Oregon

Map Scale: 1:41,700 if printed on a landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Meters

0 2000 4000 8000 12000
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

 ≤ 175.00
 > 175.00 and ≤ 184.00
 > 184.00 and ≤ 186.00
 > 186.00 and ≤ 214.00
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

 ≤ 175.00
 > 175.00 and ≤ 184.00
 > 184.00 and ≤ 186.00
 > 186.00 and ≤ 214.00
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

 ≤ 175.00
 > 175.00 and ≤ 184.00
 > 184.00 and ≤ 186.00
 > 186.00 and ≤ 214.00
 Not rated or not available

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: Clatsop County, Oregon
 Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 28, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 8, 2022—Sep 25, 2022

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.

Forest Productivity (Cubic Feet per Acre per Year): Douglas-fir (King 1966 (795))

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (cubic feet per acre per year)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8A	Brenner silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes		67.9	1.5%
10C	Chitwood silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes		46.6	1.1%
11A	Coquille-Clatsop complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes		1.0	0.0%
12A	Coquille-Clatsop complex, protected, 0 to 1 percent slopes		26.2	0.6%
13A	Coquille variant silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes		42.4	1.0%
16F	Ecola-Templeton silt loams, 60 to 90 percent slopes	186.00	27.8	0.6%
20C	Grindbrook silt loam, 7 to 20 percent slopes	214.00	85.7	1.9%
21D	Grindbrook silt loam, bedrock substratum, 3 to 30 percent slopes	214.00	277.9	6.3%
59D	Svensen loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	186.00	81.4	1.8%
59E	Svensen medial loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes	175.00	889.0	20.2%
59F	Svensen loam, 60 to 90 percent slopes	186.00	323.1	7.3%
60D	Templeton medial silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	184.00	565.1	12.8%
61E	Templeton-Ecola silt loams, 30 to 60 percent slopes	184.00	1,820.1	41.3%
71B	Walluski medial silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes		45.7	1.0%
71C	Walluski medial silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes		78.2	1.8%
71D	Walluski silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes		30.1	0.7%
W	Water		3.1	0.1%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (cubic feet per acre per year)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Totals for Area of Interest			4,411.4	100.0%

Description

This forest productivity measurement is the maximum wood volume annual growth rate for unmanaged, even-aged stands. Units are cubic feet per acre per year. This is called the "culmination of mean annual increment" (CMAI).

Mean annual increment (MAI) is the average yearly wood volume growth per acre of a stand. This is computed by dividing the total wood volume by the stand age. As the stand increases in age, the MAI also increases until tree-to-tree competition and physiological maturity reduce the rate of increase. The point when a stand reaches its maximum MAI is called the "culmination of mean annual increment" (CMAI).

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 attribute, only the representative value is used.

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 attribute, only the representative value is used.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: cubic feet per acre per year

Tree: Douglas-fir

Site Index Base: King 1966 (795)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

[illegible]

0 2000 4000 8000 12000
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84



Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

3/6/2025
Page 1 of 6

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Background

 Aerial Photography

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  Highly susceptible
-  Moderately susceptible
-  Slightly susceptible
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Highly susceptible
-  Moderately susceptible
-  Slightly susceptible
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

-  Highly susceptible
-  Moderately susceptible
-  Slightly susceptible
-  Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

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: Clatsop County, Oregon
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 28, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 8, 2022—Sep 25, 2022

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.

