United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

In cooperation with Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station

Soil Survey of Hamilton County, New York

How To Use This Soil Survey

General Soil Map

The general soil map, which is a color map, shows the survey area divided into groups of associated soils called general soil map units. This map is useful in planning the use and management of large areas.

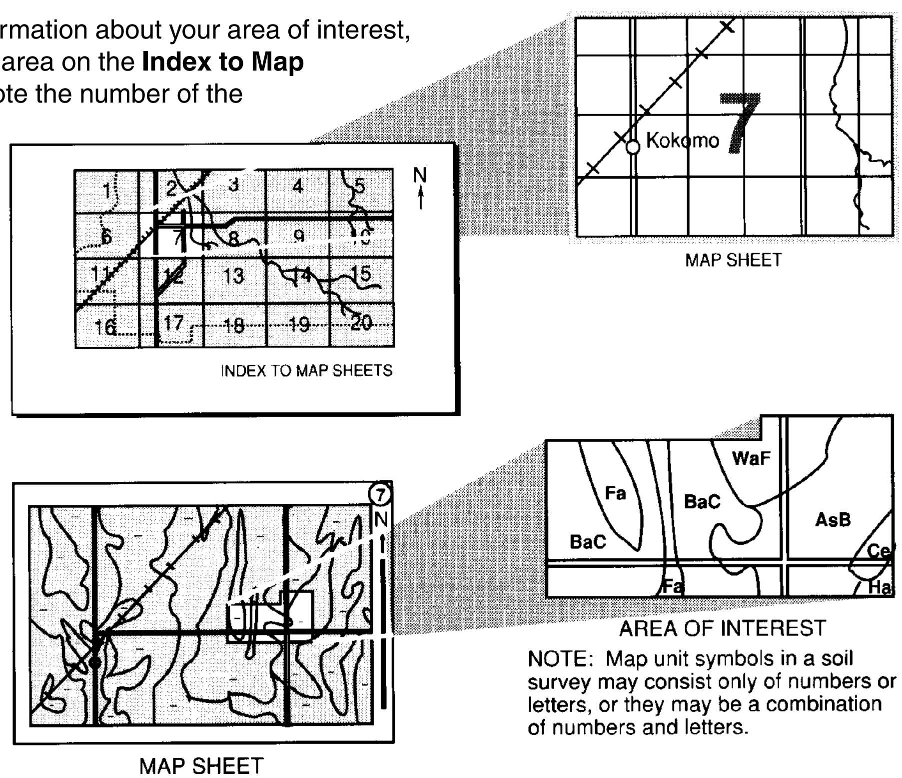
To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the map, identify the name of the map unit in the area on the color-coded map legend, then refer to the section **General Soil Map Units** for a general description of the soils in your area.

Detailed Soil Maps

The detailed soil maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**. Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Contents**, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.



The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.

This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in 1992. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 1994. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 1992. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The survey is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District and to the State of New York, Adirondack Park Agency.

Cover: The Dawson-Fluvaquents-Loxley complex, frequently flooded, in the foreground, provides excellent habitat for wetland wildlife. On Trout Lake Mountain in the background sloping to steep Becket, Tunbridge, and Lyman soils are intermingled with rock outcrops. These soils are suitable for use as woodland and for hiking trails and other recreation uses. Photo courtesy of Ernest Lorenzen, Arieta, New York.

Additional information about the Nation's natural resources is available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov.

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Issued 2006

Foreword

This soil survey contains information that affects land use planning in Hamilton County. It contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey also highlights soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

This soil survey is designed for many different users. Farmers, foresters, and agronomists can use it to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the survey to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. The information in this report is intended to identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. Statements made in this report are intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are shallow to bedrock. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. Broad areas of soils are shown on the general soil map. The location of each soil is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described. Information on specific uses is given for each soil. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Ronald R. Alvarado
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Soil Survey of
Hamilton County, New York

By Mark H. Silverman and Val J. Krawiecki

Fieldwork by Steve Carlisle, Ken Van Doren, Fred Gilbert, Tyrone Goddard, Brian Grisi, Will Hanna, John Kick, Karen Kotlar, Val J. Krawiecki, Terry Love, Steve Page, Luther Robinson, Mark H. Silverman, Gerald Smith, Ed Stein, Sharon Waltman, Keith Wheeler, Natural Resources Conservation Service; and Brad Higgins, Bill Kick, and John Wulforst, consultants on contract

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service,
in cooperation with
Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station

HAMILTON COUNTY is in the central Adirondack Mountains and is one of two counties that lie completely within the Adirondack Park (fig. 1). The New York State holdings comprise most of the county. They are classified as Forest Preserve, which the New York State Constitution has mandated to be left unaltered by man. In its 1,806 square miles Hamilton County has nine towns, one incorporated village, and no cities. Although it is the third largest county in New York, it is the least populated.

This is the first soil survey of Hamilton County. However, in 1982 the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Cornell University Experiment Station issued a soils report of Hamilton County. The report, which had limited distribution, covered the more intensive land use areas of Hamilton County. The report also had soil maps at a scale of 1:24,000, which were used in making the present soil survey.

General Nature of the County

Laura Flanagan, district manager, Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District, helped to prepare this section.

This section describes settlement and development, industry and tourism, physiography and geology, drainage, water supply, climate, and ecological units.

Settlement and Development

Hamilton County remained wilderness long after New York State had been divided into counties. At first, the county was included in what was called Albany County, later called Tryon County, part of which is now Montgomery County.

Hamilton County was formed in 1816 as a provisional county. It was named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, a member of the Philadelphia Convention and the only member from New York State who signed the U.S. Constitution. In 1840 Hamilton County became permanent. The county seat was Sageville, which was renamed Lake Pleasant.

Hamilton County is mostly forestland and over 5 percent water, which comprises more than 500 lakes and ponds (USDA, 1981 and 1987). The county takes in 1,157,400 acres of scenic forests, mountains, and lakes. It contains hundreds of

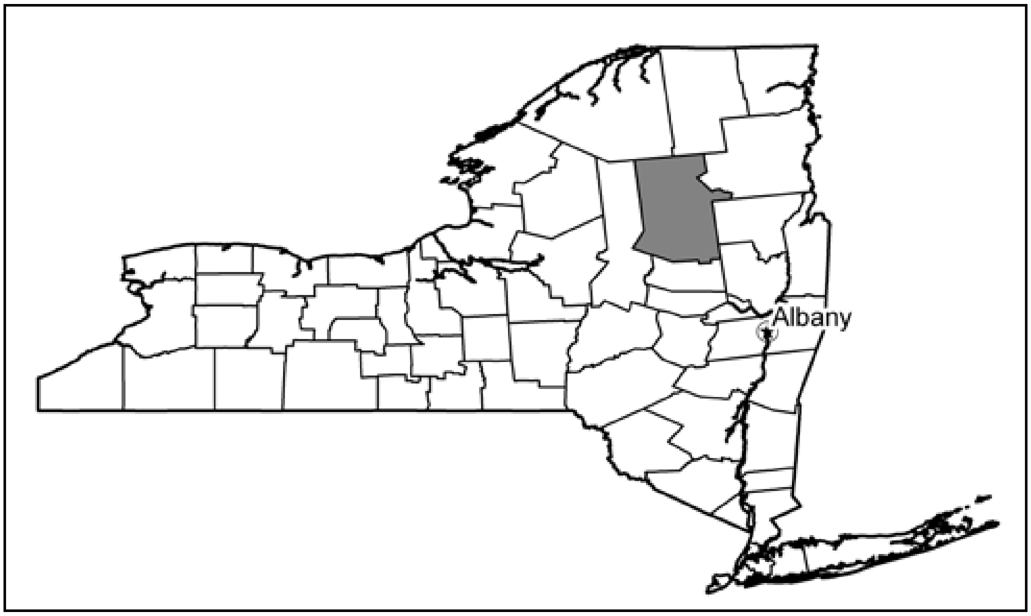

Figure 1.—Location of Hamilton County in New York.

remote, beautiful wilderness lakes and a network of streams flowing into the Black, Mohawk, Hudson, and St. Lawrence Rivers.

The county is rugged, and many lakes are accessible only on foot or by airplane. The clear lakes, rivers, and streams and unspoiled forests attract tourists, vacationers, and seasonal residents to Hamilton County and the rest of the Adirondacks. Tourism generally is confined to areas adjacent to highways, hamlets, and the lakes accessible by road. The outdoor enthusiasts these attractions bring in summer and winter create a seasonal population many times that of permanent residents.

Industry and Tourism

The county, roughly rectangular in shape, is 95 miles long north to south and 45 miles wide east to west. It is located about 50 miles north of the populated areas of the Mohawk Valley and about 100 miles northwest of Albany and the surrounding Capital District of New York. The New York State Thruway is about 50 miles to the south, and the Adirondack Northway is about 30 miles to the east. These highways access the major cities of New York and New Jersey to the south and Montreal to the north.

Given the natural resources of the county, the main enterprises are tourism and forestry. Nearly all Hamilton County is forestland, and its economy is oriented toward outdoor recreation and the commercial production of trees. The forests on private land are periodically harvested for both timber and pulp. State-owned timberland is not harvested.

Physiography and Geology

Mark Silverman, soil scientist, and David Sullivan, geologist, both of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, helped to prepare this section.

Hamilton County, located in the northern part of New York State, is entirely within the Adirondack province, a nearly circular dome-shaped extension of the Grenville province of the Canadian Shield.

The present Adirondack Mountains are a transitory phase in a 1.1-billion-year geologic history. Many cycles of dynamic geological processes have obscured or destroyed much of the historical record. They include submergence beneath the sea, sedimentation and crustal sagging, volcanism, mountain building and metamorphism, later submergence, and other occurences. What remains is only the deep root zone of an ancestral mountain system, which in most places is hidden by a thick layer that consists of younger sedimentary rocks and deep glacial till or alluvial soils (Broughton and others, 1961 and 1976).

Mature mountain ranges composed of bedrock that is highly resistant to erosion define the current topography of the Adirondack province. The dominantly crystalline bedrock in Hamilton County is of Precambrian age, or about 600 million years old or older. It consists of several different types of metamorphic rocks. Those of igneous origin are metagabro, metanorthosite, and anorthositic gneiss. Those of sedimentary origin are biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, calcitic and dolomitic marble, quartzite, and schist. The bedrock includes numerous metamorphic rocks of uncertain origin (Broughton and others, 1961 and 1976).

During the Pleistocene Epoch, which began about 1.6 million years ago, several advances and retreats of glacial ice covered Hamilton County. An ice sheet that originated in the Laurentian Mountain Region of what is now the Canadian Province of Quebec trended south-southwest into New York State. The ice sheet covered the entire State except a small part of Allegheny State Park on the New York-Pennsylvania border (Broughton and others, 1961 and 1976). The ice advanced and stripped away tons of soil and rounded off resistant rock ridges and hills. The glacier transported eroded material ranging from clay-size particles to giant boulders. The ice sheet, which advanced and retreated, deposited excessive glacial debris from its load.

Four major advances and retreats of the ice sheet have been documented in parts of the United States; however, only the last stage, the Wisconsinan, is evident in New York. Wisconsinan Ice, which obliterated deposition from previous advances and retreats, reached its maximum advance just south of Long Island. The ice sheet began its final retreat about 10,000 years ago with the closing of the Pleistocene Epoch. Several modes of deposition occurred in Hamilton County as a result of the wasting of the Wisconsinan ice sheet.

Glacial till, the most extensive type of deposit throughout Hamilton County, was deposited under melting glacial ice. Generally quite dense and consisting of unsorted, nonstratified mixtures of clay- to boulder-size material, glacial till is on all hills and mountains and along major valleys and upland plains. It ranges in thickness from mere inches to tens of feet. On mountaintops, ridgetops, and upper slopes, rock outcrops are intermixed with areas of shallow till soils. Examples of soils formed in glacial till deposits are very deep Becket, Potsdam, and Monadnock soils and moderately deep or shallow Rawsonville, Tunbridge, Lyman, and Ricker soils.

As the ice continued to retreat, substantial amounts of meltwater ran over, under, and through cracks in the glacier. Meltwater carried and deposited vast amounts of sand and gravel in transient lakes. Typically, the deposits were sorted and stratified. Adams, Colton, and Naumburg soils, for example, developed in this material.

Minor soils in the county developed as the landscape evolved into its current form. For example, many depressions became shallow lakes supporting growth of aquatic plants. Eventually, partially decomposed plant remains filled some of these areas. Organic soils (peat and muck), such as Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, formed in these deposits. Rumney soils, which formed on flood plains of small rivers and streams, are commonly intermingled with organic soils.

The location of these different soil types are on the general soils map.

GIS on the geology of Hamilton County is available from the New York State Museum system (http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/gis/).

Drainage

The county has four main drainage basins. The upper Hudson Basin drains about 50 percent of the land area to the east and south. The Hudson River borders the county in the Town of Indian Lake; northeast of town the Indian River and Cedar River flow into the Hudson. The Sacandaga River flows south along Route 30 and out of the county in the Town of Benson.

To the north, the St. Lawrence Basin drains roughly 25 percent of the land area of the county. The Raquette River leaves the county to the north near Tupper Lake.

The Black River Basin comprises the west-central part of the county. The South Branch of the Moose River flows into Herkimer County near a midpoint of the west county line. West Canada Creek flows southwest into Herkimer County near the Town of Morehouse and State Route 8, draining into the Mohawk Basin. The Black River and Mohawk River Basins drain roughly 25 percent of the land area to the west and southwest of the county.

Water Supply

Five towns have municipal water supplies. The Towns of Wells and Indian Lake and the Village of Speculator all have drilled wells. The Towns of Long Lake and Raquette Lake have open reservoirs. Rural areas outside population centers with municipal supplies and the rest of the county's population rely on individual drilled wells, shallow dug wells, and springs.

Climate

In Hamilton County the Adirondack Mountains are a major influence on climate. The growing season is short because of high elevations. Frost has occurred in every month of the year, and many gardens planted on a hot day in June have been nipped, if not ruined, in July. Within a calendar year, temperatures may range nearly 130 degrees; winter is the longest season.

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area as recorded at Indian Lake in the period 1961-90. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on length of the growing season.

In winter, the average temperature is 18.5 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 7.1 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 59.6 degrees F and the average daily maximum temperature is 71.6 degrees F.

The total annual precipitation is about 39 inches. Of this, 21 inches, or 54 percent, usually falls in April through September. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. In 2 years out of 10, the rainfall in April through September is less than 14 inches.

The average seasonal snowfall is about 71 inches.

Ecological Units

Constance Carpenter, forester, U.S. Forest Service, Durham, New Hampshire, helped to prepare this section.

The Earth's ecology characterizes the Earth. The ecology of an area is the various ecosystems, or unique interacting systems that connect and influence the properties of the soil, water, air, animals, plants, and of course, people. Ecosystems can be very large and encompass broad areas, such as temperate forests of the midlatitudes, or small and comprise, for example, a local seepage area that supports a rare wetland species. Various broad ecological regions and subregions have been identified throughout the country to help scientists define and diagnose ecosystems. Maps of these areas can help landowners and managers see how their land fits into the bigger environmental picture. The Ecological Units map in this publication shows the relationship of Hamilton County to a system of ecological zones that the U.S. Forest Service has developed (Keys and others, 1995). Each ecological unit both is an important part of a larger ecological system and comprises diverse, smaller ecosystems (table 4a).

Hamilton County lies within the ecological unit called the Adirondack Mountain Section (M212D). The Adirondack Mountain Section is part of the Adirondack-New England Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Mountainous Province, which extends from New York eastward to Maine. The Adirondack Mountain Section (M212D) contains six subsections, four of which comprise parts of Hamilton County.

The Adirondack Mountain Section is a dissected, asymmetrical dome in overall configuration. It is most mountainous, highest, and steepest in the north and east, and has lower, rolling hills further south and west. The bedrock, an extension of the Grenville province of the Canadian Shield, is mainly Proterozoic metamorphic and plutonic rocks, which consist mainly of gneiss and highly metamorphosed granite, anorthosite, syenite, and gabbro. Most of the highest mountains consist of resistant metanorthosite. Mixed gneisses underlie rolling hills. Cambrian sandstone underlies the northern margin of the dome. This sandstone and some Ordovician sediments overlie the Canadian Shield bedrock in small grabens across the dome. Continental and mountain glaciation are responsible for many surficial geologic features. These include cirques and other scour features, moraines, lake plains, and a prominent esker system in the north-central area. Elevation ranges from 500 to 5,344 feet (150 to 1,630 meters); local relief ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 feet (300 to 900 meters). Gentle slopes cover 20 to 50 percent of the area; more than 75 percent of gently sloping lands are on lowlands rather than uplands. Table 4b shows an abbreviated description of the geomorphology, elevation, and geologic characteristics of the subsections (Keys and others, 1995; Hammond, 1994).

