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EXHIBIT "D.3"

Watershed Hydrologic Soils Groups Composite

EXHIBIT D.3 COMPOSITE SOILS GROUPS PROJECT SITE STUDY WATERSHED **HYDROLOGIC SOILS GROUP:** Α С 4,500 9,000 18,000

EXHIBIT "D.4"

Watershed Land Use SBC General Plan

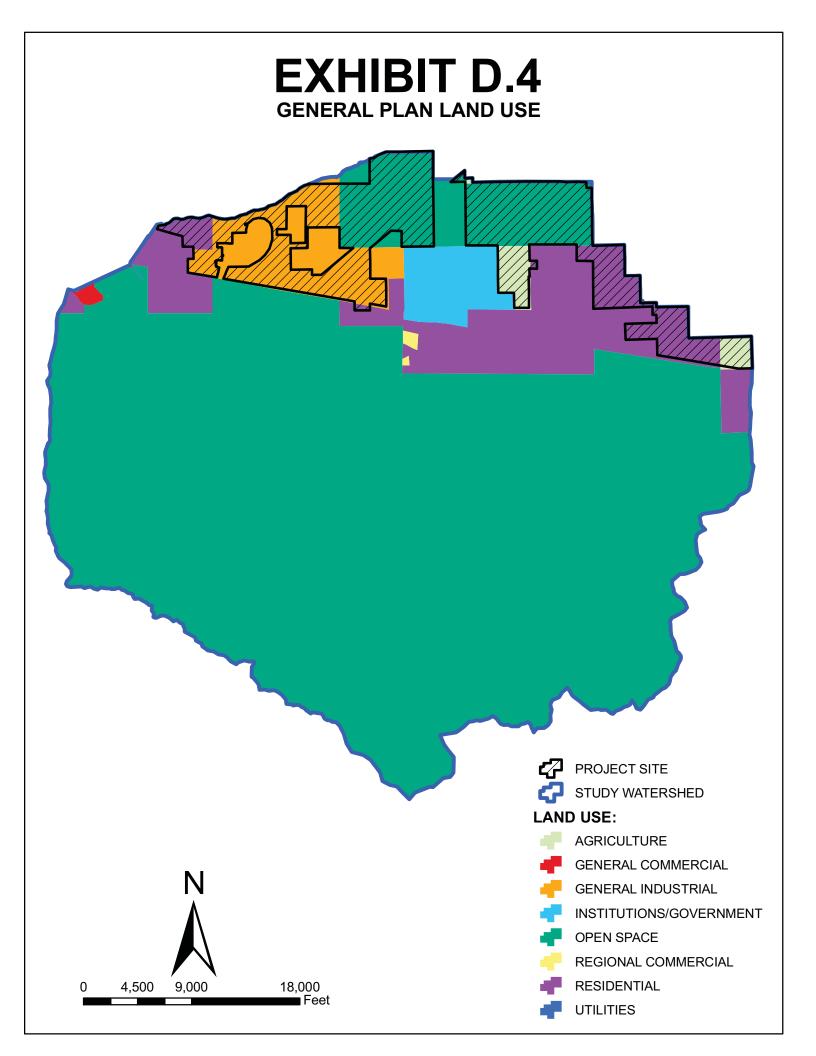


EXHIBIT "D.5"

SBC Hydrology Manual - Figure C-4 Actual Impervious Cover

ACTUAL IMPERVIOUS COVER Recommended Value For Average Land Use (1) Conditions-Percent (2) Range-Percent Natural or Agriculture Public Park 10 -25 15 School 50 40 Single Family Residential: (3) 2.5 acre lots 15 10 5 25 20 I acre lots 10 2 dwellings/acre 20 -40 30 3-4 dwellings/acre 50 40 5-7 dwellings/acre 35 -55 50 70 8-10 dwellings/acre 50 60 More than 10 dwellings/acre 90 80 Multiple Family Residential: Condom iniums 45 70 65 90 80 Apartments Mobile Home Park 60 85 75

Notes:

Commercial, Downtown Business

or Industrial

 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.

80

100

- 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 shall always be made, and a review of aerial photos, where available, may assist in estimating the percentage of impervious cover in developed areas.
- For typical equestrian subdivisions increase impervious area 5 percent over the values recommended in the table above.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

HYDROLOGY MANUAL

FOR
DEVELOPED AREAS

90

EXHIBIT "D.6"

Watershed Pervious % Existing Conditions

EXHIBIT D.6

EXISTING CONDITIONS PERVIOUS %

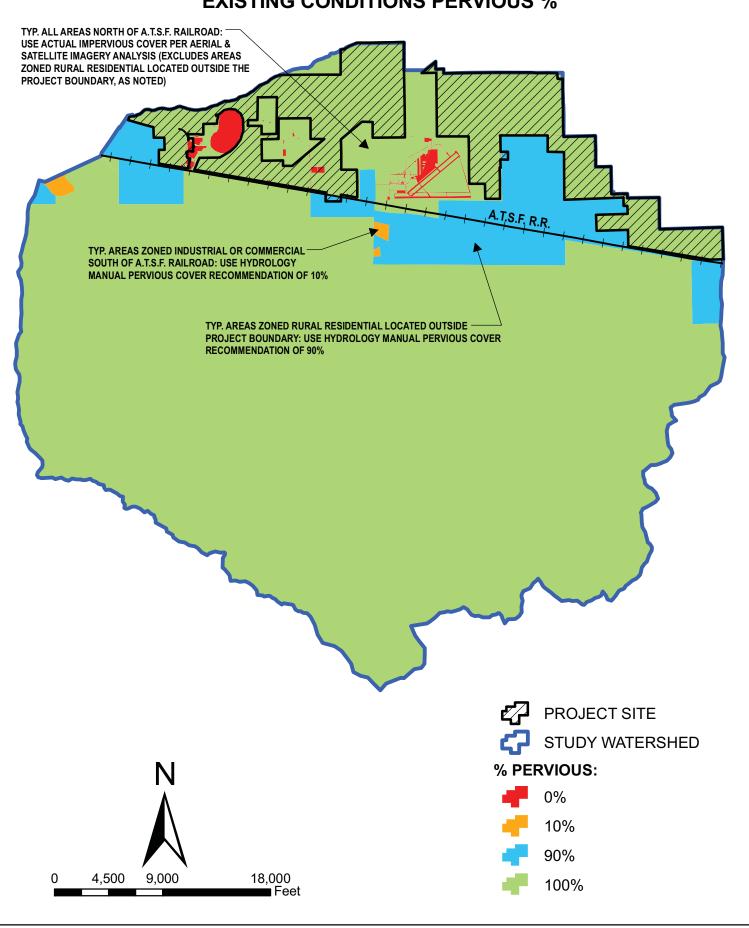


EXHIBIT "D.7"

