

LOCATION VENETA

OR

Established Series

Rev. WRP/AON

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VENETA SERIES

The Veneta series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed from old mixed alluvium. Veneta soils are on old alluvial terraces and have slopes of 0 to 20 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 40 inches and the mean annual air temperature is about 52 degrees F.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine, mixed, superactive, mesic Ultic Haploxeralfs

TYPICAL PEDON: Veneta loam, cultivated. (Colors are for moist soils unless otherwise noted.)

Ap--0 to 6 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam, brown (10YR 5/3) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; common very fine tubular and very fine irregular pores; moderately acid (pH 5.6); clear smooth boundary. (5 to 7 inches thick)

A--6 to 14 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky and plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine and few fine tubular pores; strongly acid (pH 5/4); clear smooth boundary. (4 to 8 inches thick)

BA--14 to 22 inches; strong brown (7.5Y 5/6) clay loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; common dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) coatings on vertical faces of peds; moderate coarse and medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, sticky and plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; strongly acid (pH 5.2); clear smooth boundary. (0 to 8 inches thick)

Bt1--22 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) dry; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, very sticky and plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and few fine tubular pores; few distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films; strongly acid (pH 5.2); clear smooth boundary. (6 to 8 inches thick)

Bt2--30 to 39 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, very sticky and plastic; few fine roots; many very fine and few fine tubular pores; common distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films; strongly acid (pH 5.4); clear smooth boundary. (7 to 9 inches thick)

2Bct--39 to 49 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) and pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate coarse prismatic structure; extremely hard, very firm, very sticky and very plastic; common distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films; few very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; strongly acid (pH 5.4); abrupt smooth boundary. (8 to 10 inches thick)

2C--49 to 60 inches; mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) gray (10YR 6/1) and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay; massive; very firm, very sticky, very plastic; few very fine tubular pores; few medium slickensides; strongly acid (pH 5.4).

TYPE LOCATION: Lane County, Oregon; approximately three miles southeast of Veneta on Fleck Road, 50 feet east and 70 feet south of fence corner, in the NW1/4 NE1/4 NW1/4 sec. 8, T. 18 S., R. 5 W.

RANGE IN CHARACTERISTICS: The soils are usually moist but are dry between depths of 4 and 12 inches for 60 to 80 consecutive days during the summer. The mean annual soil temperature ranges from 53 degrees to 55 degrees F. The sola are 40 to 60 inches thick. Hue in the sola is 10YR or 7.5YR. Depth to the 2Bct horizon is 24 to 40 inches.

The A horizon has value of 3 or 4 moist and 5 or 6 dry, and chroma of 2 through 4 moist and dry. It is moderately or strongly acid.

The Bt horizon has value of 4 or 5 moist, 5 through 7 dry and chroma of 4 through 6. It is silty clay, clay loam, or clay and averages 35 to 45 percent clay in upper part of the Bt horizon and 55 to 65 percent clay in the 2Bct horizon. Few faint to distinct high chroma redox concentrations are below a depth of 20 inches in some pedons and redox depletions with chroma of 2 or less are below a depth of 30 inches in other pedons.

Intermittent thin contrasting layers are within the clay C horizons in some pedons. These layers are variegated light gray (10YR 7/1), strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), brown (7.5YR 5/4), and red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy loam to sand.

COMPETING SERIES: These are the [Bateman](#), [Freezener](#), [Jumpoff](#), [Lettia](#), [Manzanita](#), [Melbourne](#), [Oak Grove](#), and [Oakland](#) series. Bateman soils lack a discontinuity, have 35 to 45 percent clay throughout the argillic horizon and are commonly mottled above a depth of 40 inches. Freezener soils lack the finer clay discontinuity and have moist hue redder than 7.5YR in the argillic horizon. Jumpoff soils lack the discontinuity in the argillic horizon, have less than 55 percent clay and lack mottles throughout. Lettia discontinuity in the argillic horizon, have less than 55 percent clay and lack mottles throughout. Lettia soils have an argillic horizon with 35 to 50 percent clay and 25 percent or more medium and coarser sand. Manzanita soils have moist value of 3 in some part of the B horizon, lack the fine clay discontinuity in the lower part of the argillic horizon and have mean annual soil temperature of about 57 degrees F. Oak Grove soils have an umbric epipedon, and have hue redder than 7.5YR in the B horizon. Oakland soils are 20 to 40 inches deep to paralithic contact.

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Veneta soils are on stream terraces and low foothills at elevations

of 250 to 1,000 feet. Slope gradients are dominantly 0 to 20 percent. The soils formed in stratified clayey mixed old alluvium. The climate consists of warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters. The mean annual precipitation is 30 to 60 inches. The mean annual temperature is 50 to 54 degrees F.; the average January temperature is about 39 degrees F; and the average July temperature is about 67 degrees F. The frost-free season is 160 to 235 days.

GEOGRAPHICALLY ASSOCIATED SOILS: These are the [Bellpine](#), [Hazelair](#), [Linslaw](#), [Rosehaven](#) and Sutherlain soils. Bellpine soils have hue redder than 7.5YR and have less than 35 percent base saturation in the argillic horizon. Hazelair soils are very fine textured and lack an argillic horizon. Linslaw soils have redox depletions with chroma of 2 or less at a depth of less than 30 inches and are somewhat poorly drained.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Moderately well drained; slow to medium runoff; slow permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: These soils are used for production of small grains, hay, pasture, woodlots and small-acreage homesites. Natural vegetation is Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, Oregon white oak, Pacific madrone, poison oak and grasses.

DISTRIBUTION AND EXTENT: Margins of the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon. The series is inextensive.

MLRA SOIL SURVEY REGIONAL OFFICE (MO) RESPONSIBLE: Portland, Oregon

SERIES ESTABLISHED: Eugene Area, Oregon, 1925.

ADDITIONAL DATA: Unpublished laboratory data from Oregon State University. Sample No. S68 Ore. 20-6.

National Cooperative Soil Survey
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