Broad scale climatic conditions influence the composition and productivity of ecosystems from region to region. Cold dry air of polar origin and warm, moist air of tropical origin are the most common influences of the Adirondack Mountain Section. Pronounced seasons and strong annual cycles of temperature and precipitation are the rule. The number of storms that pass through the Section is large compared to other areas of the country. Frequent storm passages with accompanying changes in air mass result in abrupt and often drastic changes in daily weather conditions. Although precipitation is distributed fairly uniformly throughout the year, the amount of variation from year to year can be quite pronounced. Differences in elevation and aspect with regard to the prevailing wind influence the spatial distribution of precipitation. Precipitation is greater at higher elevations. Pronounced differences in temperature and in length of the growing season reflect differences in elevation. Cooler temperatures and shorter growing seasons are associated with higher altitudes (De Gaetano, 1996). Climatic data derived from weather stations throughout the area are presented in Tables 4c-4e.

More than 90 percent of the Adirondack Mountain Section is forested. Regionally important broad vegetation types include montane spruce-fir forest, lowland spruce-fir forest, northern hardwood-conifer forest, alpine krummholz, and alpine meadow communities. Table 4f shows Natural Community Alliances known to occur within this section (Anderson, 1996; Sneddon and others, 1994). Alliances are physiognomically uniform groups of plant associations allied by identifying important shared species among plant associations. The distribution of alliances within the section varies, and listings in table 4f should not be used to infer every community is found in every place throughout the Section.

Natural events and management activities cause the age and complexity of a forest to change over time (Cleland and others, 1997). The most common natural disturbance in montane spruce-fir and spruce-northern hardwood forests is blowdown during windstorms. Windthrow areas here are generally small, but some large storms or hurricanes cause extensive damage. At high elevations persistent winds and high temperatures stress and kill trees. A mountain phenomenon called a “fir-wave” occurs as a domino effect where the loss of one tree leads to exposure and death of a succession of trees. Forest fires are uncommon in the Adirondack Section. Insects and diseases active in this area include gypsy moth, spruce budworm, periodic severe spruce beetle, beech bark disease, and sugar maple defoliators. Scleroderis canker on red pine is an ongoing disturbance. At higher elevations spruce decline is related to severe winter injury and depletion of cations in the soil. Hardwood-dominated communities are more extensive now than in presettlement times because of intensive, selective logging of conifers and the impact of fires following cutting and resultant accumulated slash (McNab, 1994).

Perennial streams, lakes, and reservoirs provide abundant water. Drainage patterns were imposed on basement rock of the Adirondacks during geologic uplift and erosion. Overall stream drainage pattern is radial, but southwest to northeast trending faults influence patterns in the central part. Stream gradients are low in the interior of the Section and moderate to steep on the perimeter, where there are waterfalls and rapids. Average annual runoff ranges from 20-35 inches (510-890mm), increasing with elevation. Maximum monthly streamflow occurs in March and April. Extreme peak flows can occur any time of the year and are usually associated with hurricanes or rain-on-snow events. Minimum monthly flows occur in August, September, and October. Many small lakes and wetlands formed in proglacial deposits. Lake George, the largest lake in the Adirondack Section, is a graben lake.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They dug many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms; other biological activity has not changed the unconsolidated material.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area are in an orderly pattern that is related to geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil or miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept or model of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied (Soil Survey Staff, 1996). They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

This area was mapped at the third order level of detail. Third-order surveys are made for land uses that do not require precision knowledge of small areas. Most areas are dominated by a single land use and have few subordinate uses. This information can be used in planning forestland, recreational areas, and communities.

Third-order field procedures permit plotting of most soil boundaries by observation and interpretation of remotely sensed data. Boundaries are verified by some field observation. The soils are identified by traversing representative areas and applying the information to like areas. Some additional observations and transects are made for verification. Map units include complexes and consociations. Components of map units are phases of soil series, taxa above the series, or miscellaneous areas. Delineations have a minimum size of 40 acres, based on survey objectives and landscape complexity. Contrasting inclusions vary in size and amount within the limits permitted by the kind of map unit used. The map scale in this report is 1:24,000.

General Soil Map Units

The general soil map in this publication shows broad areas that have a distinctive pattern of soils, relief, and drainage. Each map unit on the general soil map is a unique natural landscape. Typically, it consists of one or more major soils or miscellaneous areas and some minor soils or miscellaneous areas. It is named for the major soils or miscellaneous areas. The components of one map unit can occur in another but in a different pattern.

The general soil map can be used to compare the suitability of large areas for general land uses. Areas of suitable soils can be identified on the map. Likewise, areas where the soils are not suitable can be identified.

Because of its small scale, the map is not suitable for planning the management of a farm or field or for selecting a site for a road or building or other structure. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in slope, depth, drainage, and other characteristics that affect management.

Soil Descriptions

1. Becket-Tunbridge-Lyman

Very deep to shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, loamy soils on mountainsides and ridges; formed in compact glacial till and local residuum

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands (fig. 2)
Slope range: 0 to 60 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 52
Becket soils—23 percent
Tunbridge soils—15 percent
Lyman soils—9 percent
Minor soils—53 percent

Soil Properties

Becket
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Position on landform: Mountainsides
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Sandy loam
Slope: 3 to 60 percent

Figure 2.—Becket-Tunbridge-Lyman soils on a hillside in the background. Becket soils are generally on smooth side slopes, which promote better tree growth. Tunbridge and Lyman soils are mainly on ridges and saddle slopes. Extensive areas of this unit are used for forest products. After a harvest on these moderately steep slopes, erosion is a serious hazard.

Tunbridge
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Position on landform: Mountainsides and ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Sandy loam
Slope: 0 to 60 percent

Lyman
Depth class: Shallow
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Position on landform: Tops and upper backslopes of mountains
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Fine sandy loam
Slope: 3 to 60 percent

Minor Soils
- Skerry soils on lower slopes
- Adirondack and Sabattis soils in depressions

Use and Management

Major uses: Forest

Forestland
Management concerns: Erosion hazard, slope, bedrock, windthrow hazard
Management measures: Maintaining contour grade for trails, planting shallow-rooted species, and avoiding clearcutting

2. Potsdam-Adirondack-Crary

Very deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained, loamy soils on uplands; formed in a silty, wind- or water-sorted mantle and underlying, compact glacial till

Setting

Landform: Glacial till plains
Slope range: 0 to 35 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 6.0
Potsdam soils—16 percent
Adirondack soils—11 percent
Crary soils—8 percent
Minor soils—65 percent

Properties and Qualities

Potsdam
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Position on landform: Convex slopes on plains; hillsides
Parent material: Wind- or water-sorted mantle over glacial till
Surface textural class: Loam
Slope: 3 to 35 percent

Adirondack
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Position on landform: Depressions or along drainageways
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Fine sandy loam
Slope: 0 to 15 percent

Crary
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Position on landform: Concave areas on till plains; lower hillsides
Parent material: Wind- or water-sorted mantle over glacial till
Surface textural class: Loam
Slope: 0 to 15 percent

Minor Soils
- Sabattis soils in depressions and along drainageways
- Tunbridge soils on bedrock-controlled hills
- Adams and Colton soils in areas where glacial streams have sorted soil material

Use and Management

Major uses: Forest

Forestland
Management concerns: Erosion, slope, wetness
Management measures: Maintaining contour grade for trails, and planting adapted species for each area

3. Monadnock-Tunbridge-Sabattis

Very deep to moderately deep, well drained and poorly drained, loamy soils on mountainsides and ridges and in depressions; formed in loose glacial till and local residuum

Setting

Landform: Glacial uplands
Slope range: 0 to 60 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 6.5
Monadnock soils—29 percent
Tunbridge soils—21 percent
Sabattis soils—16 percent
Minor soils—34 percent

Properties and Qualities

Monadnock
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Position on landform: Mountainsides and hills
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Fine sandy loam
Slope: 3 to 60 percent

Tunbridge
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Position on landform: Tops and steep sides of hills and mountains
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Sandy loam
Slope: 0 to 60 percent

Sabattis
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Poorly drained and very poorly drained
Position on landform: Depressions and along drainageways
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Mucky loam
Slope: 0 to 6 percent

Minor Soils
- Lyman soils on ridgetops
- Wonsqueak soils (mucky peat) and Dawson soils (peat) in deep depressions

Use and Management

Major uses: Forest

Forestland
Management concerns: Wetness, slope, erosion hazard, bedrock
Management measures: Maintaining contour grade for trails, and planting adapted species

4. Rawsonville-Mundalite-Ricker

Very deep to very shallow, excessively drained to well drained, loamy soils that have a thick spodic horizon; formed at high elevations on mountainsides and ridges; and dry mucky soils formed in thin deposits of organic material on bedrock ridges and saddles at high elevations

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Slope range: 3 to 70 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 27
Rawsonville soils—23 percent
Mundalite soils—12 percent
Ricker soils—10 percent
Minor soils—55 percent

Soil Properties

Rawsonville
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Position on landform: Sides and tops of hills and mountains
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Fine sandy loam
Slope: 3 to 60 percent

Mundalite
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Position on landform: Backslopes and upper footslopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Surface textural class: Fine sandy loam
Slope: 3 to 35 percent

Ricker
Depth class: Very shallow and shallow
Drainage class: Well drained to excessively drained
Position on landform: Tops and sides of hills and mountains
Parent material: Organic material
Surface textural class: Mucky peat
Slope: 3 to 70 percent

Minor soils
- Worden soils and Wilmington soils at the base of slopes, in depressions, and along drainageways

Use and Management

Major uses: Forest

Forestland
Management concerns: Erosion hazard, slope, bedrock
Management measures: Maintaining contour grade for trails, and planting shallow-rooted species

5. Adams-Colton-Naumburg

Very deep, excessively drained to poorly drained, gravelly and sandy soils on floors and sides of valleys in the Adirondack Mountains and foothills; formed in deltaic and glaciofluvial sediments

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces, eskers, and plains (fig. 3)
Slope range: 0 to 35 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 3.5
Adams soils—40 percent
Colton soils—34 percent
Naumburg soils—6 percent
Minor soils—20 percent

Soil Properties

Adams
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained to excessively drained
Position on landform: Topslopes and side slopes
Parent material: Glacial outwash sand
Surface textural class: Loamy sand
Slope: 0 to 35 percent

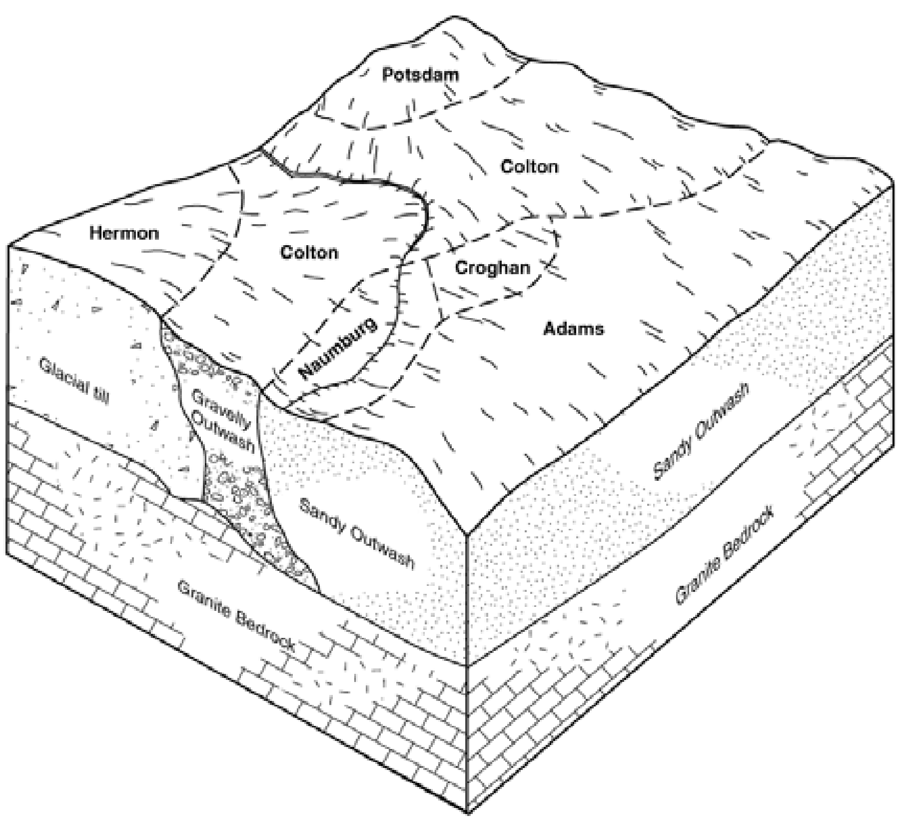

Figure 3.—Typical relationship of soils and underlying deposits in the Adams-Colton-Naumburg general soil map unit.

Colton
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Position on landform: Topslopes and side slopes
Parent material: Glacial outwash gravel and sand
Surface textural class: Gravelly loamy sand
Slope: 0 to 35 percent

Naumburg
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained
Position on landform: Depressions in outwash plains
Parent material: Glacial outwash sand
Surface textural class: Loamy fine sand
Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Minor Soils
- Croghan soils at the base of slopes
- Hermon and Potsdam soils along contact with glacial till

Use and Management

Major uses: Forest; source of sand and gravel

Forestland and Construction Material
Management concerns: Slope, wetness, erosion hazard
Management measures: Maintaining contour grade for trails, and planting adapted species at the proper time of year

6. Wonsqueak-Bucksport-Rumney

Very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, mucky soils in stream valleys and depressions on uplands; formed in well decomposed organic deposits more than 16 inches deep and in loamy stream sediments

Setting

Landform: Glacial till plains and flood plains (fig. 4)
Slope range: 0 to 3 percent

Composition

Percent of the survey area: 5
Wonsqueak soils—31 percent
Bucksport soils—23 percent
Rumney soils—18 percent
Minor soils—28 percent

Soil Properties

Wonsqueak
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Position on landform: Depressions in till plains
Parent material: Thin organic deposits over loamy till or outwash
Surface textural class: Mucky peat
Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Bucksport
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Position on landform: Depressions in till plains
Parent material: Thick organic deposits
Surface textural class: Mucky peat
Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Rumney
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Position on landform: Slight depressions on flood plains
Parent material: Alluvium
Surface textural class: Silt loam
Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Minor Soils
- Dawson and Loxley soils in more acid organic deposits
- Ondawa soils on higher flood plains

Use and Management

Major uses: Wetland wildlife habitat and brushland

Wetland wildlife habitat and brushland
Management concerns: Wetness
Management measures: Avoiding disturbance of areas of these soils

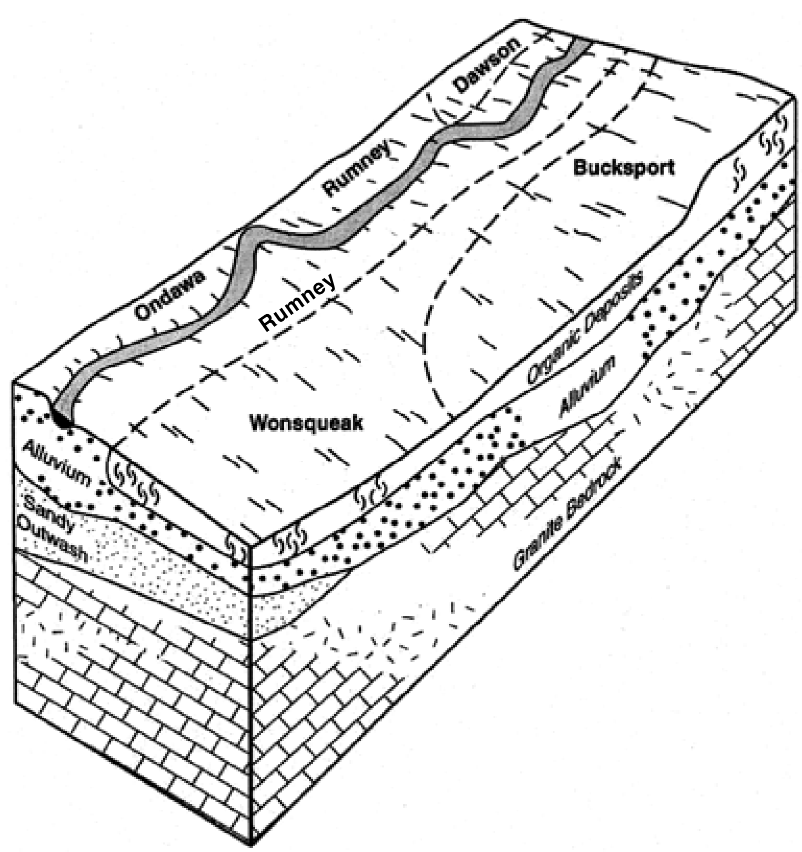

Figure 4.—Typical relationship of soils and underlying deposits in the Wonsqueak-Bucksport-Rumney general soil map unit.

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in this survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes.

Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. The contrasting components are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Potsdam loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery, is a phase of the Potsdam series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Potsdam-Tunbridge complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery, is an example.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Pits, gravel and sand, is an example.

Table 5 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils or miscellaneous areas.

In some areas along the borders of Hamilton County the boundaries on the soil maps do not match those of adjoining counties. These discrepancies exist because of differences in mapping scales and changes in soil classification. Where discrepancies exist, adjoining counties match with similar kinds of soils.

Join Statements

The detailed soil maps in Hamilton County match those of adjoining counties as follows:

St. Lawrence County, New York

The same map units join across the survey boundaries in all areas.

Essex County, New York

The Soil Survey of Essex County is in progress; when completed, it will have a “quality” join with the Soil Survey of Hamilton County.

Franklin County, New York, Southern Part; Fulton County, New York; and Herkimer County, New York, Northern Part

These soil survey areas do not have a modern published soil survey.

Warren County, New York

The same or similar soils join across the survey boundaries in most areas. The main discrepancies are the size of areas of bedrock in some map units and the absence of a “superspodic” series in the Soil Survey of Warren County. These differences, which derive from classification concepts in effect when Warren County was mapped in 1970-81, will be resolved during the update of the Soil Survey of Warren County. Other minor discrepancies derive from a difference in scale of mapping; Hamilton County was mapped at 1:62,500 and Warren County, 1:15,840.

Saratoga County, New York

The same or similar soils join across the survey boundaries. Minor discrepancies derive from a difference in scale of mapping; Hamilton County was mapped at 1:62,500, and Saratoga County, 1:24,000.

Soil Descriptions

3A—Pits, gravel and sand

This unit consists of areas that have been excavated for gravel and sand to be used in construction. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 60 acres. Many pits have short, steep slopes along the edges.

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of undisturbed soils, including gravelly Colton soils and sandy Adams and Croghan soils. Also included are areas of spoil piles that consist of sandy or gravelly overburden, areas of exposed bedrock, and a few small ponds. Included areas range to 15 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of Pits, gravel and sand:

Permeability: Rapid or very rapid
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Very low or low
Soil reaction: Variable
Depth to seasonal high water table: Mainly more than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: Variable
Root zone: Up to 10 inches deep
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Flooding hazard: None

Active mining pits do not have a vegetative cover. However, older, abandoned pits are partly vegetated with drought-tolerant grass and shrubs. Inactive pits can be smoothed, vegetated, and reclaimed to control erosion; and, depending on slope and depth to a seasonal high water table they may have other uses.

Most areas of pits, whether abandoned or reclaimed, provide habitat for wildlife. Potential for timber production is low because of droughtiness. Windthrow hazard and seedling mortality rates are high.

Pits, gravel and sand, even when reclaimed, vary in suitability for community development. For most uses onsite investigation is needed in determining suitability of reclaimed pits.

21A—Dawson-Fluvaquents-Loxley complex, frequently flooded

This map unit consists of very deep, nearly level soils in low-lying basins (fig. 5). Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of this unit are 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 60 to 600 acres. In most areas this map unit is broad and lobate. It is about 35 percent very poorly drained Dawson soil, 25 percent poorly drained Fluvaquents, 20 percent very poorly drained Loxley soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Dawson soil, Fluvaquents, and the Loxley soil are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Dawson soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown peat
8 to 12 inches; dark reddish brown mucky peat

Figure 5.—An area of the Dawson-Fluvaquents-Loxley complex, frequently flooded. The level area in the foreground is subject to frequent flooding from a slow, meandering stream. In the background Becket and Tunbridge soils are on the bottom half of the hillside, and the Lyman and Ricker soils are on the bedrock-controlled ridgetop.

Subsurface tier:
12 to 30 inches; black muck

Substratum:
30 to 34 inches; grayish brown loamy sand
34 to 72 inches; brown loamy sand

Range of the profile of Fluvaquents—

Surface layer (range):
1 to 12 inches thick; gravelly sand to silt loam

Substratum:
Mottled brownish to grayish, very gravelly sand to silt loam

Typical profile of the Loxley soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 16 inches; dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface tier:
16 to 48 inches; dark reddish brown muck
48 to 62 inches; dark brown muck

Bottom tier:
62 to 80 inches; dark reddish brown muck

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Naumburg soils or somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils on low-lying hummocks. Also included, in places, are small areas of shallow Lyman soils or exposed bedrock. Also included are steeper, sloping areas of somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained, sandy Adams soils or excessively drained, gravelly Colton soils. Also included, in some slightly higher places near toeslopes of surrounding landscapes, are small areas of very bouldery, very poorly drained Tughill or Sabattis soils. Also included, on small knolls and hills, are areas of well drained Monadnock soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of the unit.

Important soil properties of the Dawson soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic material and rapid in the sandy substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic material and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Occasional

Important soil properties of Fluvaquents—

Permeability: Variable
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Variable
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly alkaline
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1.5 feet below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Frequent

Important soil properties of the Loxley soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid or very strongly acid
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Most areas of this map unit are in bogs or swamps along streams and are covered with shrubs and small trees.

Potential productivity for black spruce on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of low strength, wetness, and, in some areas, ponding and flooding. These limitations make operation of equipment on landings very difficult or unsafe. In most areas of this unit costly construction practices, including water management and additional fill material, are needed to strengthen haul roads and log landings. Harvesting generally is limited to periods when the ground is frozen and when operation of equipment is safe. Also, in most areas seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to these soils.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to the water table, ponding, frequent flooding from a nearby stream, and subsidence of organic soil. Selecting sites for dwellings on better drained soils in higher areas nearby is needed to reduce the limitations.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, flooding from a nearby stream, subsidence of organic soils, and frost action. Selecting sites for roads and streets on better drained soils in higher areas nearby is needed to reduce the limitations.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, flooding, and subsidence of organic deposits. In some areas of this map unit inadequate filtering of effluent above the saturated zone causes a hazard of surface or ground water pollution. Higher, better drained sites nearby should be considered for the absorption field.

23A—Loxley-Dawson complex

This map unit consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils in low-lying basins. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of this unit are 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 60 to 600 acres. In most areas this unit are broad and lobate. It is about 45 percent organic Loxley soil, 35 percent moderately deep, organic over mineral Dawson soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Loxley and Dawson soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale used for mapping.

Typical profile of the Loxley soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 16 inches; dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface tier:
16 to 48 inches; dark reddish brown muck
48 to 62 inches; dark brown muck

Bottom tier:
62 to 80 inches; dark reddish brown muck

Typical profile of the Dawson soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown peat
8 to 12 inches; dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface tier:
12 to 30 inches; black muck

Substratum layer:
30 to 34 inches; grayish brown loamy sand
34 to 72 inches; brown loamy sand

Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Naumburg soils or somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils on low-lying hummocks. Also included, in places, are small areas of shallow Lyman soils or exposed bedrock. Also included are steeper sloping areas of excessively drained, sandy Adams soils or gravelly Colton soils. Also included, in some slightly higher places near footslopes of surrounding landscapes, are small areas of very bouldery, very poorly drained Tughill or Sabattis soils. Also included, on small knolls and hills, are small included areas of well drained

Mundalite soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Loxley soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid or very strongly acid
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Dawson soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic material and rapid in the sandy substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic material and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Flooding hazard: None

Most areas of this map unit are in bogs or swamps, and are covered with brush or small trees (fig. 6).

Figure 6.—The Loxley-Dawson complex consists of hydric soils that are subject to ponding from October through June. The soils are suitable as habitat for wetland wildlife.

Potential productivity for black spruce on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of low strength, wetness, and ponding. These limitations make operation of equipment on landings very difficult or unsafe. In most areas of this map unit costly construction practices, including water management and additional fill material, are needed to strengthen haul roads and log landings. Harvesting is generally limited to periods when the ground is frozen and operation of equipment is safe. Also, in most areas seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to this map unit.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of the seasonal high water table, ponding, and subsidence of organic soil. Selecting higher, better drained sites nearby is needed to reduce the limitations.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of depth to the seasonal high water table, ponding, subsidence of organic soils, and frost action (fig. 7). Selecting higher, better drained sites nearby is needed to reduce the limitations.

This map unit is very limited to septic tank absorption fields because of depth to the seasonal high water table, ponding, and subsidence of organic soil. In some areas of this map unit inadequate filtering of effluent above the saturated zone causes a hazard of surface or ground water pollution. Selecting higher, better drained sites nearby is needed to reduce the limitations.

24A—Bucksport-Wonsqueak complex

This map unit consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils in low-lying basins. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of this unit are 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 60 to 600 acres. In most areas this map unit is broad and lobate. It is about 45 percent Bucksport soil, 35 percent Wonsqueak soil, and 20 percent other soils. The

Figure 7.—An area of the Loxley-Dawson complex along a road ditch. The Loxley and Dawson soils consist mainly of black muck. In their natural condition, these soils are limited for roads and use of tree harvesting equipment because of low strength.

Bucksport and Wonsqueak soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale used for mapping.

Typical profile of the Bucksport soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface tier:
7 to 22 inches; very dark brown muck
22 to 50 inches; very dark grayish brown muck

Bottom tier:
50 to 84 inches; dark brown muck

Typical profile of the Wonsqueak soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 9 inches; black mucky peat

Subsurface tier:
9 to 44 inches; black muck

Substratum layer:
44 to 72 inches; very dark gray and dark gray fine sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Naumburg soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils on low-lying hummocks. Also included, in places, are small areas of shallow Lyman soils or exposed bedrock. Also included are areas of steeper, excessively drained, sandy Adams or gravelly Colton soils. Also included, in some slightly higher places near toeslopes of surrounding landscapes, are small areas of very bouldery, very poorly drained Tughill or Sabattis soils. Also included, on small knolls and hills, are small areas of well drained Mundalite soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Bucksport soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface tier, extremely acid to moderately acid in the subsurface tier, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the bottom tier
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 20 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Wonsqueak soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic tiers and moderately slow or moderate in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the organic tiers and strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Upper 12 inches

Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Most areas of this map unit are in bogs or swamps, and are covered with brush and small trees.

Potential productivity for black spruce on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of low strength, wetness, and ponding. These limitations make operation of equipment very difficult or unsafe on landings.

In most areas of this unit, costly construction practices, including water management and additional fill material, are needed to strengthen haul roads and log landings. Harvesting is generally limited to periods when the ground is frozen and when operation of equipment is safe. Also, in most areas seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to these soils.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, and subsidence of organic soil. Selecting higher, better drained sites nearby is needed to reduce the limitations.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, subsidence of organic soils, and frost action. Selecting higher, better drained sites nearby is needed to reduce the limitations.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, and subsidence of organic soil. Inadequate filtering of effluent causes a hazard of surface water and ground water pollution. Selecting higher, better drained sites nearby is needed to reduce the limitations.

25A—Wonsqueak-Colton-Rumney complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes

This map unit consists of very deep soils in low-lying basins, on outwash plains, and on flood plains. It is mainly nearly level, but slopes in areas of the Colton soil range to 15 percent. Most areas are 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 60 to 600 acres. In most areas this map unit is broad and lobate. It is about 35 percent very poorly drained Wonsqueak soil, 25 percent excessively drained Colton soil, 20 percent poorly drained Rumney soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Wonsqueak, Colton, and Rumney soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Wonsqueak soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 9 inches; black mucky peat

Subsurface tier:
9 to 44 inches; black muck

Substratum layer:
44 to 72 inches; very dark gray and dark gray fine sandy loam

Typical profile of the Colton soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches; dark brown gravelly loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
10 to 17 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly loamy sand

17 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly sand
21 to 27 inches; brown very gravelly sand

Substratum:
27 to 33 inches; dark brown extremely gravelly sand
33 to 72 inches; dark brown stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile of the Rumney soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches; very dark brown silt loam

Subsurface layer:
8 to 12 inches; mottled, dark brown silt loam

Subsoil:
12 to 16 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown fine sandy loam
16 to 34 inches; mottled, brown loam

Substratum:
34 to 39 inches; mottled, grayish brown loam
39 to 72 inches; dark gray loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Naumburg soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils on low-lying hummocks. Also included, in places, are small areas of shallow Lyman soils or exposed bedrock. Also included are areas of steeper, sandy Adams soils. Also included, in some slightly higher places near toeslopes of surrounding landscapes, are small areas of very bouldery, very poorly drained Tughill or Sabattis soils. Also included, on small knolls and hills, are small areas of well drained Monadnock soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Wonsqueak soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic tiers and moderately slow or moderate in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the organic tiers and strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Occasional

Important soil properties of the Colton soil—

Permeability: Rapid or very rapid in the surface layer and the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Extends to 24 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Rumney soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer and the subsoil and rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to neutral
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 20 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Occasional

Areas of this map unit have hydric soil components in wooded swamps and in some flood plains that were once partially cleared.

Potential productivity is moderate for black spruce on the Wonsqueak soil and high for eastern white pine on the Colton and Rumney soils. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of low strength, wetness, ponding, and flooding on the Wonsqueak soil and wetness and flooding on the Rumney soil. These limitations make operation of equipment on landings very difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including water management and additional fill material, are needed to strengthen haul roads and log landings. Harvesting is generally limited to periods when the ground is frozen and operation of equipment is safe. In most areas of this map unit seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited on the Wonsqueak and Rumney soils.

The Colton soil is generally moderately suited to many forest management practices. The high sand content in the surface layer of the Colton soil is a moderate limitation for haul road surfaces and log landings. In some strongly sloping areas erosion is a hazard on roads and trails and mechanical planters are moderately suited to this use.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, flooding, and subsidence on the Wonsqueak soil and flooding from a nearby stream and depth to a saturated zone on the Rumney soil. Selecting higher, better drained sites on the Colton soil or on included Monadnock soils is needed to avoid these hazards and limitations.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, frost action, and flooding from a nearby stream on the Rumney and Wonsqueak soils and also subsidence of organic tiers and ponding on the Wonsqueak soil. Selecting higher, better drained sites on the Colton soil or on included Monadnock soils is needed to avoid these hazards and limitations.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding or flooding, and subsidence of organic tiers on the Wonsqueak soil and filtering capacity on the Colton and Rumney soils. On the Colton and Rumney soils inadequate filtering of effluent causes a hazard of surface water and ground water pollution. Higher, better drained sites nearby should be considered for this use.

26A—Wonsqueak-Rumney-Bucksport complex

This map unit consists of very deep, nearly level soils in low-lying basins. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of this unit are 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 60 to 600 acres. In most areas this map unit is broad and lobate. It is about 35 percent very poorly drained Wonsqueak soil, 25 percent poorly drained Rumney soil, 20 percent very poorly drained Bucksport soil, and 20 percent other soils. The

Wonsqueak, Rumney, and Bucksport soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Wonsqueak soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 9 inches; black mucky peat

Subsurface tier:
9 to 44 inches; black muck

Substratum layer:
44 to 72 inches; very dark gray and dark gray fine sandy loam

Typical profile of the Rumney soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches; very dark brown silt loam

Subsurface layer:
8 to 12 inches; mottled, dark brown silt loam

Subsoil layer:
12 to 16 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown fine sandy loam
16 to 34 inches; mottled, brown loam

Substratum:
34 to 39 inches; mottled, grayish brown loam
39 to 72 inches; dark gray loamy sand

Typical profile of the Bucksport soil—

Surface tier:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface tier:
7 to 22 inches; very dark brown muck
22 to 50 inches; very dark grayish brown muck

Bottom tier:
50 to 84 inches; dark brown muck

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Naumburg soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils on low-lying hummocks. Also included, in places, are small areas of shallow Lyman soils or exposed bedrock. Also included are steeper areas of somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained, sandy Adams soils and excessively drained, gravelly Colton soils. Also included, in some slightly higher places near toeslopes of surrounding landscapes, are small areas of very bouldery, very poorly drained Tughill or Sabattis soils or somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Also included, on small knolls and hills, are small areas of well drained Monadnock soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Wonsqueak soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic tiers and moderately slow or moderate in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the organic tiers and strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches

Root zone: Upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Occasional

Important soil properties of the Rumney soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer and the subsoil and rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to neutral
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to 1.5 feet below from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly the upper 20 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Occasional

Important soil properties of the Bucksport soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface tier, extremely acid to moderately acid in the subsurface tier, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the bottom tier
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1 foot below from October through June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Upper 20 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Occasional

Most areas of this hydric map unit are in bogs or swamps and are covered with brush and small trees.

Potential productivity is moderate for black spruce on the Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils and high for eastern white pine on the Rumney soil. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of low strength, wetness, and ponding on the Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils and wetness and flooding on the Rumney soil. These limitations make operation of equipment on landings very difficult or unsafe. Costly construction practices, including water management and additional fill material, are needed to strengthen haul roads and log landings. Harvesting is generally limited to periods when the ground is frozen and operation of equipment is safe. Also, seedling mortality tends to be high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited on these soils.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, flooding from a nearby stream, and subsidence of organic soil. Higher, better drained sites nearby should be considered for this use.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, flooding, subsidence of organic soils, and frost action. Higher, better drained sites nearby should be considered for this use.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, flooding, and subsidence of organic soil. Inadequate filtering of effluent causes a hazard of surface water and ground water pollution. Higher, better drained sites nearby should be considered for this use.