Watershed Pervious % Developed Conditions

EXHIBIT D.7

DEVELOPED CONDITIONS PERVIOUS %

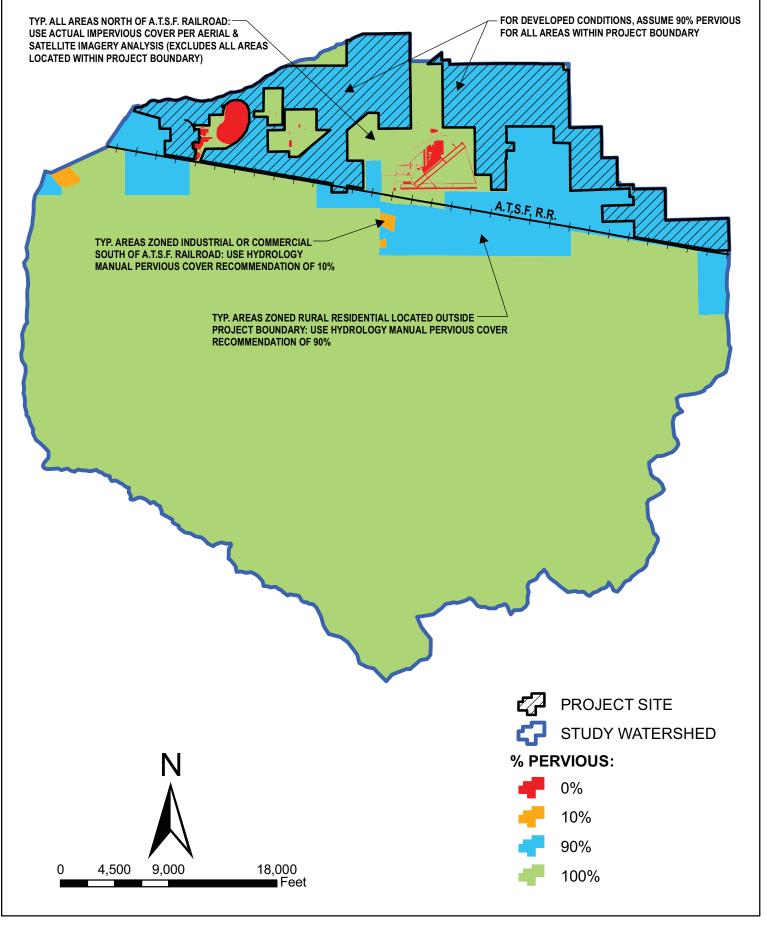


EXHIBIT "D.8"

Watershed Pervious Cover Existing Conditions

EXHIBIT D.8

EXISTING CONDITIONS PERVIOUS COVER

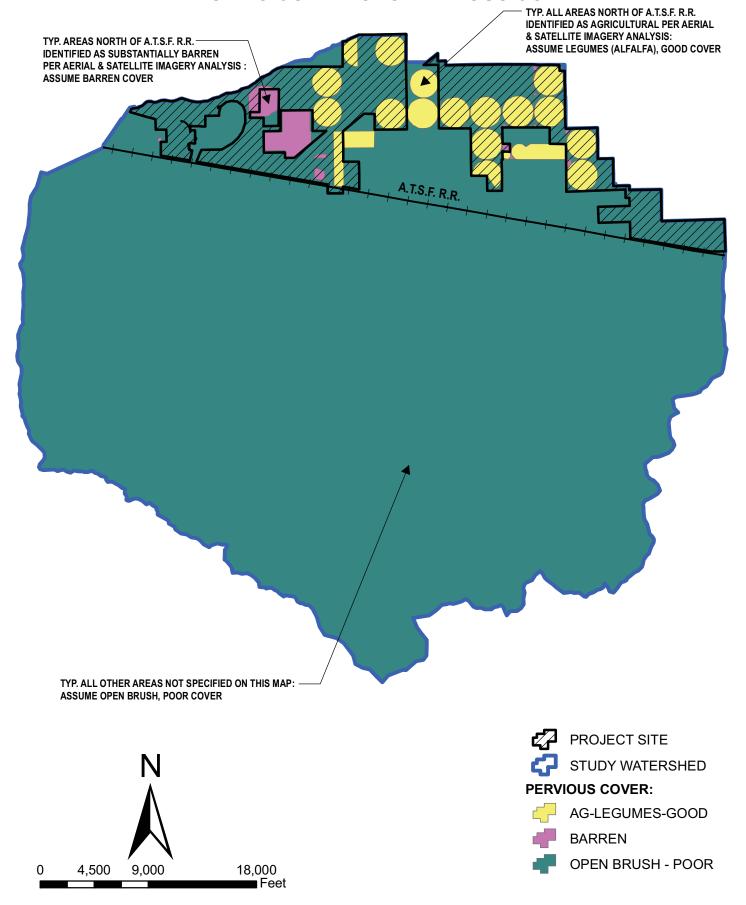


EXHIBIT "D.9"