Fire Damage Susceptibility

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8A	Brenner silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Slightly susceptible	Brenner (85%)		67.9	1.5%
10C	Chitwood silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Moderately susceptible	Chitwood (85%)	Water erosion (0.01)	46.6	1.1%
11A	Coquille-Clatsop complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Slightly susceptible	Coquille (60%)		1.0	0.0%
12A	Coquille-Clatsop complex, protected, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Slightly susceptible	Coquille, protected (60%)		26.2	0.6%
13A	Coquille variant silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not rated	Coquille, Variant (80%)		42.4	1.0%
			Coquille variant, loamy substratum (5%)			
			Coquille variant, very gravelly (5%)			
			Coquille variant, mucky surface (5%)			
16F	Ecola-Templeton silt loams, 60 to 90 percent slopes	Highly susceptible	Ecola (50%)	Water erosion (1.00)	27.8	0.6%
				Content of sand (0.91)		
			Templeton (35%)	Water erosion (1.00)		
				Content of sand (0.91)		
20C	Grindbrook silt loam, 7 to 20 percent slopes	Moderately susceptible	Grindbrook (85%)	Content of sand (0.91)	85.7	1.9%
21D	Grindbrook silt loam, bedrock substratum, 3 to 30 percent slopes	Moderately susceptible	Grindbrook, bedrock substratum (85%)	Content of sand (0.91)	277.9	6.3%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
59D	Svensen loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	Moderately susceptible	Svensen (75%)	Content of sand (0.91)	81.4	1.8%
59E	Svensen medial loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Highly susceptible	Svensen (85%)	Wind erosion (1.00)	889.0	20.2%
				Water erosion (1.00)		
				Content of sand (0.91)		
59F	Svensen loam, 60 to 90 percent slopes	Highly susceptible	Svensen (85%)	Water erosion (1.00)	323.1	7.3%
				Content of sand (0.91)		
60D	Templeton medial silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	Moderately susceptible	Templeton (85%)	Content of sand (0.91)	565.1	12.8%
61E	Templeton-Ecola silt loams, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Highly susceptible	Templeton (60%)	Water erosion (1.00)	1,820.1	41.3%
				Content of sand (0.91)		
			Ecola (20%)	Water erosion (1.00)		
				Content of sand (0.91)		
71B	Walluski medial silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes	Moderately susceptible	Walluski (80%)	Content of sand (0.91)	45.7	1.0%
71C	Walluski medial silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Moderately susceptible	Walluski (85%)	Content of sand (0.91)	78.2	1.8%
71D	Walluski silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes	Moderately susceptible	Walluski (80%)	Content of sand (0.91)	30.1	0.7%
W	Water	Not rated	Water (100%)		3.1	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest					4,411.4	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Highly susceptible	3,060.0	69.4%
Moderately susceptible	1,210.8	27.4%
Slightly susceptible	95.2	2.2%
Null or Not Rated	45.5	1.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	4,411.4	100.0%

Description

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

Wildfire is a naturally occurring event that has helped maintain ecosystem function in wildlands. Wildfire can be caused by natural ignition such as lightning strike, or by man-caused ignition. Buildup of excess fuel loads can result in high severity fires that damage the soils in the burn area. Prescribed burning is a restoration practice that is primarily designed to help return the natural fire cycle to the landscape. Properly carried out on suitable sites, burning can be a very effective and cost efficient treatment method to help restore the desired composition of plant species in an ecological site, improve livestock access on heavy brush or slash sites, rejuvenate sprouting browse species and stagnant grass plants, release nutrients into the soil, improve palatability and nutrient content of forage, reduce fuel loading, and prepare an ash seedbed for artificial or natural seeding. Burning may be combined with mechanical or chemical rangeland treatments.

Fuel ignition for prescribed burning can be natural or artificial using hand-held drip torches, aerial ignition, and other methods. Fire lines can be established using natural fuel breaks, wet lines, or the removal of fuel by hand or machinery.

The susceptibility to fire damage ratings represent the relative risk of creating a water repellant layer, volatilization of essential soil nutrients, destruction of soil biological activity, and vulnerability to water and wind erosion prior to reestablishing adequate watershed cover on the burned site. The ratings are directly related to burn severity (e.g. a low-moderate severity burn will not result in water repellant layer formation). This rating should be used in conjunction with the rangeland seeding ratings or the soil restoration potential rating depending upon whether seeding or natural regeneration will be utilized on the site.

Sandy soils are more susceptible to formation of a water repellant layer. High rock fragment content increases the rate of heat transfer into the soil. Steep slopes increase the vulnerability to water erosion. Susceptibility to formation of hydrophobic or water repellant layers varies by vegetation type. As an example, pinyon-juniper, Arizona chaparral, and California chaparral vegetation types are more susceptible to hydrophobicity than other shrubland or grassland vegetation types.

The impacts of wildfire to soils of the burn area need to be assessed to prioritize burned area emergency rehabilitation and revegetation efforts.

Prescribed burning should be carefully planned and executed. It should be carried out following a well designed prescription and burn plan under the supervision of a qualified prescribed burning team. Burning objectives should be clearly defined and should be evaluated during post-burn assessments. Minimizing risks to human health, safety, and property damage and containment of the burn are of paramount importance.

Hot, dry south-facing slopes are more susceptible to fire damage than cooler, north-facing slopes. Fire mortality of desirable plants needs to be taken into

consideration during wildfire restoration and prescribed burning planning. On-site investigation is recommended before implementing any wildfire restoration or prescribed burning projects.

The ratings 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 soil damage by fire. "Highly susceptible" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are very favorable for soil damage by fire. "Moderately susceptible" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for damage to occur. "Slightly susceptible" indicates that the soil has features that generally make it unfavorable for damage to occur.

Numerical ratings 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 impact favoring soil damage by fire (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not favorable to damage occurring (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher