

RCFC&WCD
HYDROLOGY MANUAL

SOILS GROUP BOUNDARY
A SOILS GROUP DESIGNATION

FOR

RIVERSIDE—WEST

	Quality o		f Soil Group				
Cover Type (3)	Cover (2)		В	C	Ť		
NATURAL COVERS -					I		
<u></u>							
Barren	i	78	86	91	ľ		
(Rockland, eroded and graded land)							
Chaparrel, Broadleaf	Poor	53	70	80	1		
(Manzonita, ceanothus and scrub oak)	Fair	40	63	75	l		
	Good	31	57	71	ľ		
Chaparrel, Narrowleaf	Poor	71	82	88	9		
(Chamise and redshank)	Fair	55	72	81	1		
Grass, Annual or Perennial	Poor	67	78	86	1		
	Fair	50	69	79	1		
	Good	38	61	74	1		
Meadows or Cienegas	Poor	63	77	85	1		
(Areas with seasonally high water table,	Fair	51	70	80	1		
principal vegetation is sod forming grass)	Good	30	58	72	•		
Open Brush	Poor	62	76	84	l		
(Soft wood shrubs - buckwheat, sage, etc.)	Fair	46	66	77	1		
	Good	41	63	75	1		
Woodland	Poor	45	66	77	{		
(Coniferous or broadleaf trees predominate.	Fair	36	60	73	1		
Canopy density is at least 50 percent)	Good	28	55	70			
Woodland, Grass	Poor	57	73	82			
(Coniferous or broadleaf trees with canopy	Fair	44	65	77	1		
density from 20 to 50 percent)	G oo d	33	58	72	ľ		
URBAN COVERS -							
Residential or Commercial Landscaping	Good	32	56	6 9			
(Lawn, shrubs, etc.)		<u> </u>		لتا			
Turf	Poor	58	74	83			
(Irrigated and mowed grass)	Fair	44	65	77	8		
(Good	33	58	72	ŀ		
AGRICULTURAL COVERS -							
Fallow		76	85	90	9		
(Land plowed but not tilled or seeded)		l′°	ر		1		

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RUNOFF INDEX NUMBERS
FOR
PERVIOUS AREA

RUNOFF INDEX NUMBERS OF HYDROLOGIC SOIL-COVER COMPLEXES FOR PERVIOUS AREAS-AMC II							
Course Manage (2)	Quality of	Soil Group					
Cover Type (3)	Cover (2)	A	В	С	Ð		
AGRICULTURAL COVERS (cont.) -							
Legumes, Close Seeded (Alfalfa, sweetclover, timothy, etc.)	Poor Good	66 58	77 72	85 81	89 85		
Orchards, Deciduous (Apples, apricots, pears, walnuts, etc.)		See	Not	e 4			
Orchards, Evergreen (Citrus, avocados, etc.)	Poor Fair Good	57 44 33	73 65 58	82 77 72	86 82 79		
Pasture, Dryland (Annual grasses)	Poor Fair Good	67 50 38	78 69 6 1	86 79 7 4	89 8 4 80		
Pasture, Irrigated (Legumes and perennial grass)	Poor Fair Good	58 44 33	7 4 65 58	83 77 72	87 82 79		
Row Crops (Field crops - tomatoes, sugar beets, etc.)	Poor Good	72 67	8 1 78	88 85	91 89		
<pre>Small Grain (Wheat, oats, barley, etc.)</pre>	Poor Good	65 63	76 75	84 83	88 87		
Vineyard		See Note 4					

Notes:

- 1. All runoff index (RI) numbers are for Antecedent Moisture Condition (AMC) II.
- 2. Quality of cover definitions:
 - Poor-Heavily grazed or regularly burned areas. Less than 50 percent of the ground surface is protected by plant cover or brush and tree canopy.
 - Fair-Moderate cover with 50 percent to 75 percent of the ground surface protected.
 - Good-Heavy or dense cover with more than 75 percent of the ground surface protected.
- 3. See Plate C-2 for a detailed description of cover types.
- 4. Use runoff index numbers based on ground cover type. See discussion under "Cover Type Descriptions" on Plate C-2.
- 5. Reference Bibliography item 17.

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RUNOFF INDEX NUMBERS
FOR
PERVIOUS AREA

ACTUAL IMPERVIOUS COVER

Land Use (1)	Range-Percent	Recommended Value For Average Conditions-Percent(2)
Natural or Agriculture	0 - 10	0
Single Family Residential: (3)		
40,000 S. F. (1 Acre) Lots	10 - 25	20
20,000 S. F. (Acre) Lots	30 - 4 5	40
7,200 - 10,000 S. F. Lots	45 - 55	50
Multiple Family Residential:		
Condominiums	45 - 70	<mark>65</mark>
Apartments	65 - 90	80
Mobile Home Park	60 - 85	75
Commercial, Downtown Business or Industrial	80 -1 00	90

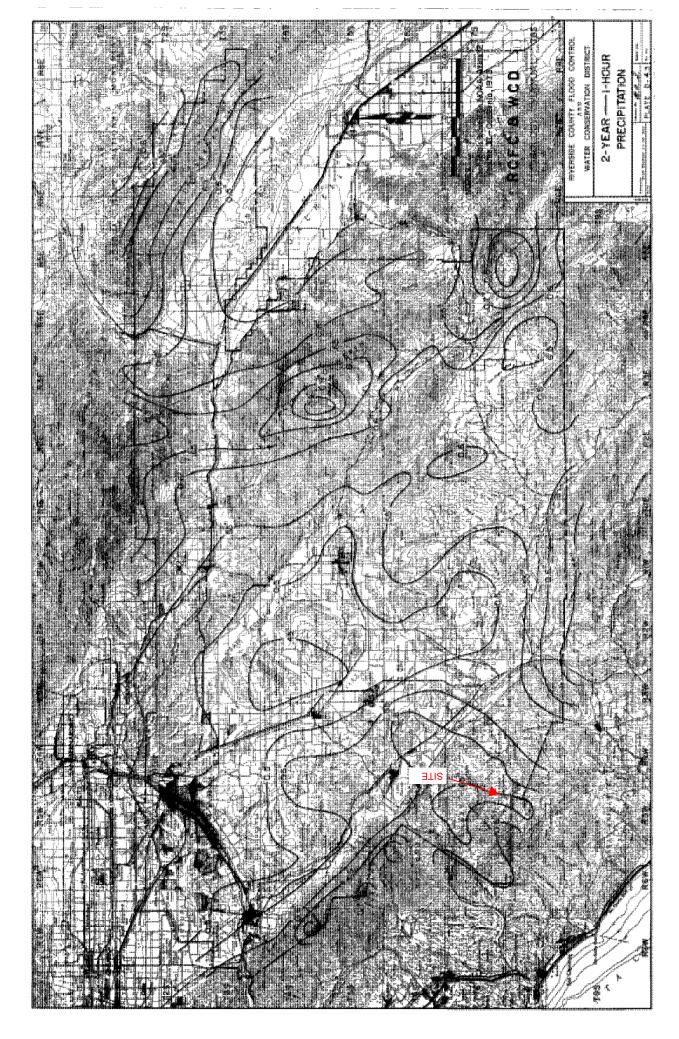
Notes:

- 1. Land use should be based on ultimate development of the watershed. Long range master plans for the County and incorporated cities should be reviewed to insure reasonable land use assumptions.
- 2. Recommended values are based on average conditions which may not apply to a particular study area. The percentage impervious may vary greatly even on comparable sized lots due to differences in dwelling size, improvements, etc. Landscape practices should also be considered as it is common in some areas to use ornamental gravels underlain by impervious plastic materials in place of lawns and shrubs. A field investigation of a study area should always be made, and a review of aerial photos, where available may assist in estimating the percentage of impervious cover in developed areas.
- 3. For typical horse ranch subdivisions increase impervious area 5 percent over the values recommended in the table above.