Watershed Pervious Cover Developed Conditions

EXHIBIT D.9

DEVELOPED CONDITIONS PERVIOUS COVER

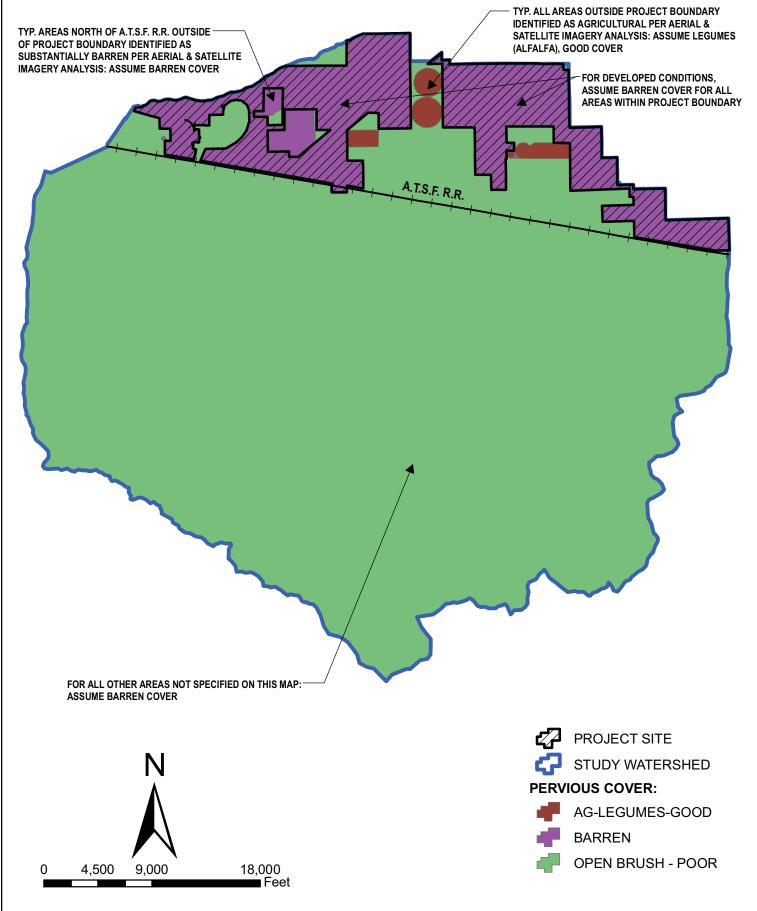


EXHIBIT "D.10"

SBC Hydrology Manual - Figures C-2 & C-3 SCS Curve Numbers (AMC II)

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Residential Landscaping (Lawn, Shrubs, etc.) - The pervious portions of commercial establishments, single and multiple family dwellings, trailer parks and schools where the predominant land cover is lawn, shrubbery and trees.

Row Crops - Lettuce, tomatoes, beets, tulips or any field crop planted in rows far enough apart that most of the soil surface is exposed to rainfall impact throughout the growing season. At plowing, planting and harvest times it is equivalent to fallow.

Small Grain - Wheat, oats, barley, flax, etc. planted in rows close enough that the soil surface is not exposed except during planting and shortly thereafter.

Legumes - Alfalfa, sweetclover, timothy, etc. and combinations are either planted in close rows or broadcast.

Fallow - Fallow land is land plowed but not yet seeded or tilled.

Woodland - grass - Areas with an open cover of broadleaf or coniferous trees usually live oak and pines, with the intervening ground space occupied by annual grasses or weeds. The trees may occur singly or in small clumps. Canopy density, the amount of ground surface shaded at high noon, is from 20 to 50 percent.

<u>Woodland</u> - Areas on which coniferous or broadleaf trees predominate. The canopy density is at least 50 percent. Open areas may have a cover of annual or perennial grasses or of brush. Herbaceous plant cover under the trees is usually sparse because of leaf or needle litter accumulation.

<u>Chaparral</u> - Land on which the principal vegetation consists of evergreen shrubs with broad, hard, stiff leaves such as manzonita, ceanothus and scrub oak. The brush cover is usually dense or moderately dense. Diffusely branched evergreen shrubs with fine needle-like leaves, such as chamise and redchank, with dense high growth are also included in this soil cover.

Annual Grass - Land on which the principal vegetation consists of annual grasses and weeds such as annual bromes, wild barley, soft chess, ryegrass and filaree.

Irrigated Pasture - Irrigated land planted to perennial grasses and legumes for production of forage and which is cultivated only to establish or renew the stand of plants. Dry land pasture is considered as annual grass.