113A—Ondawa-Rumney complex

This map unit consists of very deep, nearly level soils in low-lying stream basins. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent. Most areas range from 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 60 to 400 acres. In most areas this map unit is narrow and sinuous. It is about 55 percent well drained Ondawa soil, 25 percent poorly drained Rumney soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Ondawa and Rumney soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Ondawa soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil layer:
9 to 40 inches; dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum layer:
40 to 72 inches; dark brown loamy sand

Typical profile of the Rumney soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches; very dark brown silt loam

Subsurface layer:
8 to 12 inches; mottled, dark brown silt loam

Subsoil layer:
12 to 16 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown fine sandy loam
16 to 34 inches; mottled, brown loam

Substratum:
34 to 39 inches; mottled, grayish brown loam
39 to 72 inches; dark gray loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Naumburg soils on low-lying hummocks. Also included, in places, are small areas of shallow Lyman soils or exposed bedrock. Also included are steeper areas of somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained, sandy Adams soils and in some slightly higher places near footslopes of surrounding landscapes small areas of very bouldery, very poorly drained Sabattis and Tughill soils or somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Also included, on small knolls and hills, are small areas of well drained Monadnock soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Ondawa soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer and the subsoil and rapid or very rapid in the substratum
Available water supply: High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 30 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Occasional

Important soil properties of the Rumney soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer, the subsoil, and the loamy substratum; rapid in the sandy substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to neutral
Depth to a seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Upper 20 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: Occasional

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is poorly suited to sites for log landings because of occasional flooding. Selecting a site for log landings on the landscape is needed if timber harvest continues into spring. The soil has relatively low strength, and is only moderately suited to use of heavy harvest equipment. Surface conditions for logging will improve when the soils are dry or frozen. On the Rumney soil the rate of seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to the Rumney soil.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone on the Rumney soil and occasional flooding from a nearby stream. Higher, better drained sites on Monadnock soils nearby should be considered for this use.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone on the Rumney soil, frost action, and occasional flooding from a nearby stream. Adding coarse grained fill material and installing adequate drainage ditches help to reduce potential for frost action. Routing roads around the perimeter of the flood plain will alleviate damage to the road surface.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of poor filtering capacity, occasional flooding, and depth to a saturated zone on the Rumney soil. On the Rumney soil inadequate filtering above a saturated zone causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Higher sites with moderately rapid permeability above the flood plain should be considered for this use.

363A—Adams loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

This is a very deep, nearly level, and somewhat excessively drained soil on level, elevated areas of sand plains. Areas of this soil are mostly irregular in shape. Most areas are less than 50 acres, but the range is 40 to 60 acres.

Typical profile of the Adams soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; Moderately decomposed conifer needles
2 to 3 inches; gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
3 to 5 inches; very dusky red loamy sand
5 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
14 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown loamy sand
17 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown sand

Substratum:
32 to 58 inches; yellowish brown coarse sand
58 to 72 inches; light yellowish brown coarse sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Croghan soils in slightly lower positions on the landscape. Also included are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soils and very poorly drained Searsport soils in potholes and along drainageways. Also included are loamy Monadnock and Becket soils where knolls of glacial till protrude through sand. Also included are Colton soils in some areas that have more gravel. Also included are small areas of exposed bedrock. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of the unit.

Important soil properties of the Adams soil—

Permeability: Rapid in the mineral surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the solum, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Below 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 36 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is not limited to most woodland management practices. The seedling mortality rate, especially for drought resistant species, is low.

This map unit is not limited as a site for dwellings. In some areas cleared for construction wind erosion is a hazard. Maintaining a ground cover during construction and revegetating the soil as soon as possible after construction help to control erosion.

This map unit is not limited for sites for local roads and streets.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of inadequate filtering capacity, which causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting sites nearby with moderately rapid permeability may reduce this limitation. Alternative septic system designs should be considered to ensure adequate treatment of effluent.

Most areas of this soil are a fair or good source of sand.

363B—Adams loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes

This is a very deep, gently sloping, and somewhat excessively drained soil on side slopes and knolls on sand plains. Areas of this soil are mostly irregular in shape. Most areas of this soil are less than 50 acres, but the range is 40 to 100 acres.

Typical profile of the Adams soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed conifer needles
2 to 3 inches; gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
3 to 5 inches; very dusky red loamy sand
5 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
14 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown loamy sand
17 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown sand

Substratum:
32 to 58 inches; yellowish brown coarse sand
58 to 72 inches; light yellowish brown coarse sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Croghan soils in slightly lower landscape positions. Also included are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soils and very poorly drained Searsport soils in potholes and along drainageways. Also included are loamy Monadnock and Becket soils where knolls of glacial till protrude above the sand. Also included are Colton soils in some more gravelly areas and some small areas of exposed bedrock. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of the map unit.

Important soil properties of the Adams soil—

Permeability: Rapid in the mineral surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the solum, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Below 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Extends to 3 feet or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple of this map unit is moderate. This map unit is moderately suited to log landings, roads, and mechanical planting because of slope. Some leveling for log landings is needed to stack and process logs. Erosion is a moderate hazard on roads and trails. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert running water away from these passages. The expense of machine-planting trees likely will be greater in areas of this soil than in less sloping areas.

This map unit is not limited for use as dwellings. Wind erosion is a hazard when vegetation is removed from this soil. Restoring vegetative cover as soon as possible helps to control erosion.

This map unit is not limited for local roads and streets.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of inadequate filtering capacity, which causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting sites nearby with moderately rapid permeability may reduce this limitation. Alternative septic system designs should be considered to ensure adequate treatment of effluent.

Most areas of this soil are fair or good sources of sand.

365A—Naumburg-Croghan complex

This map unit consists of very deep, nearly level soils in low positions adjacent to streams, along valley floors, and on broad sand plains. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent. Areas of these soils are irregular in shape. In most areas the unit is 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 80 to 1,500 acres. It is about 40 percent somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soil, 35 percent moderately well drained Croghan soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Naumburg and Croghan soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Naumburg soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; black highly decomposed organic matter

1 to 5 inches; black loamy fine sand

Subsurface layer:
5 to 8 inches; pinkish gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
8 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
10 to 16 inches; mottled, dark brown loamy fine sand
16 to 19 inches; mottled, reddish brown sand

Substratum:
19 to 72 inches; brown stratified sand

Typical profile of the Croghan soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
2 to 3 inches; dark reddish brown loamy fine sand

Subsurface layer:
3 to 7 inches; reddish gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
7 to 10 inches; black to dark reddish brown loamy fine sand
10 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
19 to 32 inches; mottled, brown loamy sand

Substratum:
32 to 72 inches; grayish brown loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of the very poorly drained Searsport, Sabattis, Loxley, Dawson, Bucksport, and Wonsqueak soils in depressions. Also included, on pronounced hummocks, are small areas of well drained Potsdam, Becket, and Monadnock soils. Also included, on footslopes of these hummocks, are small included areas of loamy and bouldery Sabattis, Adirondack, and Tughill soils. Also included, on narrow, sinuous ridges or on networks of small, short, sloping hills, are somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained, sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Naumburg soil—

Permeability: Rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.5 to 1.5 feet from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Upper 20 inches
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Croghan soil—

Permeability: Rapid in the mineral surface layer and the subsurface layer and very rapid in the subsoil and the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and very strongly acid to moderately acid in the subsoil and the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.0 feet from November through May

Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 20 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural surface roads because of wetness, especially on the Naumburg soil. In some areas of this unit improving drainage and adding fill material are needed. Higher, more convex positions of the unit likely cost less to manage. On the Naumburg soil potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to the Naumburg soil.

This map unit is very limited to dwellings with basements because of wetness or depth to a saturated zone. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to reduce this limitation. Selecting sites in better drained areas nearby may reduce this limitation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone and frost action. Insuring adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material will improve road base conditions and will reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone, mainly in spring, and poor filtering capacity above the saturated zone, which causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting sites nearby with moderately rapid permeability may reduce this limitation. Alternative septic system designs should be considered to ensure adequate treatment of effluent.

367A—Searsport-Borosaprists-Naumburg complex

This map unit consists of very deep, nearly level soils in low positions adjacent to streams and along valley floors. Areas of this map unit are irregular in shape. Most units range from 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 80 to 800 acres. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent. The unit consists of about 35 percent very poorly drained Searsport soil, 25 percent very poorly drained Borosaprists, 20 percent somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soil, and about 20 percent other soils. The Searsport soil, Borosaprists, and the Naumburg soil are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Searsport soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, conifer needles, and twigs
1 to 9 inches; black organic material (muck)

Substratum:
9 to 17 inches; gray and light gray loamy sand
17 to 55 inches; dark gray coarse sand
55 to 72 inches; dark grayish brown fine sand

Borosaprists are variable, and no typical pedon is described. They consist of muck and peat 16 to 60 inches thick. The substratum extends to a depth of more than 72 inches, ranges from silty clay to loamy sand, and in some places is mucky, gravelly, or very gravelly.

Typical profile of the Naumburg soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; black highly decomposed organic matter
1 to 5 inches; black loamy fine sand

Subsurface layer:
5 to 8 inches; pinkish gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
8 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
10 to 16 inches; mottled, dark brown loamy fine sand
16 to 19 inches; mottled, reddish brown sand

Substratum:
19 to 72 inches; brown stratified sand

Included with this unit in mapping, in pockets, are small areas of very poorly drained Sabattis, Loxley, Dawson, and Bucksport soils. Also included, on pronounced hummocks, are small areas of well drained Potsdam, Becket, and Monadnock soils. Also included, on lesser knolls, are small areas of loamy and bouldery Adirondack and Tughill soils. Also included, on narrow, sinuous ridges or on networks of small, short hills, are excessively drained, sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Searsport soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic surface layer and rapid or very rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.0 foot above the surface to 1.0 foot below from September through July
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of Borosaprists—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic material and moderately slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.0 foot above the surface to 1.0 foot below from September through July
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 10 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Naumburg soil—

Permeability: Rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.5 to 1.5 feet from November through May
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Most areas of this hydric map unit are in a swampy woodland, the dominant species of which are balsam fir, spruce, or tamarack.

Potential productivity for northern white cedar on this map unit is moderately high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness on the Searsport soil, Borosaprists, and the Naumburg soil and also low strength and ponding on the Searsport soil and Borosaprists. These limitations make equipment operation on landings very difficult or unsafe. In most areas of these soils costly construction practices, including water management and additional fill material, are needed to strengthen haul roads and log landings. On the Searsport soil and Borosaprists harvesting generally is limited to periods when the ground is frozen and operation of equipment is safe. Also, in most areas of these soils seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to these soils.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone and ponding. Higher, better drained sites nearby on Monadnock soils should be selected to reduce the limitations.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, and frost action. Higher, better drained sites nearby should be selected to reduce the limitations.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, and poor filtering capacity above a saturated zone, which causes a hazard of surface water and ground water pollution. Higher, better drained sites nearby should be considered for this use.

375A—Colton-Adams complex, nearly level

This map unit consists of very deep, excessively drained and somewhat excessively drained, nearly level soils formed on sand plains and outwash plains. Areas of this map unit are mostly irregular in shape. Most areas are less than 50 acres, but the range is 40 to 100 acres. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent. The unit is about 45 percent Colton soil, 30 percent Adams soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Colton soils and Adams soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Colton soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches; dark brown gravelly loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
10 to 17 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly loamy sand
17 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly sand
21 to 27 inches; brown very gravelly sand

Substratum:
27 to 33 inches; dark brown extremely gravelly sand
33 to 72 inches; dark brown stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile of the Adams soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed conifer needles
2 to 3 inches; gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
3 to 5 inches; very dusky red loamy sand
5 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
14 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown loamy sand
17 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown sand

Substratum:
32 to 58 inches; yellowish brown coarse sand
58 to 72 inches; light yellowish brown coarse sand

Included with this unit in mapping, in slightly lower landscape positions, are small areas of moderately well drained Croghan soils. Also included, along drainageways, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soils and very poorly drained Searsport soils. Also included, where knolls of glacial till protrude above the sand, are areas of loamy Monadnock, Becket, and Potsdam soils. Also included are some small areas of exposed bedrock. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of the unit.

Important soil properties of the Colton soil—

Permeability: Rapid or very rapid in the surface layer and the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 24 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Adams soil—

Permeability: Rapid in the mineral surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil and very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the solum, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Below 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Extends to 36 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is somewhat limited for log landings because of slope and high sand content in the surface layer and for use of harvesting equipment because of high sand content in the surface layer.

A sandy surface layer generally does not pack well into a good road surface and may be unstable for use of heavy equipment. In most areas of these soils a sandy surface layer sloughs during mechanical planting. On the Colton soil rock fragments can cause excessive wear of and even interfere with coulters of planting equipment.

This map unit is not limited for use as sites for dwellings. Wind erosion is a hazard in areas of the Adams soil where vegetation is removed. Restoring a vegetative cover as soon as possible on the Adams soil helps to control erosion.

This map unit is not limited for use as local roads and streets.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of poor filtering capacity of the soils, which causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting sites nearby with moderately rapid permeability may reduce this limitation.

Alternative septic system designs should be considered to ensure adequate treatment of effluent.

These soils generally are a fair source of sand and gravel.

375C—Colton-Adams complex, rolling

This map unit consists of very deep, excessively drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed on side slopes of sand plains, eskers, and kames. Areas of this map unit are mostly irregular in shape. Most areas are less than 50 acres, but the range is 40 to 100 acres. Slopes typically range from 3 to 15 percent. The map unit is about 45 percent Colton soil, 30 percent Adams soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Colton and Adams soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Colton soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches; dark brown gravelly loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
10 to 17 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly loamy sand
17 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly sand
21 to 27 inches; brown very gravelly sand

Substratum:
27 to 33 inches; dark brown extremely gravelly sand
33 to 72 inches; dark brown stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile of the Adams soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed conifer needles
2 to 3 inches; gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
3 to 5 inches; very dusky red loamy sand
5 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
14 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown loamy sand
17 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown sand

Substratum:
32 to 58 inches; yellowish brown coarse sand
58 to 72 inches; light yellowish brown coarse sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Croghan soils in slightly lower landscape positions. Also included, along drainageways, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soils and very poorly drained Searsport soils. Also included, where knolls of glacial till protrude above the sand and gravel, are areas of loamy Monadnock, Becket, and Potsdam soils. Also included are some small areas of exposed bedrock. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of the unit.

Important soil properties of the Colton soil—

Permeability: Rapid or very rapid in the surface layer and the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Very low

Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 24 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Adams soil—

Permeability: Rapid in the mineral surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the solum, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 36 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is somewhat limited for log landings because of slope and high sand content in the surface layer and for use of harvesting equipment because of high sand content in the surface layer. A sandy surface layer generally does not pack well into a good road surface and may be unstable for use of heavy equipment. In most areas a sandy surface layer tends to slough during mechanical planting. Rock fragments can cause excessive wear of and even interfere with coulters of planting equipment. In some areas leveling is needed where logs are processed and loaded at landing sites and natural road surfaces.

This map unit is somewhat limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of slope. Some grading and smoothing are needed around buildings to landscape the site and to control erosion.

This map unit is somewhat limited for sites for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour and land shaping and grading help to overcome this limitation. Some grading and smoothing are needed during road construction to provide more gently sloping grades and to stabilize road banks. Construction costs will be higher on this map unit than on less sloping, similar soils.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and poor filtering capacity, which causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting less sloping sites nearby with moderately rapid permeability may reduce this limitation. Alternative septic system designs should be considered to ensure adequate treatment of effluent.

These soils generally are a fair source of sand and gravel.

375D—Colton-Adams complex, hilly

This map unit consists of very deep, excessively drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed on side slopes of sand plains, eskers, and kames. Areas of this map unit are mostly irregular in shape. Most areas are less than 50 acres, but the range is 40 to 100 acres. Slopes typically range from 15 to 35 percent. This unit is about 40 percent Colton soil, about 35 percent Adams soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Colton and Adams soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Colton soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches; dark brown gravelly loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
10 to 17 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly loamy sand
17 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly sand
21 to 27 inches; brown very gravelly sand

Substratum:
27 to 33 inches; dark brown extremely gravelly sand
33 to 72 inches; dark brown stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile of the Adams soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed conifer needles
2 to 3 inches; gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
3 to 5 inches; very dusky red loamy sand
5 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
14 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown loamy sand
17 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown sand

Substratum:
32 to 58 inches; yellowish brown coarse sand
58 to 72 inches; light yellowish brown coarse sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Croghan soils in lower positions of the landscape. Also included, along drainageways, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soils and very poorly drained Searsport soils. Also included, where knolls of glacial till protrude above the sand, are Monadnock, Becket, and Potsdam soils. Also included are some small areas of exposed bedrock. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of the unit.

Important soil properties of the Colton soil—

Permeability: Rapid or very rapid in the surface layer and in the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 24 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Adams soil—

Permeability: Rapid in the mineral surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low

Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the solum, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 36 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of the hilly slope. Establishing log landings in nearby level or gently sloping areas allows for more efficient operation and costs less. Also, erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard because of slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these surfaces. Designing roads to follow, where possible, the slope contour also helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of slope. Designing dwellings to conform to the natural slope is needed. An alternative is filling and shaping the land to provide a more level building surface. Erosion is a hazard if vegetation is removed from these soils. Controlling runoff during construction and restoring vegetative cover as soon as possible helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour and land shaping and grading help to overcome slope. However, road construction costs likely will be considerably higher through areas of these soils than through less sloping areas nearby.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and poor filtering capacity, which causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting less sloping sites nearby with moderately rapid permeability may help to reduce these limitations. Alternative septic system designs should be considered to ensure adequate treatment of effluent.