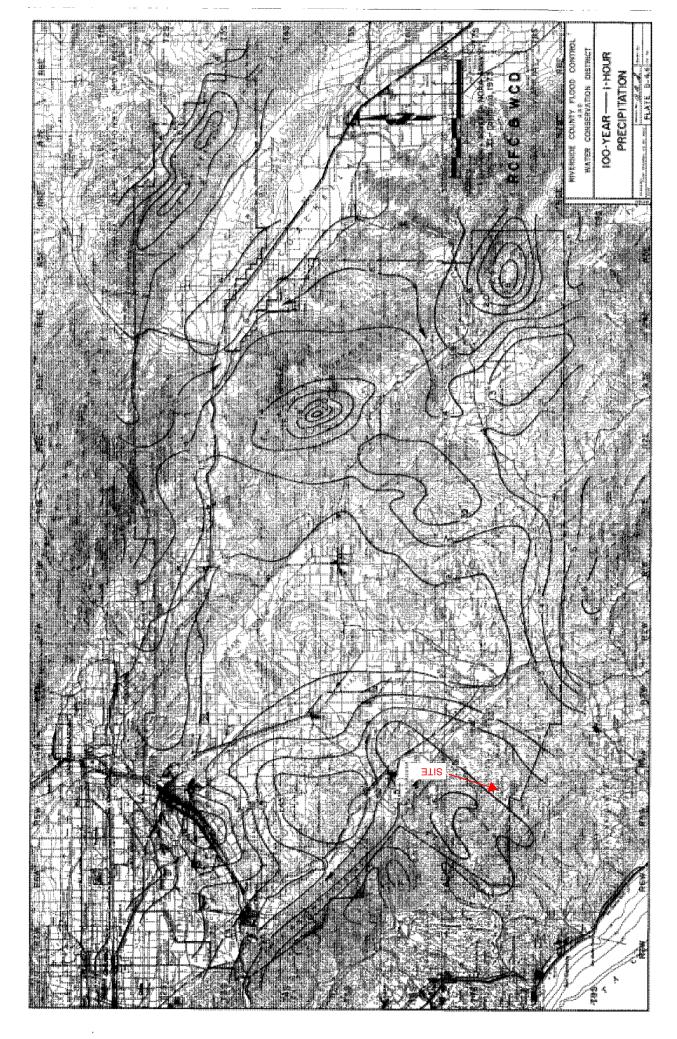
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IMPERVIOUS COVER FOR DEVELOPED AREAS

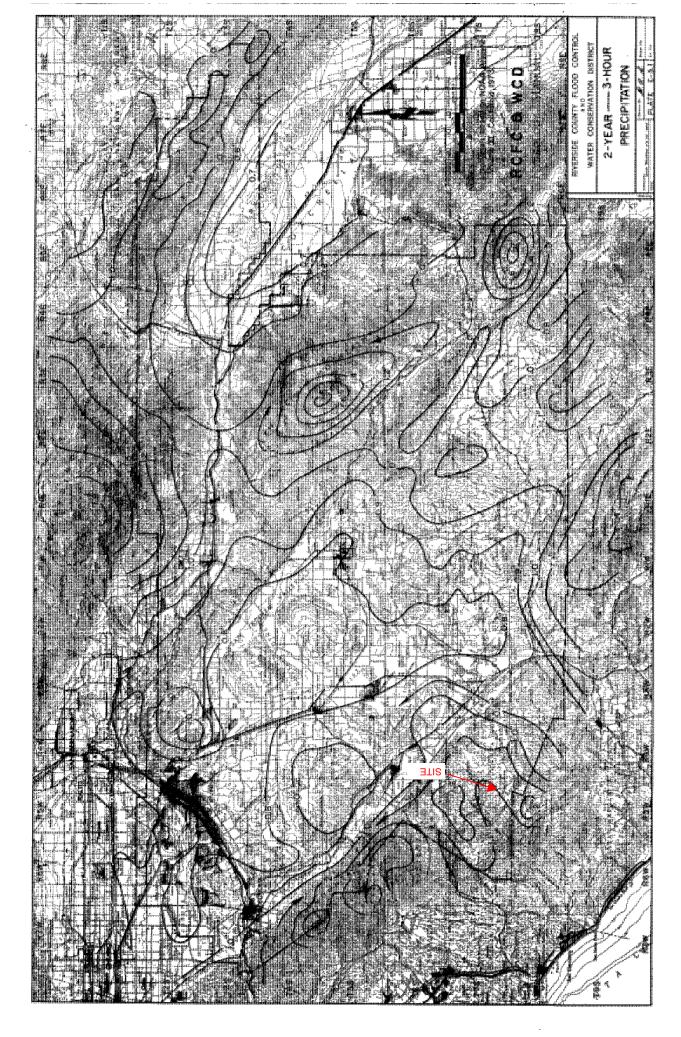


PR-2024-001656 (TM) Exhibit 8 - MND and Technical Studies



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