Meadow - Land areas with seasonally high water table, locally called cienegas. Principal vegetation consists of sod-forming grasses interspersed with other plants.

Orchard (Deciduous) - Land planted to such deciduous trees as apples, apricots, pears, walnuts, and almonds.

Orchard (Evergreen) - Land planted to evergreen trees which include citrus and avocados and coniferous plantings.

<u>Turf</u> - Golf courses, parks and similar lands where the predominant cover is irrigated mowed close-grown turf grass. Parks in which trees are dense may be classified as woodland.

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S C S COVER TYPE DESCRIPTIONS 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 by vegetation.

GOOD: Heavy or dense cover with more than 75 percent of the ground surface protected by vegetation.

In most cases, watershed existing conditions cover type and quality can be readily determined by a field review of a watershed. In ultimate planned open spaces, the soil cover condition shall be considered as "good," Figure C-3 provides the CN values for various types and quality of ground cover. Impervious areas shall be assigned a CN of 98. It is noted that for ultimately developed conditions, the CN for urban landscaping (turf) is provided in Figure C-3.

C.4. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

Ultimate development of the watershed should normally be assumed since watershed urbanization is reasonably likely within the expected life of most hydraulic facilities. Long range master plans for the County and incorporated cities should be reviewed to insure that reasonable land use assumptions are made for the ultimate development of the watershed. A field review shall also be made to confirm existing use and drainage patterns. Particular attention shall be paid to existing and proposed landscape practices, as it is common in some areas to use ornamental gravels underlain by impervious plastic materials in place of lawns and shrubs. Appropriate actual impervious percentages can then be selected from Figure C-4. It should be noted that the recommended values from these figures are for average conditions and, therefore, some adjustment for particular applications may be required.

Cover Type (3)	Quality of Cover (2)	Soil Group			
		Α	В	С	1
NATURAL COVERS -	rhan.				
Barren (Rockland, eroded and graded land)		78	86	91	1
Chaparrel, Broadleaf (Manzonita, ceanothus and scrub oak)	Poor Fair Good	53 40 31	70 63 57	80 75 71	
Chaparrel, Narrowleaf (Chamise and redshank)	Poor Fair	71 55	82 72	88 81	1
Grass, Annual or Perennial	Poor Fair Good	67 50 38	78 69 61	86 79 74	20 00 00
Meadows or Cienegas (Areas with seasonally high water table, principal vegetation is sod forming grass)	Poor Fair Good	63 51 30	77 70 58	85 80 71	
Open Brush (Soft wood shrubs - buckwheat, sage, etc.)	Poor Fair Good	62 46 41	76 66. 63	84 77 75	
Woodland (Coniferous or broadleaf trees predominate. Canopy density is at least 50 percent.)	Poor Fair Good	45 36 25	66 60 55	77 73 70	0.1.3
Woodland, Grass (Coniferous or broadleaf trees with canopy density from 20 to 50 percent)	Poor Fair Good	57 44 33	73 65 58	82 77 72	
<u>URBAN COVERS -</u>		le l			
Residential or Commercial Landscaping (Lawn, shrubs, etc.)	Good	32 -	56	69	
Turf (Irrigated and mowed grass)	Poor Fair Good	58 44 33	74 65 58	83 77 72	
AGRICULTURAL COVERS -					
Fallow (Land plowed but not tilled or seeded)		77	86	91	1

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

HYDROLOGY MANUAL

CURVE

NUMBERS

FOR

PERVIOUS

AREAS

Cover Type (3)	Quality of Cover (2)	Soil Group			
		Α	В	C	I
AGRICULTURAL COVERS (Continued)		1	1		
Legumes, Close Seeded	Poor	66	77	85	8
(Alfalfa, sweetclover, timothy, etc.)	Good	58	72	81	8
Orchards, Evergreen	Poor	57	73	82	8
(Citrus, avocados, etc.)	Fair	44	65	81 82 77 72 86 79 74 83 77 72 88	8
(Critius, avocados, etc.)	Good	33	58		1
Pasture, Dryland	Poor .	68	79	86	1 8
(Annual grasses)	Fair	49	69		1 8
	Good	39	61		1 2
Pasture, Irrigated	Poor	58	74	83	1
(Legumes and perennial grass)	Fair	44	65	77	1 8
	Good	33	58	72	1
Row Crops	Poor	72	81	88	9
(Field crops - tomatoes, sugar beets, etc.)	Good	67	78	85	1
Small grain	Poor	65	76	84	1
(Wheat, oats, barley, etc.)	Good	63	75	83	