This unit generally is a fair source of sand and gravel.

650C—Monadnock-Adams-Colton complex, rolling, bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in mixed ablation till and glacial outwash. The Monadnock soil formed in ablation till, and the Adams and Colton soils, in glacial till. These soils are on side slopes of sand plains, eskers, kames, and till deposits. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of the Monadnock soil. Areas of this map unit are mostly irregular in shape. Most areas are less than 50 acres, but the range is 40 to 100 acres. Slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent. This map unit is about 35 percent Monadnock soil, 25 percent Adams soil, 20 percent Colton soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Monadnock, Adams, and Colton soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam
Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Adams soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed conifer needles
2 to 3 inches; gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
3 to 5 inches; very dusky red loamy sand
5 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
14 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown loamy sand
17 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown sand

Substratum:
32 to 58 inches; yellowish brown coarse sand
58 to 72 inches; light yellowish brown coarse sand

Typical profile of the Colton soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches; dark brown gravelly loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
10 to 17 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly loamy sand
17 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly sand
21 to 27 inches; brown very gravelly sand

Substratum:
27 to 33 inches; dark brown extremely gravelly sand
33 to 72 inches; dark brown stratified sands and gravel

Included with this unit in mapping, in lower positions on the landscape, are small areas of moderately well drained Croghan soils. Also included, along drainageways, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soils and very poorly drained Searsport soils. Also included, where knolls of dense glacial till protrude above the sand, are Becket and Potsdam soils. Also included are some small areas of exposed bedrock. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of the unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches deep
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Adams soil—

Permeability: Rapid in the mineral surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the solum, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 36 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Colton soil—

Permeability: Rapid or very rapid in the surface layer and in the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 24 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is moderately suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of slope, relatively low strength, large stones on the Monadnock soil, and the high sand content in the surface layer of the Colton soil (fig. 8). On roads and trails erosion is mostly a moderate hazard because of slope, but it is a severe hazard in some strongly sloping areas of the Monadnock soil. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these surfaces. In some areas clearing of stones and grading are needed for the efficient processing of logs at landings. These sandy soils generally do not pack well into a good road surface and in some areas will be too unstable for use of heavy equipment. The sandy and gravelly surface layer of these soils also tends to slough during mechanical planting. Better sites for planting are the areas of the Monadnock soil that do not have boulders.

This map unit is somewhat limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of slope. Designing dwellings to conform to the natural slope is needed. An alternative is filling and shaping the land to provide a more level building site. Further, some grading and smoothing are needed around buildings to landscape the site or to control erosion.

This map unit is somewhat limited for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour and land shaping and grading help to overcome slope. Some grading and smoothing are needed during road construction to provide more gently sloping grades and to stabilize road banks. Construction costs will be higher in areas of this map unit than in areas of less sloping, similar soils nearby.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of poor filtering capacity on the Adams and Colton soils, which cause a hazard of ground water pollution. On the Monadnock soil an abrupt change in soil texture between layers that restricts permeability also is a limitation. Alternative septic system designs are needed to ensure adequate filtering of effluent. Selecting sites nearby with moderately rapid permeability may reduce the limitations.

These soils commonly are a fair source of sand and gravel.

Figure 8.—The Monadnock-Adams-Colton complex, rolling, bouldery, is moderately suited to log landings. Although high sand content of the Colton and Adams soils and boulders on the surface of the Monadnock soil cause some equipment limitations, these are among the better suited soils to log landings and roads in Hamilton County.

650D—Monadnock-Adams-Colton complex, hilly, bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in mixed ablation till and glacial outwash on side slopes of sand plains, eskers, kames, and till deposits. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area of the Monadnock soil. Areas of this map unit are mostly irregular in shape. Most areas are less than 50 acres, but the range is 40 to 100 acres. Slope ranges from 15 to 35 percent. The unit is about 35 percent Monadnock soil, 25 percent Adams soil, 20 percent Colton soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Monadnock, Adams, and Colton soils are intermingled so closely in this unit that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Adams soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed conifer needles
2 to 3 inch; gray loamy sand

Subsoil:
3 to 5 inches; very dusky red loamy sand
5 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown loamy sand
14 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown loamy sand
17 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown sand

Substratum:
32 to 58 inches; yellowish brown coarse sand
58 to 72 inches; light yellowish brown coarse sand

Typical profile of the Colton soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches; dark brown gravelly loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
10 to 17 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly loamy sand
17 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown very gravelly sand
21 to 27 inches; brown very gravelly sand

Substratum:
27 to 33 inches; dark brown extremely gravelly sand
33 to 72 inches; dark brown stratified sands and gravel

Included with this unit in mapping, in lower positions on the landscape, are small areas of moderately well drained Croghan soils. Also included, along drainageways, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soils and very poorly drained Searsport soils. Also included, where knolls of dense glacial till protrude above the sand, are areas of Becket and Potsdam soils. Also included are some small areas of exposed bedrock. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of the map unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches deep
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Adams soil—

Permeability: Rapid in the mineral surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low

Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the solum, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 36 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Colton soil—

Permeability: Rapid or very rapid in the surface layer and in the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 24 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of hilly slopes. Establishing log landings nearby in level or gently sloping areas will provide a more efficient operation at lower cost. Also, erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard because of slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these passages. Designing roads to follow, where possible, the slope contour also helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of slope. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless less sloping included areas are available. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion. However, building sites in nearby areas of gently sloping soils may be less costly to develop.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour and land shaping and grading help to overcome slope. However, road construction costs may be considerably higher in areas of these soils than in areas of less sloping soils nearby.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and, on the Monadnock soil, an abrupt change in soil texture between layers that restrict permeability. On the Adams and Colton soils poor filtering capacity causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting less sloping sites nearby with moderately rapid permeability may reduce these limitations. Alternative septic system designs should be considered to ensure adequate filtering of effluent.

This map unit is commonly a fair source of sand and gravel.

651C—Monadnock-Tunbridge-Sabattis complex, rolling, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep and moderately deep soils on networks of rounded hills and swales. The well drained, very deep Monadnock soils and moderately deep Tunbridge soils are on higher, convex parts of the topography. The poorly drained and very poorly drained Sabattis soils are in narrow, nearly level, concave parts of the landscape. Boulders, about 10 to 70 feet apart, cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of these soils. In most areas slope is 5 to 15 percent, but the range is 0 to 15 percent. Most areas of this unit are 80 to 300 acres, but the range is 40 to 500 acres. The unit is about 35 percent Monadnock soil, 25 percent Tunbridge soil, 20 percent Sabattis soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Monadnock, Tunbridge, and Sabattis soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam
Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam
Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
Subsurface layer:
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam

Bedrock:
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Sabattis soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches; black muck

Subsoil:
8 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown and brown loam
11 to 21 inches; mottled, light brownish gray fine sandy loam

Substratum:
21 to 31 inches; mottled, brownish yellow sandy loam
31 to 37 inches; mottled, grayish brown and yellowish brown very fine sandy loam that has lenses of silt and very fine sand
37 to 72 inches; mottled, brown gravelly sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping, in deeper depressions, are small areas of very poorly drained Wonsqueak, Dawson, and Tughill soils. Also included, near areas of the Tunbridge soil, are small areas of Lyman soils and rock outcrops. Also included are some small areas of soils that are less sloping or steeper than typical for this unit.

Also included, on sides of valleys, are sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches deep
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To contact with bedrock
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Sabattis soil—

Permeability: Moderate to slow throughout
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the surface layer, strongly acid to slightly acid in the subsoil, and strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: From the surface to 1.0 foot deep from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine is high on the Monadnock and Tunbridge soils. The soils in this map unit are poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness on the Sabattis soil and low soil strength on the Tunbridge soil. Improving drainage and adding fill material are needed in some areas of these soils. Higher, more convex positions are better suited to most logging activity. On the Sabattis soil potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to these soils. Erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard because of slope on the Monadnock and Tunbridge soils. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these passages. Designing roads to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of wetness or depth to a saturated zone on the Sabattis soil. A house design is needed that conforms to rolling slope. Placing dwellings on the well drained Monadnock soil helps to avoid wetness on the Sabattis soil and depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil.

Erosion is a hazard in areas cleared for construction. Revegetating these soils during or soon after construction helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone and frost action on the Sabattis soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material help to improve road base conditions and to reduce potential for frost heave. Construction costs will be lower if roads are routed away from the Sabattis soil and onto the Monadnock soil. In some areas cutting and filling are needed to maintain grade and alignment standards.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil and depth to a saturated zone on the Sabattis soil. Although permeability on the Monadnock soil is somewhat restricted, the Monadnock soil should be selected, where possible, for the absorption field. In many areas of these soils conventional systems are inadequate in treating effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites in deep, well drained areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

651D—Monadnock-Tunbridge complex, hilly, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep and moderately deep, well drained soils on networks of rounded hills. Boulders, about 10 to 70 feet apart, cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area. Slopes are complex and range from 15 to 35 percent. Most units are 80 to 300 acres, but the range is 40 to 500 acres. The unit is about 45 percent Monadnock soil, 35 percent Tunbridge soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Monadnock and Tunbridge soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam

Bedrock:
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping, in depressions, are small areas of very poorly drained Sabattis, Wonsqueak, Dawson, and Tughill soils. Also included, near the Tunbridge soil, are some areas of Lyman soils and rock outcrops. Also included are small areas of soils that are less sloping and steeper than the soils in this unit. Also included, on sides of valleys and in other areas subject to glaciofluvial influence, are sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches deep
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope. Establishing log landings in nearby level or gently sloping areas will provide a more efficient operation and cost less. Also, erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard because of slope. Installing water-control structures to divert flowing water from these surfaces and designing roads to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of slope. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless sites are placed in areas of less sloping included soils. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion. Gently sloping soils in areas nearby may be less costly to develop. In some areas moderate depth to bedrock and large boulders on this map unit also impede excavation of basements.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of hilly slope. Constructing roads on the contour through areas of the Monadnock soil and land shaping and grading help to overcome slope. However, road construction costs are considerably higher on this map unit than in nearby areas of less sloping soils.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil and slope. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Placing distribution lines on the contour and using serial distribution help to overcome slope. Alternate sites in less sloping, deeper, well drained areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

651F—Monadnock-Tunbridge complex, very steep, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep and moderately deep, well drained soils on very steep slopes. Boulders, about 10 to 70 feet apart, cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of these soils. Slope ranges from 35 to 60 percent. Most areas of this unit range from 80 to 300 acres, but the range is from 40 to 500 acres. The unit is about 45 percent Monadnock soil, 35 percent Tunbridge soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Monadnock and Tunbridge soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam

Bedrock:
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very poorly drained Sabattis, Wonsqueak, Dawson, and Tughill soils in depressions. Also included are small areas of shallow Lyman soils and rock outcrops. Also included are some small areas of less sloping soils or escarpments. Also included are sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils on sides of valleys and in other areas subject to glaciofluvial influence. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum

Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches deep
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of slope. They are not suited to mechanical planting because of slope. Establishing log landings in less sloping areas will provide for more efficient operation at lower cost. Erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard because of slope. Routing roads and trails around these soils is the best alternative. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these surfaces. Designing roads to follow, where possible, the slope contour, also helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of slope. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless sites are developed in less sloping included areas. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion. Developing sites on gently sloping soils nearby may be less costly. The moderately deep Tunbridge soil and large boulders also impede excavation of basements.

This map unit is very limited for sites for local roads and streets because of very steep slopes. Constructing roads on the contour through areas of the Monadnock soil or routing the road around these soils help to overcome slope. However, construction costs of roads on this map unit will be considerably higher than in less sloping areas nearby.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil and very steep slopes. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and cause a hazard of ground water contamination. Alternate sites in deeper, well drained, less sloping areas nearby may be more effective and may cost less.

653C—Monadnock fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This is a gently sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil on rounded tops and sides of ridges and hills. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of this unit. Areas are generally oval shaped and range from 40 to 300 acres.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:

0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of Potsdam, Becket, and Crary soils, all of which have very firm, dense substrata. Also included, in drainageways, depressions, and lower hillsides, are some areas of poorly drained and very poorly drained Sabattis soils and very poorly drained Tughill soils. Also included are some small areas of very gravelly, excessively drained Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet deep
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is moderately suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope, large surface stones, and relatively low strength. Removing some stones and grading are needed for processing logs at landings to be efficient. Erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these surfaces. Adding coarse grained material is needed in places to strengthen roads or other structures supporting heavy loads.

This map unit is somewhat limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of slope. Dwellings can be designed to conform to the natural slope. An alternative in some areas is filling and shaping to provide a more level building site. In most areas some grading and smoothing likely are needed around buildings to landscape the site or to control erosion.

This map unit is somewhat limited for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour and land shaping and grading help to overcome slope. Some grading and smoothing are needed during road construction to provide a more gently sloping grade and to stabilize roadbanks. Construction costs are higher on this map unit than on similar soils that are less sloping.

This map unit is somewhat limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and an abrupt change in soil texture between layers, which restricts permeability and causes a hazard of ground water contamination. Selecting nearly level sites in included or nearby soils where permeability is moderately rapid may reduce these limitations. Alternative septic system designs should be considered to ensure adequate filtering of effluent.

653D—Monadnock fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery

This is a moderately steep and steep, very deep, well drained soil on rounded tops and sides of ridges and hills. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas are generally oval and range from 40 to 300 acres.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of Potsdam, Becket, and Crary soils, which have very firm, dense substrata. Also included are some areas of very poorly drained Sabattis and Tughill soils in drainageways, depressions, and the lower part of hillsides. Also included are some small areas of very gravelly, excessively drained Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope. Establishing log landings in less sloping areas will provide a more efficient operation and will cost less. Also, erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard because of slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these surfaces. Designing roads to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of slope. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless sites are developed in less sloping included areas. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion. Developing building sites on gently sloping map units nearby may cost less.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour and land shaping and grading help to overcome slope. However, costs of constructing roads on this map unit may be considerably higher than in less sloping areas nearby.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of slope. Installing tile in lesser sloping areas of included or nearby soils helps to increase the filtering capacity of absorption fields.

654C—Monadnock-Sabattis complex, rolling, very bouldery

These are very deep soils in a network of small rounded hills and swales. The well drained Monadnock soil is in higher, convex parts of the landscape, and the poorly drained and very poorly drained Sabattis soils are in concave parts of the landscape. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of this unit. Slopes are complex and range from 3 to 15 percent. Most areas of this unit are 80 to 300 acres, but the range is 40 to 500 acres. The unit is about 40 percent Monadnock soil, 25 percent Sabattis soil, and 35 percent other soils. The Monadnock and Sabattis soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Sabattis soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches; black muck

Subsoil:
8 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown and brown loam
11 to 21 inches; mottled, light brownish gray fine sandy loam

Substratum layers:
21 to 31 inches; mottled, brownish yellow sandy loam
31 to 37 inches; mottled, grayish brown and yellowish brown very fine sandy loam that has lenses of silt and very fine sand
37 to 72 inches; mottled, brown gravelly sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very poorly drained Wonsqueak and Tughill soils in deeper depressions. Also included, on bedrock-controlled benches and knolls near small inclusions of rock outcrops, are moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Also included are some small areas of soils that are lesser sloping or steeper. Also included, on sides of valleys and in other areas subject to glaciofluvial influence, are sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 35 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Sabattis soil—

Permeability: Moderate to slow throughout
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the surface layer, strongly acid to slightly acid in the subsoil, and strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: From the surface to 1.0 foot deep from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Areas of the Sabattis soil in this map unit are hydric.

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on the Monadnock soil is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness on the Sabattis soil. Improving drainage and adding fill material is needed in some areas of these soils. Higher, more convex positions should be considered for most logging activity. The potential for seedling mortality is high on the Sabattis soil. Only water-tolerant species are suited on the Sabattis soil. Also, erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard because of slope on the Monadnock soil. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these surfaces. Designing roads to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of wetness or depth to a saturated zone on the Sabattis soil. Designing a house that conforms to a rolling slope is needed. Placing dwellings on the well drained Monadnock soil is needed to avoid wetness. Erosion is a hazard in areas cleared for construction. Revegetating a site during or soon after construction is completed helps to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone and frost action on the Sabattis soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material are needed to strengthen the road base and to reduce potential for frost heave. Routing roads away from the Sabattis soil and through areas of the Monadnock soil will lower construction costs. In some areas cutting and filling are needed to maintain grade and alignment standards.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone on the Sabattis soil. The absorption field could be placed, where possible, on the Monadnock soil even though permeability may be somewhat restricted. In some areas of these soils conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water contamination. Alternate sites in deep, well drained areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

654D—Monadnock-Sabattis complex, hilly, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep soils on networks of rounded hills and swales. The well drained Monadnock soil is on higher, steeper, and more convex parts of the landscape, and the poorly drained and very poorly drained Sabattis soil is in the concave parts. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. The Monadnock soil has complex slopes of 15 to 35 percent; the Sabattis soil has slopes of 0 to 6 percent. Most units range from 80 to 200 acres, but the range is 40 to 400 acres. The unit is about 45 percent Monadnock soil, about 25 percent Sabattis soil, and 30 percent other soils. The Monadnock and Sabattis soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Monadnock soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs
1 to 2 inches; very dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches; dark brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 41 inches; light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand
41 to 72 inches; light olive brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Sabattis soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches; black muck

Subsoil:
8 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown and brown loam
11 to 21 inches; mottled, light brownish gray fine sandy loam

Substratum:
21 to 31 inches; mottled, brownish yellow sandy loam
31 to 37 inches; mottled, grayish brown and yellowish brown very fine sandy loam that has lenses of silt and very fine sand
37 to 72 inches; mottled, brown gravelly sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very poorly drained Wonsqueak and Tughill soils in deeper depressions. Also included, on bedrock-controlled benches and knolls, are moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Also included, near Tunbridge soils, are some small areas of rock outcrops. Also included are small areas of soils on very steep slopes. Also included, on sides of valleys and adjacent to water courses, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 30 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Monadnock soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate

Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 6 to 40 inches deep
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Sabattis soil—

Permeability: Moderate or slow throughout
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the surface layer, strongly acid to slightly acid in the subsoil, and strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to 1.0 foot deep from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Areas of Sabattis soil in this map unit are hydric.

