

Vista coarse sandy loam - 9-30% slopes: A moderately deep and well drained soil located on ridges and uneven side slopes in the lower foothills. Coarse sandy loam materials exist to a depth of 27 inches; below the soil is moderately weathered quartz diorite. Surface runoff is medium and erosion hazard is moderate. Permeability is moderately rapid and limitations for septic tank absorption fields are severe due to slope conditions and shallow depth to rock. Covers 27.6% of the planning area.

Vista coarse sandy loam - 30-50% slopes: A moderately deep, well drained and steeply sloping soil located on ridges and uneven side slopes in the lower foothills. Surface and subsurface layers of coarse sandy loams extend to a depth of 27 inches, under which exist moderately weathered quartz diorite. Surface runoff is rapid and erosion hazard is high. Permeability is moderately rapid and limitations for septic tank absorption fields are severe due to steep slopes and shallow depth to rock. Covers 1.8% of the planning area.

Vista rock outcrop complex - 9-50% slopes: A rolling to steep soil and rock outcrop located on uneven side slopes (predominantly on south-facing slopes) in the lower foothills. Vista soil is moderately deep and well drained. Surface and subsurface coarse sandy loams extend to a depth of 27 inches, below which exists moderately weathered quartz diorite. Vista soil has medium to rapid surface runoff and moderate to high erosion hazard. Permeability is moderately rapid. Rock outcrop is hard quartz diorite. Rock outcrop is impermeable, so surface runoff is very rapid and no erosion hazard exists. This soil classification has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields due to steep slopes and shallow depth to rock. Covers 14.6% of the planning area.

Private reservoirs and ponds cover the remaining 1.2% of the planning area.

The distribution of the above soil classifications within the planning area is depicted in Exhibit C.

These soil conditions present no significant obstacles to future development except in the area of sewage disposal. Within those portions of the study area where community sewage disposal services are not available from the Springville Public Utility District, new developments must contain adequate provision for on-site sewage disposal. Such provisions should include the establishment of minimum lot sizes to provide sufficient area for sewage disposal and the utilization of special design (engineered) sewage disposal systems, as stipulated in the Tulare County Subdivision Ordinance.

Flooding²

Springville is primarily located on the west bank of the Tule River, although a small residential subdivision is situated on the east bank, north of Bridge Drive. The community is approximately five miles above Success Dam, an earthfill structure completed by the Corps of Engineers in 1961 to provide an 85,000 acre-foot multiple purpose reservoir for flood control, irrigation, and related purposes.

2. Primary information source: Flood Plain Information, Tule River, Springville, California, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, July 1968.