Notes:

- 1. All runoff index (RI) numbers are for Antecedent Moisture Condition (AMC) II.
- 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 Figure C-Zfor definition of cover types.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

HYDROLOGY MANUAL

NUMBERS

FOR

PERVIOUS AREAS

EXHIBIT "D.11"

Watershed SCS Curve Numbers (AMC II) Existing Conditions

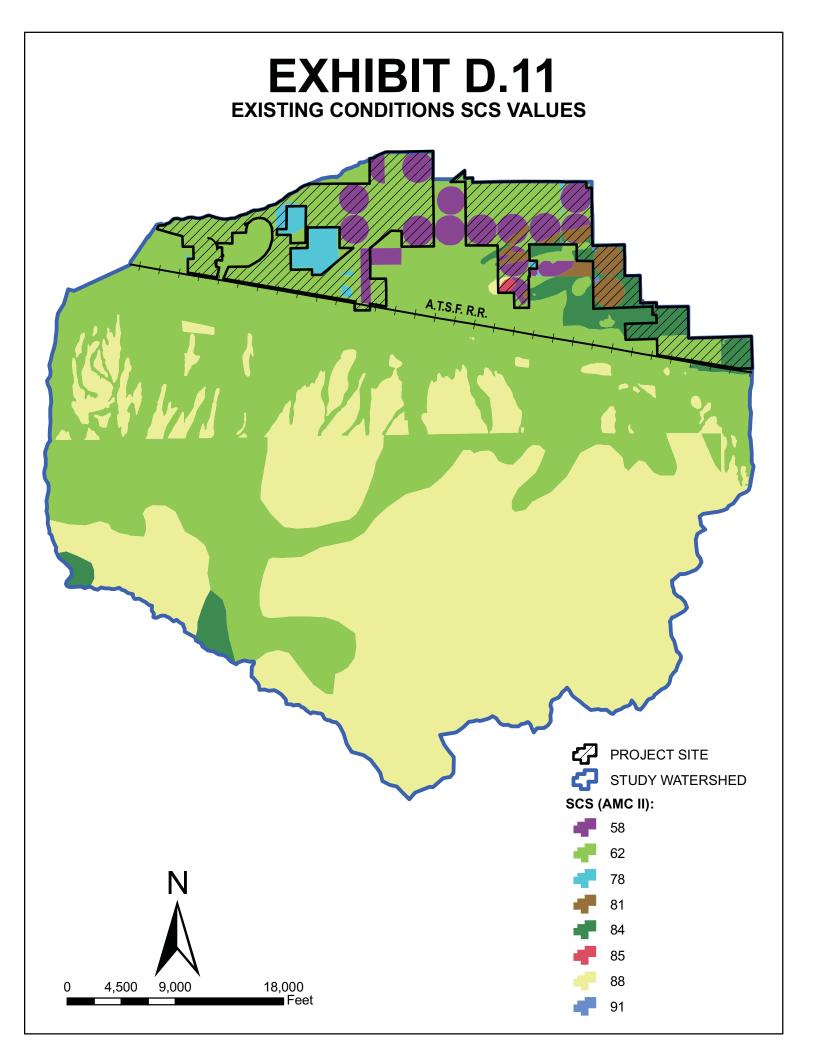


EXHIBIT "D.12"