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on the Monadnock soil is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of hilly slopes on the Monadnock soil and wetness on the Sabattis soil. Erosion on roads and trails is a severe hazard of because of hilly slopes on the Monadnock soil. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these surfaces. Designing roads to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope also helps to control erosion. Improving drainage and adding fill material may be needed on the Sabattis soil. Higher, more convex positions should be considered for most logging activity. Potential for seedling mortality on the Sabattis soil is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited on the Sabatis soil.

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone on the Sabattis soil and slope on the Monadnock soil. Designing a house that conforms to a hilly slope is needed on this map unit. Placing dwellings on the well drained Monadnock soil will avoid wetness. Erosion is a hazard in areas cleared for construction. Revegetating the soil during or soon after construction is completed helps to control erosion. Designing dwellings to conform to the natural slope helps to minimize land shaping and erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone and frost action on the Sabattis soil and slope on the Monadnock soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material are needed to strengthen the road base and to reduce potential for frost heave in the wetter areas of these soils. Routing roads away from the Sabattis soil and through areas of the Monadnock soil, along the contour of the slope, will lower construction costs. Significant cutting and filling may be needed to maintain grade and alignment standards.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone on the Sabattis soil and slope on the Monadnock soil. Although permeability may be somewhat restricted on the Monadnock soil, the absorption field could be placed, where possible, on included gently sloping soils. In some areas conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water contamination.

707C—Adirondack-Becket-Hermon complex, rolling, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, rolling soils formed in glacial till deposits in low positions between hills and ridges or in broad, beveled areas on gentle backslopes on uplands. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area of this unit. Slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent. Most areas of this unit are 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. The unit is about 35 percent somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soil, 25 percent well drained Becket soil, 25 percent somewhat excessively drained Hermon soil, and 15 percent other soils. The Adirondack, Becket, and Hermon soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Adirondack soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; black moderately decomposed organic matter
2 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
4 to 6 inches; mottled, light brownish gray and dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
6 to 9 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
9 to 18 inches; mottled, brown fine sandy loam
18 to 26 inches; mottled, yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 34 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand
34 to 43 inches; mottled, grayish brown to brown gravelly loamy sand
43 to 72 inches; grayish brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Becket soil—

Surface layers:
0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
3 to 5 inches; gray to dark brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; dark red and reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 38 inches; brown to light brownish gray gravelly loamy fine sand
38 to 72 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Hermon soil—

Surface layers:
0 to 1 inch; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
1 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
5 to 15 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
15 to 31 inches; dark yellowish brown very gravelly loamy fine sand

Substratum:
31 to 53 inches; light yellowish brown extremely gravelly coarse sand
53 to 72 inches; light olive brown extremely gravelly coarse sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of mucky Wonsqueak or Bucksport soils in depressions where organic material has accumulated. Also included, on pronounced hummocks, are small areas of well drained Monadnock soils. Also included, in broad basins or on low terraces where flowing water deposited sands, are areas of Searsport and Naumburg soils. Also included, particularly at higher elevations, are small areas of moderately deep Tunbridge soils on small hills. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 15 percent of the map unit.

Important soil properties of the Adirondack soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the upper part of the mineral surface layer and the subsoil, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.5 to 1.5 feet from September through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: To the top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Becket soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.0 to 3.0 feet below the surface at some time during March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: To the top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Flood hazard: None

Important soil properties of the Hermon soil—

Permeability: Rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet below the surface
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 24 inches or more
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red maple is moderate on the Adirondack soil. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness on the Adirondack soil. Improving drainage and adding fill material are needed in some areas of these soils. Higher, more convex positions should be considered for logging activity. Potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness on the Adirondack soil. Only wetness-tolerant species are suited on the Adirondack soil.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone above a dense substratum, especially on the Adirondack soil. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying a protective coating to basement walls, and grading away from buildings help to reduce wetness. Dwellings could be built on the Becket or Hermon soil or in areas of included soils, such as Monadnock soils.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone and potential for frost action on the Adirondack soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material help to strengthen the road base and to reduce potential for frost heave. Constructing roads on the Becket or Hermon soil will reduce wetness and potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of restricted permeability in the substratum and depth to a saturated zone above the denser substratum on both the Adirondack and Becket soils. The Hermon soil has poor filtering capacity, is very limited for septic tank absorption fields, and causes a hazard of ground water pollution. Nearby sites with moderately rapid permeability should be considered. Otherwise, alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum and drainage to intercept seepage should be considered.

708B—Adirondack-Sabattis-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, nearly level and gently sloping soils formed in glacial till deposits in low positions between hills and ridges or in broad, beveled areas on gentle back slopes of large hills, on uplands. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of this unit. Most units are 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. The unit is about 35 percent somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soil, 30 percent very poorly drained Sabattis soil, 20 percent very poorly drained Tughill soil, and 15 percent other soils. The Adirondack, Sabattis, and Tughill soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Adirondack soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; black moderately decomposed organic matter
2 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
4 to 6 inches; mottled, light brownish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
6 to 9 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
9 to 18 inches; mottled, brown fine sandy loam
18 to 26 inches; mottled, yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 34 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand
34 to 43 inches; mottled, grayish brown to brown gravelly loamy sand
43 to 72 inches; grayish brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Sabattis soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches; black muck
8 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown and brown loam

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches; mottled, light brownish gray fine sandy loam

Substratum:
21 to 31 inches; mottled, brownish yellow sandy loam
31 to 37 inches; mottled, grayish brown and yellowish brown very fine sandy loam
37 to 72 inches; mottled, brown gravelly sandy loam

Typical profile of the Tughill soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 3 inches; black mucky peat
3 to 7 inches; black muck
7 to 13 inches; black cobbly fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
13 to 19 inches; dark gray very gravelly sandy loam
19 to 29 inches; dark greenish gray very gravelly fine sandy loam
29 to 37 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown very gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
37 to 72 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown very gravelly sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of mucky Wonsqueak or Bucksport soils in depressions where organic material has accumulated. Also included, on hummocks, are small areas of well drained Monadnock soils. Also included, in broad basins or on low terraces where flowing water deposited sands, are sandy Searsport and Naumburg soils. Also included, particularly at higher elevations, are small areas of moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 15 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties are the Adirondack soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the mineral part of the surface layer and the subsoil, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.5 to 1.5 feet from September through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: To top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Sabattis soil—

Permeability: Moderate to slow throughout
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the surface layer, strongly acid to slightly acid in the subsoil, and strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to 1.0 foot deep from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Tughill soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer, moderately slow in the subsoil, and slow in the substratum

Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface layer, extremely acid to moderately acid in the subsoil, and moderately acid or slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.0 foot above the surface to 0.5 foot below from November to June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Areas of all soils in this map unit are hydric.

Potential productivity for red maple on this map unit is moderate. They are poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness. Improving drainage and adding fill material are needed in most areas of this unit. Selecting higher, more convex, nearby positions for most logging activity is needed. Potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to these soils (fig. 9).

This map unit is very limited for sites for dwellings with basements because of wetness or depth to a saturated zone. Selecting sites in better drained, nearby areas is needed to avoid wetness. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to reduce wetness.

Figure 9.—An area of the Adirondack-Sabattis-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery. In most areas the water table is at or near the surface. White and reddish brown soil material held in the root mass of the fallen tree indicates the spodic horizon of the Adirondack soil.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, frost action, and, in some areas, ponding. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grain fill material help to strengthen the road base and to reduce potential for frost heave.

Routing roads around this unit may be the most cost effective option.

This map unit is very limited for sites for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone, and, in some areas, ponding and restricted permeability. Inadequate filtering of effluent likely will cause a hazard of surface water and ground water pollution. Higher, better drained, nearby sites should be considered for this use.

721C—Becket-Tunbridge-Skerry complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping soils formed in glacial till on uplands (fig. 10). The very deep Becket soil is typically on the lower slopes of rounded knolls and on longer, smooth slopes. The moderately deep Tunbridge soil is on convex knolls and at the crests of longer slopes. The Skerry soil is adjacent to the lower edge of areas of the Becket soil. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape and 60 to 100 acres, but the range is 60 to 200 acres. It consists of about 35 percent Becket soil, 25 percent Tunbridge soil, 20 percent Skerry soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Becket, Tunbridge, and Skerry soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Becket soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
3 to 5 inches; gray to dark brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; dark red and reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
26 to 38 inches; brown to light brownish gray gravelly loamy fine sand
38 to 72 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown to dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Skerry soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, pine needles, and twigs

Figure 10.—An area of the Becket-Tunbridge-Skerry complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery. The very deep Becket soil is in the foreground, and the moderately deep Tunbridge soil is near the bedrock ledge in the background. Because of large stones on the surface and rock outcrops, farming in the Adirondacks consists mainly of tree harvesting, maple syrup production, and some pasture.

1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
3 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
7 to 15 inches; reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 25 inches; mottled, dark brown sandy loam
25 to 29 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown loamy sand

Substratum:
29 to 40 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand that has lenses of sandy loam
40 to 72 inches; mottled, yellowish brown and pale brown gravelly sand and gravelly loamy fine sand that has lenses of sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils, poorly drained and very poorly drained Sabattis soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Lyman soils. Also included are many small areas of rock outcrop. Also included, where the substratum is less dense than that in the Becket soil, are areas of very deep Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are small scattered areas that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Becket soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.0 to 3.0 feet below the surface in March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: To top of dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Flood hazard: None

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Skerry soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 1.5 to 2.5 feet below the surface from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high or very high. This map unit is moderately suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope, large surface stones, relatively low strength on the Tunbridge soil, and wetness on the Skerry soil. In some areas stoneclearing and grading are needed for efficiently processing logs. Erosion is a moderate hazard on roads and trails because of slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Adding coarse grained material and grading are needed in places to strengthen landings, roads, or other structures that support heavy loads. Improved drainage may be needed in some areas of the Skerry soil. On the Becket and Tunbridge soils potential for seedling mortality is moderate because of soil reaction. On the Becket and Tunbridge soils species tolerant of extremely acid soil conditions are suited.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum on the Skerry and Becket soils. On the very deep Becket and Skerry soils installing tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading the land away from buildings help to reduce seepage. In some bedrock-controlled areas adding fill is needed to landscape around basement walls.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of potential for frost action, especially on the Skerry soil. Adequate drainage and additional coarse grain fill material will strengthen the road base and help to reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of restricted permeability and depth to a saturated zone on the Becket and Skerry soils and depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil. Some sites with deeper, better drained soils in adjoining areas should be considered. An alternative septic system design that properly filters effluent above the substratum and drainage to intercept seepage should also be considered.

721D—Becket-Tunbridge complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery

This unit consists of well drained soils formed in glacial till on moderately steep and steep, bedrock-controlled uplands. The very deep Becket soil typically is on lower slopes of rounded knolls and on longer, smooth slopes. The moderately deep Tunbridge soil is on convex knolls and at the crests of longer slopes. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are irregular in shape and are 40 to 100 acres, but the range is 40 to 200 acres. This unit is about 40 percent Becket soil, 30 percent Tunbridge soil, and 30 percent other soils. The Becket and Tunbridge soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Becket soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
3 to 5 inches; gray to dark brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; dark red and reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 38 inches; brown to light brownish gray gravelly loamy fine sand
38 to 72 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam

15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown to dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Skerry soils, somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils, and very poorly drained Sabattis and Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Lyman soils. Also included are some small areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less firm and dense than in the Becket soil, are very deep Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are small areas that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 30 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Becket soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.0 to 3.0 feet below the surface between March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Flood hazard: None

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high or very high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope. Establishing log landings in nearby level or gently sloping areas will provide for a more efficient operation and will cost less. The moderately deep bedrock is a severe limitation for construction of haul roads and log landings and blasting may be needed. Also, the hazard of erosion is severe on roads and trails because of slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of slope, depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil, and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum on the Becket soil. On the very deep Becket soil, laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to reduce seepage. In some bedrock-controlled areas adding fill is needed to landscape around basement walls. Buildings can be designed to fit the natural slope or they can be placed on included less sloping soils. Otherwise, intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed. Grading and revegetating disturbed building sites helps to control erosion. Nearby gently sloping map units may be less costly to develop.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. However, road construction costs may be considerably higher through this unit than through less sloping areas nearby. Planning road grades and locations in areas of Tunbridge soils to avoid bedrock will facilitate road building and minimize the costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope, restricted permeability, and depth to a saturated zone on the Becket soil and depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil. Selecting deeper, better drained, less sloping soils in adjoining areas should be considered. In less sloping areas alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum may be usable.

721F—Becket-Tunbridge complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of well drained, very steep soils formed in glacial till on mountainsides. The very deep Becket soil typically is on the lower slopes, and the moderately deep Tunbridge soil is on the upper slopes and on the crests of mountains. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are irregularly shaped and are 40 to 100 acres, but the range is 40 to 200 acres. This unit is about 35 percent Becket soil, 35 percent Tunbridge soil, and 30 percent other soils. The Becket and Tunbridge soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Becket soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
3 to 5 inches; gray to dark brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; dark red and reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 38 inches; brown to light brownish gray gravelly loamy fine sand
38 to 72 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown to dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Skerry soils, somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils, and very poorly drained Sabattis soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Lyman soils. Also included are many small areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less dense than in the Becket soil, are areas of very deep Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are small areas that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 30 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Becket soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.0 to 3.0 feet below the surface in March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Flood hazard: None

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is high or very high. This map unit is poorly suited to natural road surfaces and log landings because of very steep slope and, on the Tunbridge soil, relatively low strength. This map unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of slope. Establishing log landings in less sloping areas will provide for a more efficient operation. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope. Roads should be routed around these soils or designed to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope. In some places adding coarse grained material and grading are needed to strengthen landings, roads, or other structures that support heavy loads. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of very steep slope, depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil, and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum on the Becket soil. In most areas of these soils intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion; however, gently sloping map units will be less costly to develop as building sites. On the very deep Becket soil tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading the land away from buildings help to reduce seepage. In bedrock-controlled areas adding fill is needed to landscape around basement walls.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slope. Constructing roads on the contour or routing roads around these soils help to overcome slope. However, road construction costs may be considerably higher through this unit than through less sloping areas nearby. On the Tunbridge soil planning road grades and locations to avoid bedrock may facilitate road building and minimize the costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slope, restricted permeability, and depth to a saturated zone on the Becket soil and depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil. Selecting sites on less sloping, deeper, better drained soils in adjoining areas should be considered.

723C—Becket sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This is a very deep, gently sloping to strongly sloping, well drained soil on sides of hills and knolls on till plains. Areas of this soil are generally elongated or irregular in shape and range from 40 to 300 acres. Boulders between 10 and 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Slopes are convex.

Typical profile of the Becket soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
3 to 5 inches; gray to dark brown sandy loam

Subsoil layer:
5 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; dark red and reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 38 inches; brown to light brownish gray gravelly loamy fine sand
38 to 72 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Skerry soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other slightly concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 40 inches deep, are small areas of Tunbridge soils. Also included are some small areas of rock outcrop. Also included, where the substratum is less firm and dense than in the Becket soil, are areas of Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Becket soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.0 to 3.0 feet below the surface in March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum

Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is very high. This map unit is moderately suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope and large stones on the surface. In some areas stoneclearing and grading are needed for efficiently processing logs. Erosion is a moderate hazard on roads and trails because of slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Potential for seedling mortality is moderate because of soil reaction. Tree species that tolerate extremely acid soil conditions are suited to this soil.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum. Tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to overcome this limitation. Erosion is a hazard in areas cleared during construction. Establishing a vegetative cover as soon as possible after construction and controlling runoff during construction help to control erosion.

This map unit is somewhat limited for local roads and streets because of slope, depth to a saturated zone, and frost action. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this map unit than on less sloping, similar soils. Installing drainage and adding coarse grained fill material help to reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of restricted permeability in the substratum and depth to a thin saturated zone above the denser substratum, especially in spring. Alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum and drainage to intercept seepage should be considered.

723D—Becket sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery

This is a very deep, moderately steep to steep, well drained soil on slopes of hills and knolls on till plains. Areas of this unit are generally elongated or are irregular in shape and range from 40 to 300 acres. Boulders between 10 and 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Slopes are convex.

Typical profile of the Becket soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
3 to 5 inches; gray to dark brown sandy loam

Subsoil layer:
5 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; dark red and reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 38 inches; brown to light brownish gray gravelly loamy fine sand
38 to 72 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Skerry soils and poorly drained and very poorly drained Sabattis soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other slightly concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 40 inches deep, are small areas of Tunbridge soils. Also included are some small areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less firm and dense than in the Becket soil, are areas of Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Becket soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.0 to 3.0 feet below the surface in March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: To top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is very high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope. Establishing log landings in nearby level or gently sloping areas will provide for a more efficient operation and will cost less. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of slope and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum. Designing the structure to conform to the natural slope or shaping the land help to overcome slope. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to overcome slope. Also, dwellings could be placed on less sloping soils or inclusions nearby.

Slope and the seasonal high water table are severe limitations to use of this soil as a site for dwellings with basements. Installing footer drains and shaping the land to divert runoff from dwellings help to reduce wetness. Adequately sealing foundations help to prevent wet basements. Erosion is a hazard in areas cleared during construction. Establishing a vegetative cover during and soon after construction helps to reduce runoff and to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome this limitation; however, road construction costs may be considerably higher through this soil than through less sloping areas nearby.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope, restricted permeability in the substratum, and depth to a thin saturated zone above the denser substratum, mainly in spring. Installing the absorption field tile in lesser sloping areas of included or nearby soils will increase filtering capacity. Alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum and drainage to intercept seepage should be considered.

725B—Skerry-Becket complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This unit consists of very deep, gently sloping to strongly sloping soils on side slopes of hills and mountains. Slopes are generally smooth, but small drainageways dissect some areas of these soils. Boulders 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are long and narrow, or oval, or are irregular in shape, and range from 50 to 400 acres. The unit is about 45 percent moderately well drained Skerry soil, 30 percent well drained Becket soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Skerry and Becket soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Skerry soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, pine needles, and twigs
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
3 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
7 to 15 inches; reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 25 inches; mottled, dark brown sandy loam
25 to 29 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown loamy sand

Substratum:
29 to 40 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand that has lenses of sandy loam
40 to 72 inches; mottled, yellowish brown and pale brown gravelly sand and gravelly loamy fine sand that has lenses of sandy loam

Typical profile of the Becket soil—

Surface layers:
0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
3 to 5 inches; gray to dark brown sandy loam
Subsoil:
5 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; dark red and reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
Substratum layers:
26 to 38 inches; brown to light brownish gray gravelly loamy fine sand
38 to 72 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are soils that are similar to the Skerry and Becket soils but that are 20 to 60 inches deep to bedrock and make up about 10 percent of the unit. Also included are small areas of very poorly drained Sabattis soils in concave areas and along drainageways, convex areas of well drained Monadnock soils, and areas that have few or no boulders on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Skerry soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum

Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 1.5 to 2.5 feet below the surface between November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: To top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Becket soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.0 to 3.0 feet below the surface between March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on this map unit is very high. This map unit is moderately suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope, large stones on the surface, and, on the Skerry soil, wetness. Some stoneclearing and grading are needed for efficient processing of logs. Erosion is a moderate hazard on roads and trails because of slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. In some areas of Skerry soils improved drainage, leveling, or additional fill material is needed.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to reduce this limitation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of potential for frost action, mainly on the Skerry soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material will help to strengthen the road base and to reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of restricted permeability in the substratum and depth to a thin saturated zone above the denser substratum, mainly in spring. Alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum and drainage to intercept seepage should be considered.

727B—Skerry-Adirondack complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, nearly level to gently sloping soils on till plains. The moderately well drained Skerry soil is on the lower side slopes and on slightly convex knolls and hilltops. The somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soil is on footslopes, on lower side slopes, and in slightly concave areas. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape and are 80 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. It consists of about 40 percent Skerry soil, 30 percent Adirondack soil, and 30 percent other soils. The Skerry and Adirondack soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Skerry soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves, pine needles, and twigs
1 to 3 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
3 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
7 to 15 inches; reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 25 inches; mottled, dark brown sandy loam
25 to 29 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown loamy sand

Substratum:
29 to 40 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand that has lenses of sandy loam
40 to 72 inches; mottled, yellowish brown and pale brown gravelly sand and gravelly loamy fine sand that has lenses of sandy loam

Typical profile of the Adirondack soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; black moderately decomposed organic matter
2 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
4 to 6 inches; mottled, light brownish gray and dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
6 to 9 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
9 to 18 inches; mottled, brown fine sandy loam
18 to 26 inches; mottled, yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 34 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand
34 to 43 inches; mottled, grayish brown to brown gravelly loamy sand
43 to 72 inches; grayish brown gravelly loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very poorly drained Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, on the lowest part of the landscape, are small areas of mucky Loxley, Wonsqueak, Bucksport, and Dawson soils. Also included, where bedrock is less than 40 inches below the surface, are small areas of Tunbridge soils. Also included are some small areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less firm and dense, are some areas of poorly drained and very poorly drained Sabattis soils. Also included are small, scattered areas that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 30 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Skerry soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at 1.5 to 2.5 feet below the surface in November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches

Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important properties of the Adirondack soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the upper part of the mineral surface and in the subsoil, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 feet from September through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for eastern white pine on the Skerry and Adirondack soils is very high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness, mainly on the Adirondack soil. In some areas improved drainage and adding fill material are needed for these uses; otherwise, higher, more convex positions on the landscape should be considered. Potential for seedling mortality is high on the Adirondack soil because of wetness (fig. 11). Only water-tolerant species are suited on the Adirondack soil (fig. 12).

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone above the dense substratum. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to overcome this limitation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a

Figure 11.—Windthrow on the Skerry-Adirondack complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery. This unit has a shallow root zone and a seasonal high water table. The windthrow hazard is greatest in areas unprotected from storms.

Figure 12.—Evidence of past windthrow on the Skerry-Adirondack complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery. Fallen trees uprooting soil material caused the small, convex mounds. The dense substratum of the Skerry and Adirondack soils restricts the root zone.

saturated zone and frost action. Adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material will strengthen the road base and help to reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone above the denser substratum, mainly in spring. Alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum and drainage around the absorption field to intercept seepage should be considered.

741C—Potsdam-Tunbridge complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This unit consists of well drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping soils formed on till uplands. The very deep Potsdam soil typically is on the lower slopes of rounded knolls and on longer, smooth slopes. The moderately deep Tunbridge soil is on convex knolls and at the crests of longer slopes. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape and are 60 to 100 acres, but the range is 60 to 200 acres. The unit is about 50 percent Potsdam soil, 30 percent Tunbridge soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Potsdam and Tunbridge soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale used for mapping.

Typical profile of the Potsdam soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; black slightly decomposing organic matter
2 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown loam
8 to 10 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 13 inches; black loam
13 to 19 inches; dark brown loam
19 to 25 inches; dark yellowish brown loam
25 to 28 inches; dark brown sandy loam

Substratum:
28 to 72 inches; dark brown to brown, extremely firm sandy loam

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Crary soils; somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils; and very poorly drained Sabattis and Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Lyman soils. Also included are small scattered areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less firm and dense than in the Potsdam soil, are areas of very deep Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are small scattered areas that do not have boulders or stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Potsdam soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the subsoil, very strongly acid to neutral in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 1.5 to 3.0 feet in November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is moderately suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope, relatively low strength, and large stones on the surface. In some areas the Tunbridge soil is poorly suited to these uses because of low strength, which can make equipment operation unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including additional fill material, are needed to strengthen roads and log landings. In some areas stoneclearing and grading are needed to efficiently process logs. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope and, on the Potsdam soil, the medium-textured surface layer that has few rock fragments. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. On the Tunbridge soil potential for seedling mortality is moderate because of soil reaction. Tree species that are tolerant of extremely acid soil conditions are suited to these soils.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum on the Potsdam soil. In very deep areas of these soils laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings to basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to protect dwellings from seepage. In some bedrock-controlled areas adding fill is needed in landscaping around basement walls.

This map unit is somewhat limited for local roads and streets because of slope, frost action, depth to a saturated zone on the Potsdam soil, and depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this map unit than on less sloping, similar soils. Installing drainage and adding coarse grained fill material help to reduce potential for frost heave. Planning road grades and routes to avoid bedrock will facilitate road building and minimize the costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a thin saturated zone above the denser substratum on the Potsdam soil and depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil. On the Potsdam soil alternative septic system designs to properly filter effluent above the substratum and on both Potsdam and Tunbridge soils drainage to intercept seepage should be considered. Otherwise, selecting sites on deeper, better drained soils in adjoining areas should be considered.

741D—Potsdam-Tunbridge complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of well drained, moderately steep to steep soils formed on till uplands. The very deep Potsdam soil typically is on the lower slopes of rounded knolls and on longer, smooth slopes. The moderately deep Tunbridge soil is on convex knolls and at crests of longer slopes. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape and are 40 to 100 acres, but the range is 40 to 200 acres. The unit is about 50 percent Potsdam soil, 30 percent Tunbridge soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Potsdam and Tunbridge soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Potsdam soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; black slightly decomposing organic matter
2 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown loam
8 to 10 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 13 inches; black loam
13 to 19 inches; dark brown loam
19 to 25 inches; dark yellowish brown loam
25 to 28 inches; dark brown sandy loam

Substratum:
28 to 72 inches; dark brown to brown, extremely firm sandy loam

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Crary soils, somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Lyman soils. Also included are small, scattered areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less firm and dense than in the Potsdam soil, are areas of the very deep Monadnock soil. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are small, scattered areas that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Potsdam soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the subsoil, very strongly acid to neutral in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 1.5 to 3.0 feet from November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope and, in some areas of the Tunbridge soil, low strength. Low strength and slope make equipment operation unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding fill material, are needed to strengthen roads and log landings. Establishing log landings on level or gently sloping soils in areas nearby will provide for a more efficient operation and will cost less. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of slope, depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil, and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum on the Potsdam soil. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless dwellings are placed on less sloping included soils. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion. Some gently sloping soils in map units nearby could be less costly to develop. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and installing diversion ditches help to prevent seepage problems.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this map unit than on less sloping, similar soils. Planning road grades and routes to avoid bedrock will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope, depth to a saturated zone perched above a dense substratum on the Potsdam soil, and depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge soil. Conventional septic systems may not work properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting less sloping areas or using alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum should be considered. Otherwise, selecting sites on deeper, better drained soils in adjoining areas should be considered.

743C—Potsdam loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This is a very deep, gently sloping to strongly sloping, well drained soil on sides of hills and knolls on till plains. Areas of this soil are generally elongated and irregular in shape and range from 40 to 300 acres. Boulders 10 and 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface.

Typical profile of the Potsdam soil—

Surface and subsurface layers:
0 to 2 inches; black slightly decomposing organic matter
2 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown loam
8 to 10 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 13 inches; black loam
13 to 19 inches; dark brown loam
19 to 25 inches; dark yellowish brown loam
25 to 28 inches; dark brown sandy loam

Substratum:
28 to 72 inches; dark brown to brown, extremely firm sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Crary soils and very poorly drained Sabattis soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other, slightly concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 40 inches deep, are small areas of Tunbridge soils. Also included are small, scattered areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less firm and dense than on the

Potsdam soil, are areas of Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Potsdam soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the subsoil, very strongly acid to neutral in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 1.5 to 3.0 feet in November through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails and in cleared areas because of slope and the medium-textured surface layer that has few rock fragments. Building logging roads and skid trails on the contour and minimizing clearcutting help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to overcome this limitation. In areas cleared for construction erosion is a hazard. Controlling runoff by using sediment barriers during construction and establishing a vegetative cover as soon as possible after construction help to control erosion.

This map unit is somewhat limited for local roads and streets because of slope, depth to a saturated zone, and potential for frost action. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome these limitations. Construction costs will be higher on this map unit than on less sloping, similar soils. Installing drainage and adding coarse grained fill material help to overcome potential of frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a thin saturated zone above the denser substratum, mainly in spring. Alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum and drainage to intercept seepage should be considered.

743D—Potsdam loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery

This is a very deep, moderately steep to steep, well drained soil on slopes of hills and knolls on till plains. Areas of this soil are generally elongated and irregular in shape and range from 40 to 300 acres. Boulders between 10 and 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface.

Typical profile of the Potsdam soil—

Surface and subsurface layers:
0 to 2 inches; black slightly decomposing organic matter

2 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown loam
8 to 10 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 13 inches; black loam
13 to 19 inches; dark brown loam
19 to 25 inches; dark yellowish brown loam
25 to 28 inches; dark brown sandy loam

Substratum:
28 to 72 inches; dark brown to brown, extremely firm sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Crary soils and very poorly drained Sabattis soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other, slightly concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 40 inches deep, are small areas of Tunbridge soils. Also included are small, scattered areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less dense than in the Potsdam soil, are areas of Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Included soils range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Potsdam soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the subsoil, very strongly acid to neutral in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 1.5 to 3.0 feet between November and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of slope. Establishing log landings on level or gently sloping soils in areas nearby will provide for a more efficient operation and will cost less. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope and the medium-textured surface layer that has few rock fragments. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of slope and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless dwellings can be placed on less sloping included soils. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion. Placing building sites on gently sloping soils nearby may be more cost effective than placing them on this map unit. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and installing diversion ditches help to intercept seepage. Erosion is a hazard in areas cleared during construction. Controlling runoff by using sediment barriers during construction and establishing a vegetative cover immediately after construction help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope.

Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. However, road construction costs may be considerably higher on this map unit than on less sloping soils in areas nearby.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and depth to a thin saturated zone above the dense substratum, mainly in spring. Conventional septic systems may not work properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Selecting less sloping areas and using alternative septic system designs to properly filter effluent above the substratum should be considered.

745C—Crary-Potsdam complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, gently sloping to strongly sloping soils on till plains. Typically, the moderately well drained Crary soil is on footslopes, on lower side slopes, and in slightly concave areas and the well drained Potsdam soil is on upper side slopes and on convex knolls and hilltops. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of these soils are generally irregular in shape and are 80 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. The unit is about 40 percent Crary soil, 35 percent Potsdam soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Crary and Potsdam soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Crary soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown loam

Subsoil:
4 to 8 inches; dark brown loam
8 to 16 inches; brown loam
16 to 21 inches; mottled, dark brown loam
21 to 25 inches; mottled, brown sandy loam

Substratum:
25 to 72 inches; dark grayish brown sandy loam

Typical profile of the Potsdam soil—

Surface and subsurface layers:
0 to 2 inches; black slightly decomposing organic matter
2 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown loam
8 to 10 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 13 inches; black loam
13 to 19 inches; dark brown loam
19 to 25 inches; dark yellowish brown loam
25 to 28 inches; dark brown sandy loam

Substratum:
28 to 72 inches; dark brown to brown, extremely firm sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very poorly drained Sabattis and Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, in the lowest areas on the landscape, are small areas of mucky Loxley, Bucksport, Wonsqueak, and Dawson soils. Also included, where bedrock is less than 40 inches below the surface, are small areas of Tunbridge soils. Also included are small areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less firm, are some areas of Monadnock soils. Also included, where flowing water deposited stratified sand and gravel on sides of small valleys, are areas of Adams and Colton soils. Also included are small areas that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Crary soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow in substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and in the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 1.5 to 2 feet between February and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Potsdam soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the upper part of the subsoil, very strongly acid to neutral in the lower part of the subsoil, and very strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 1.5 to 3.0 feet between November and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope and the medium-textured surface layer that has few rock fragments. Erosion is a hazard especially where logging operations or roads and trails have exposed the soil to runoff. Building logging roads and skid trails on the contour, installing water bars, and limiting clearcutting help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to overcome this limitation. Erosion is a hazard in areas cleared during construction. Controlling runoff during construction and establishing a vegetative cover as soon as possible after construction help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of potential for frost action, particularly on the Crary soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material help to improve road base conditions and to reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of restricted permeability in the substratum and depth to a thin saturated zone above the dense substratum, especially in spring. Alternative septic system designs to properly filter effluent above the substratum and drainage to intercept seepage should be considered.