Watershed SCS Curve Numbers (AMC II) Developed Conditions

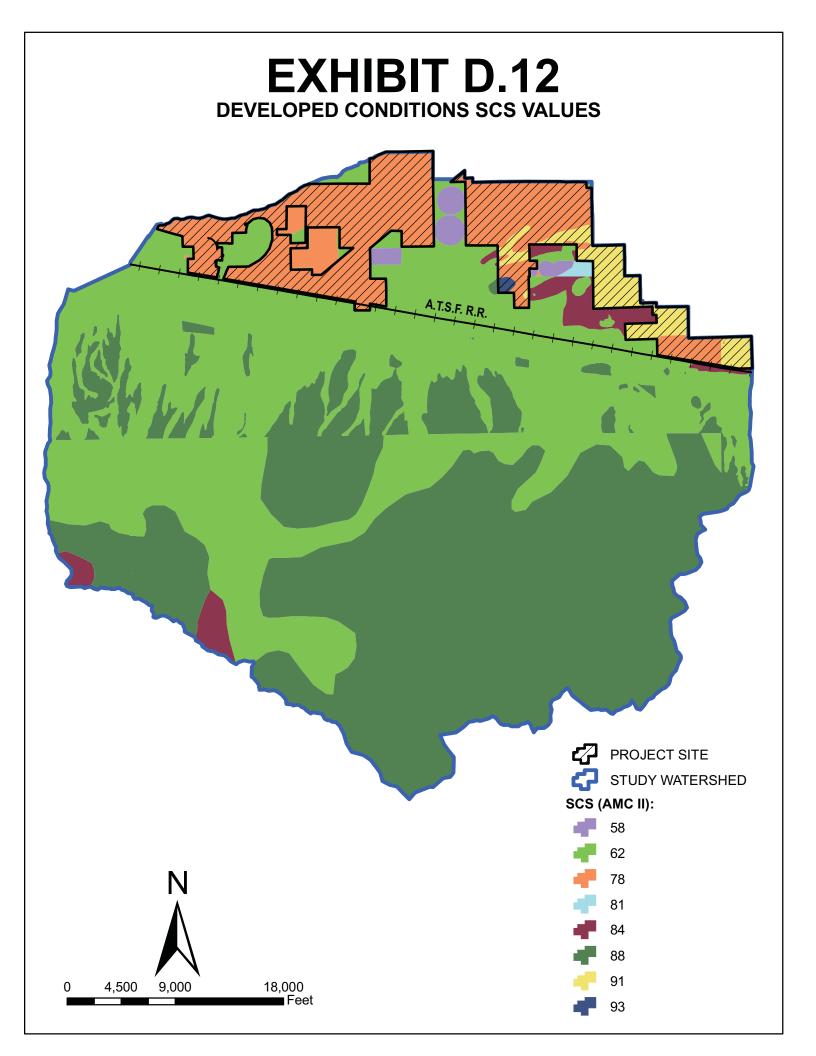


EXHIBIT "E"

Offsite (Tributary) Hydrology Study Map

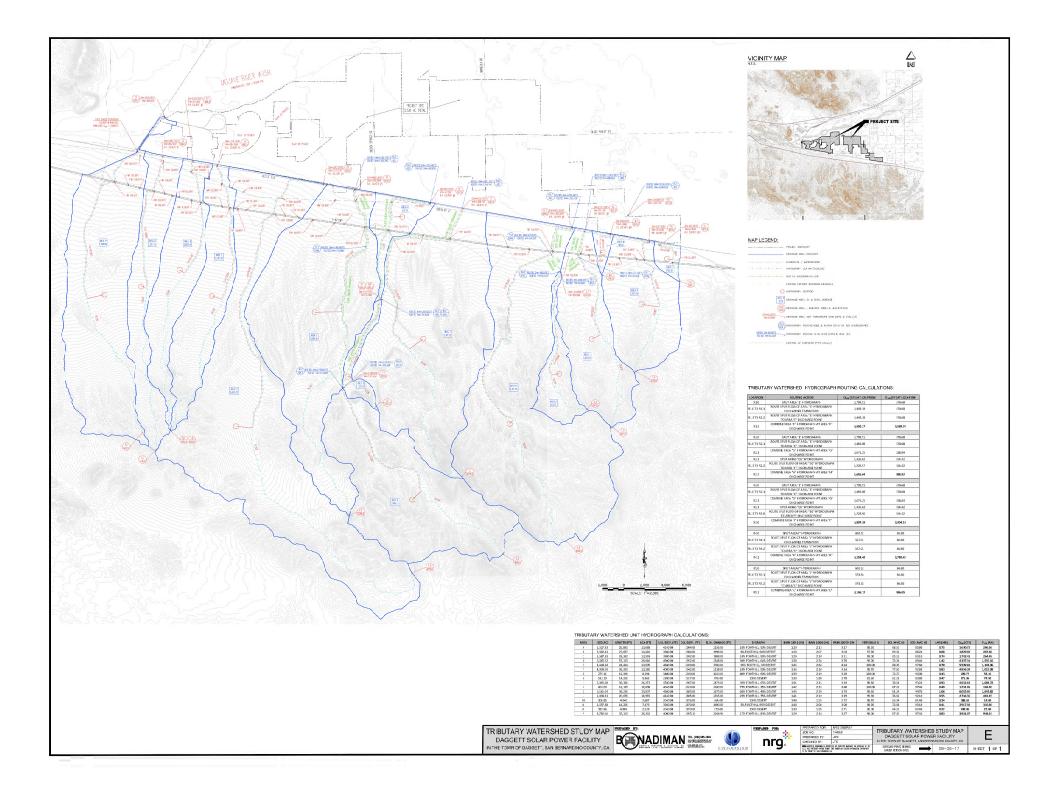


EXHIBIT "F"

Existing Conditions Hydrology Study Map

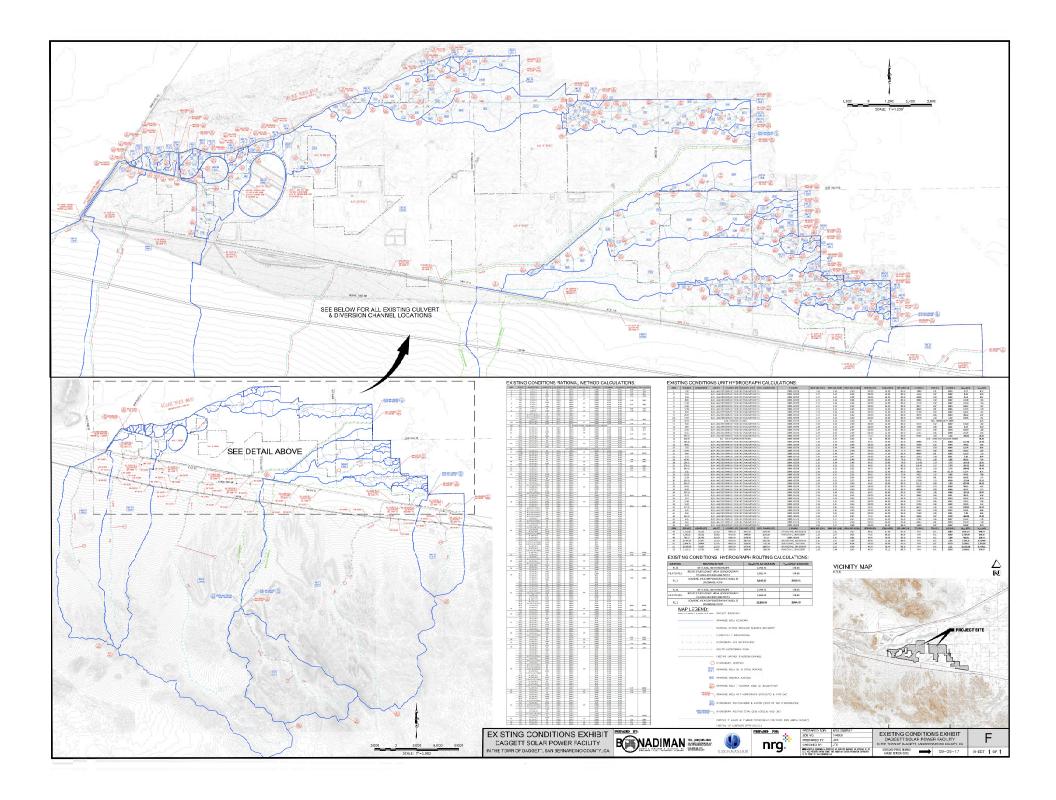


EXHIBIT "G"

Developed Conditions Hydrology Study Map