747B—Crary-Adirondack complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, nearly level to gently sloping soils on till plains. Typically, the moderately well drained Crary soil is on slightly convex side slopes, and the somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soil is on toeslopes, on lower side slopes, and in slightly concave areas. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this map unit generally are irregular in shape and are 80 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. The unit is about 40 percent Crary soil, 30 percent Adirondack soil, and 30 percent other soils. The Crary and Adirondack soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Crary soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown loam

Subsoil:
4 to 8 inches; dark brown loam
8 to 16 inches; brown loam
16 to 21 inches; mottled, dark brown loam
21 to 25 inches; mottled, brown sandy loam

Substratum:
25 to 72 inches; dark grayish brown sandy loam

Typical profile of the Adirondack soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; black moderately decomposed organic matter
2 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
4 to 6 inches; mottled, light brownish gray and dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
6 to 9 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
9 to 18 inches; mottled, brown fine sandy loam
18 to 26 inches; mottled, yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 34 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand
34 to 43 inches; mottled, grayish brown to brown gravelly loamy sand
43 to 72 inches; grayish brown gravelly loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very poorly drained Tughill soils on toeslopes and along drainageways. Also included, in the lowest areas of the landscape, are small areas of mucky Loxley, Wonsqueak, Bucksport, and Dawson soils. Also included, where bedrock is less than 40 inches below the soil surface, are small areas of Tunbridge soils. Also included, in places, are small areas of rock outcrops. Also included, where the substratum is less firm, are some areas of very poorly drained Sabattis soils. Also included are small areas where boulders and stones are not on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 30 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Crary soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface soil and the subsoil and slow in substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 1.5 to 2 feet between February and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Adirondack soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral surface layer and the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the mineral subsurface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 feet between September and May (fig. 13)
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for yellow birch on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness, especially on the Adirondack soil. In some areas improving drainage and adding fill material are needed. Higher, more convex positions in the landscape are better suited to these uses. On the Adirondack soil potential is high for seedling mortality because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited on the Adirondack soil.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone above the dense substratum. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings to basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to overcome wetness. Dwellings could be placed in the more convex areas of these soils to avoid wetness. In some areas cleared during construction erosion is a hazard. Controlling runoff during construction and establishing a vegetative cover as soon as possible after construction help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of potential for frost action and depth to a saturated zone, especially on the Adirondack soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material help to strengthen the road base and to reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of restricted permeability in the substratum and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum. Alternative septic system designs to filter effluent properly above the substratum and adequate drainage to intercept subsurface water should be considered.

Figure 13.—An area of Crary-Adirondack complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery. The seasonal high water table in the Adirondack soil is perched at a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 feet. It is shown by the gray and brown mottles at the point of the sharpshooter (spade).

831C—Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

This unit consists of gently sloping and strongly sloping soils on bedrock-controlled landscapes on uplands. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Tunbridge soil is on side slopes, and the shallow, somewhat excessively drained Lyman soil is on tops and shoulders of knolls and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops cover about 2 to 10 percent of the surface. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Slopes are dominantly 8 to 15 percent, but the range is 3 to 15 percent. Areas of this unit are generally broad and lobate. They are commonly 300 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 80 to 2,000 acres. The unit is about 50 percent Tunbridge soil, 25 percent Lyman soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Tunbridge and Lyman soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Lyman soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves
1 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 4 inches; dark brown cobbly fine sandy loam
4 to 8 inches; strong brown cobbly fine sandy loam
8 to 14 inches; brown fine sandy loam
14 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very shallow to moderately deep, organic Ricker soils and very shallow mineral soils. Also included, on some backslopes, are small areas of very deep Potsdam soils. Also included, in some low lying positions, are some small areas of very poorly drained Tughill soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Also included, along streams, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are small areas of steeper sloping soils and some areas where stones and boulders are not on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Lyman soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of relatively low soil strength, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In most areas of these soils, such costly construction practices as adding coarse grained fill material may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings where blasting is required. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope and the erodibilty of the soils. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock. Blasting may be needed if excavation is difficult for machinery. Other sites should be considered because placing buildings in deeper, nearby areas may save on costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to bedrock, especially on the Lyman soil. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

831D—Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of moderately steep and steep soils on networks of hills and ridges in bedrock-controlled uplands. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Tunbridge soil is on side slopes and shoulders of hills and ridges and the shallow, somewhat excessively drained Lyman soil is on summits of hills and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the surface area (fig. 14). Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Most slopes are 15 to 25 percent, but the range is 15 to 35 percent. Areas of these soils are mostly irregular in shape. They are commonly 200 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 40 to more than 2,000 acres. This unit is about 50 percent Tunbridge soil, 30 percent Lyman soil, and 20 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Tunbridge and Lyman soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Lyman soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves

Figure 14.—A highway cut in an area of the Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 15 to 35 percent, very rocky. Scattered areas of rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of most areas of this unit. Much of the landscape of Hamilton County has massive rock outcrops.

1 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 4 inches; dark brown cobbly fine sandy loam
4 to 8 inches; strong brown cobbly fine sandy loam
8 to 14 inches; brown fine sandy loam
14 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping, generally adjacent to rock outcrops, are small areas of very shallow mineral soils. Also included are very shallow to moderately deep, organic Ricker soils. Also included are some small areas with many boulders and stones. Also included, in some low-lying parts of the unit, are very poorly drained Tughill soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Also included, in narrow troughs along flood plains, are highly variable, mucky Borosaprists and mineral Fluvaquents. Also included, along streams in this unit, are some areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included, on footslopes where bedrock is more than 60 inches deep, are Potsdam and Monadnock soils. Also included are areas that have steeper slopes than those of the Tunbridge and Lyman soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Lyman soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of steep slopes and, on the Tunbridge soil, relatively low soil strength. These limitations can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope. In most areas, costly construction practices, including adding coarse-grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and slope. Excavation of basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting. Other sites should be considered because placing buildings in deeper, less sloping, nearby areas may save on costs of site preparation. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless less sloping included areas are used. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this map unit than on less sloping, deep soils. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and minimize the costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water contamination. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

831F—Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky

This unit consists of very steep soils on bedrock-controlled back slopes and tops of large hills and mountains. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Tunbridge soil is on side slopes and foot slopes of hills and ridges and the shallow, somewhat excessively drained Lyman soil is on tops and shoulders of hills and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops cover about 2 to 10 percent of the surface. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are mostly long and narrow along sides of hills. Areas are 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 700 acres. The unit is about 45 percent Tunbridge soil, 30 percent Lyman soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Tunbridge and Lyman soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Lyman soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves
1 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 4 inches; dark brown cobbly fine sandy loam
4 to 8 inches; strong brown cobbly fine sandy loam
8 to 14 inches; brown fine sandy loam
14 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very shallow mineral soils that are less than 10 inches to bedrock and very shallow to moderately deep, organic Ricker soils near rock outcrops. Also included are some areas where many boulders and stones are on the surface. Also included, in some low lying parts of the unit, are areas of very poorly drained Tughill soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Also included, in narrow troughs along flood plains, are areas of highly variable, mucky Borosaprists and mineral Fluvaquents. Also included, along streams, are some areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included, on foot slopes where bedrock is more than 60 inches deep, are areas of Potsdam and Monadnock soils. Also included are small areas of bedrock scarps. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Lyman soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact

Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of very steep slope and, on the Tunbridge soil, relatively low soil strength. This map unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of very steep slopes. These limitations can make equipment operation very difficult or unsafe. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope and the soil erodibility. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be routed around this unit or designed to follow, where possible, the contour of the slope. In most areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Very steep slopes and shallow depth to bedrock are severe limitations in the construction of haul roads and log landings that may require blasting.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and very steep slopes. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting. Other sites should be considered because placing buildings on deeper, less sloping soils in areas nearby may reduce costs of site preparation. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless less sloping included areas of this unit can be used. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slopes and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour or routing roads around this unit help to overcome slope and to lower costs. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slopes and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

833C—Tunbridge-Adirondack-Lyman complex, rolling, very bouldery

This map unit consists of gently sloping to rolling soils formed in glacial till within networks of low hills. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Tunbridge soil and the shallow, somewhat excessively drained Lyman soil are on tops and sides of small knolls. The very deep, somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soil is in depressions between knolls. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are irregular in shape and are commonly 200 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 100 to 1,500 acres. Slopes generally are complex and range from 0 to 25 percent on knolls and from 0 to less than 15 percent between knolls. Areas of this unit are about 45 percent Tunbridge soil, 25 percent Adirondack soil, 15 percent Lyman soil, and 15 percent other soils. The Tunbridge, Adirondack, and Lyman soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter

1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Adirondack soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; black moderately decomposed organic matter
2 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
4 to 6 inches; mottled, light brownish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
6 to 9 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
9 to 18 inches; mottled, brown fine sandy loam
18 to 26 inches; mottled, yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 34 inches; brown gravelly loamy sand
34 to 43 inches; mottled, grayish brown to brown gravelly loamy sand
43 to 72 inches; grayish brown gravelly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Lyman soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves
1 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 4 inches; dark brown cobbly fine sandy loam
4 to 8 inches; strong brown cobbly fine sandy loam
8 to 14 inches; brown fine sandy loam
14 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Crary or Skerry soils on strongly sloping knolls. Also included, in low areas, are some areas of very poorly drained Loxley, Dawson, Wonsqueak, and Bucksport soils. Also included, on narrow terraces along streams, are areas of sandy Adams soils. Also included are some small areas of exposed bedrock. Also included are small areas of steeper soils or bedrock scarp. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 15 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate

Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Adirondack soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil, very strongly acid to moderately acid in the lower part of the subsoil, and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 feet between September and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Lyman soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral part of the soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on the Tunbridge and Lyman soils is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness on the Adirondack soil and relatively low soil strength on the Tunbridge soil, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In most areas of this unit costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. In some areas of this unit improved drainage may be needed. On the Lyman soil shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings and may require blasting. In rolling areas erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Designing roads to conform, where possible, to the slope contour helps to overcome the soil erodibility and slope. On the Adirondack soil, potential for seedling mortality is high. Only water-tolerant species are suited to the Adirondack soil.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements. The main limitations are depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge and Lyman soils and depth to a saturated zone above a dense substratum on the Adirondack soil. In very deep areas of these soils laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings to basement walls, and grading land away from buildings may help to reduce seepage problems. In bedrock-controlled areas adding fill may be needed in landscaping around basement walls.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets. The main limitations are depth to a saturated zone and potential for frost action on the Adirondack soil and depth to bedrock on the Lyman soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material will strengthen the road base and will reduce potential for frost heave. Planning grades and routes of roads to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize the costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge and Lyman soils and depth to a saturated zone above the denser substratum on the Adirondack soil. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may contaminate ground water. Alternate sites on deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

835C—Tunbridge-Borosaprists-Ricker complex, rolling, very rocky

This map unit consists of nearly level to rolling soils formed in glacial till or in organic deposits on broad valley floors. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Tunbridge soil is on bedrock-controlled knolls, small hills, and ridges. The very deep, very poorly drained Borosaprists are in wet organic deposits on valley floors. The very shallow or shallow, well drained to excessively drained, organic Ricker soil is on side slopes and tops of bedrock-controlled hills. Scattered rock outcrops cover about 2 to 10 percent of the total surface area. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of this unit. Areas of this unit are irregularly shaped and are 200 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 100 to 1,500 acres. Slope is generally complex and ranges from 0 to 15 percent. Areas of this map unit consist of about 45 percent Tunbridge soil, 20 percent Borosaprists, 15 percent Ricker soil, and 20 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Tunbridge soil, Borosaprists, and the Ricker soil are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Tunbridge soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; very dusky red moderately decomposed leaf litter
1 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
5 to 7 inches; brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; dark brown gravelly sandy loam
25 inches; granitic bedrock

Borosaprists are variable; thus, typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers are not described. Generally, 16 to 60 inches of muck and peat overlie mineral soil.

The substratum, which extends to more than 72 inches, ranges from silty clay to loamy sand and in some places is mucky, gravelly, or very gravelly.

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Crary or Skerry soils on slight benches. Also included are somewhat poorly drained

Adirondack soils and very poorly drained Sabattis and Tughill soils on footslopes and toeslopes of surrounding uplands. Also included, near rock outcrops, are small areas of shallow Lyman soils. Also included, on narrow terraces along streams, are sandy Adams soils. Also included, where bedrock makes up more than 10 percent of the surface area, are some small areas of bedrock scarp. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Tunbridge soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of Borosaprists—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic material and moderately slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: Seasonal high water table is 1.0 foot above the surface to 1.0 foot deep from September through July
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 10 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce is high on the Tunbridge soil and moderate on the Ricker soil. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of low soil strength and, on Borosaprists, wetness or ponding. The low strength of this unit can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In most areas of this unit costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen roads and landings. Borosaprists have poor outlets; consequently, improved drainage may be difficult to install. On the Ricker soil shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. In rolling areas erosion is a severe hazard because of the soil erodibility and slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be routed away from Borosaprists and designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour of higher areas. Potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness on Borosaprists. Only water-tolerant species are suited Borosaprists.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge and Ricker soils; depth to a saturated zone, ponding, and subsidence on Borosaprists; and content of organic matter on the Ricker soil and Borosaprists. Well drained, very deep, better suited soils on a landscape nearby should be considered. Adding fill may be needed to landscape around basement walls in bedrock-controlled parts of this map unit.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, subsidence, and frost action on Borosaprists and depth to bedrock, especially on the Ricker soil. Roads should be routed away from areas of Borosaprists to avoid incurring higher costs and damaging wetlands. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone or ponding on Borosaprists and depth to bedrock on the Tunbridge and Ricker soils. Selecting sites on deeper, better drained soils in adjoining areas should be considered.

861C—Lyman-Ricker complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of gently sloping and strongly sloping soils near bedrock-controlled till uplands. The somewhat excessively drained Lyman soil and the well drained to excessively drained, very shallow and shallow Ricker soil are on ridges and the upper backslopes of hills and mountains. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the total surface area of this map unit. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area of this map unit. Areas of this map unit are 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 40 to 700 acres. This unit consists of about 45 percent Lyman soil, 30 percent Ricker soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Lyman and Ricker soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Lyman soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves
1 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 4 inches; dark brown cobbly fine sandy loam
4 to 8 inches; strong brown cobbly fine sandy loam
8 to 14 inches; brown fine sandy loam
14 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of very deep Potsdam soils and moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Also included, on side slopes and along well defined stream channels, are small areas of very deep Monadnock and Colton soils. Also included are small areas of bedrock escarpment. Also included, in depressions, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils or very poorly drained Sabattis or Tughill soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Lyman soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce is high on the Lyman soil and moderate on the Ricker soil. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of relatively low soil strength on the Ricker soil, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In some areas of this map unit costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen roads and landings. Shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and, on the Ricker soil, content of organic matter. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting. Other sites should be considered because placing buildings on deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to bedrock. Planning grades and routes of roads to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may contaminate ground water. Alternate sites on deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

861D—Lyman-Ricker complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of moderately steep and steep soils near bedrock-controlled upland till. The somewhat excessively drained Lyman soil and the well drained to excessively drained, very shallow and shallow Ricker soil are on ridges and the upper backslopes of hills and mountains. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the total surface area of this unit. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area of this unit. Areas of this map unit are 100 to 400 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. The unit is about 45 percent Lyman soil, 30 percent Ricker soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Lyman and Ricker soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Lyman soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves
1 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 4 inches; dark brown cobbly fine sandy loam
4 to 8 inches; strong brown cobbly fine sandy loam
8 to 14 inches; brown fine sandy loam
14 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of very deep Potsdam soils and moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Also included, on side slopes along well defined stream channels, are small areas of very deep Monadnock and Colton soils. Also included are small areas of bedrock escarpments. Also included, in depressions, are small areas of very poorly drained Sabattis and Tughill soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Lyman soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce is high on the Lyman soil and moderate on the Ricker soil. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of steep slope and, on the Ricker soil, low soil strength, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse-grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock, slope, and, on the Ricker soil, organic matter content. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting. Other sites should be considered because placing buildings on deeper, less sloping, well drained soils in areas nearby may reduce costs of site preparation. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing are needed unless sites are placed on less sloping included soils. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils. Planning grades and routes of roads to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

861F—Lyman-Ricker complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of very steep soils on ridges and upper backslopes of hills and mountains. The Lyman soil is a shallow, somewhat excessively drained mineral soil. The Ricker soil is well drained to excessively drained, very shallow or shallow organic soil. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the total surface area of this unit. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of this unit. Most areas of this unit are 100 to 200 acres, but the range is 40 to 400 acres. This unit consists of about 45 percent Lyman soil, 30 percent Ricker soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Lyman and Ricker soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Lyman soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves

1 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 4 inches; dark brown cobbly fine sandy loam
4 to 8 inches; strong brown cobbly fine sandy loam
8 to 14 inches; brown fine sandy loam
14 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very deep Potsdam soils and moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Also included are lesser sloping areas and, in some depressions, small areas of somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils or very poorly drained Sabattis or Tughill soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of the map unit.

Important soil properties of the Lyman soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce is high on the Lyman soil and moderate on the Ricker soil. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of very steep slopes and, on the Ricker soil, low soil strength. It is not suited to mechanical planting because of very steep slopes. These limitations can make equipment operation very difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock and rock outcrops are severe limitations in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Routing roads around this unit is the best alternative; however, roads through this unit should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock, very steep slope, and, on the Ricker soil, organic matter content. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting; hence, other sites should be considered. Placing buildings on deeper, less sloping, well drained soils nearby may reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour and routing roads around this unit help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slope and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

891F—Rock outcrop-Ricker-Lyman complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very steep, bedrock-controlled soils on ridges and the upper backslopes of hills and mountains. The Ricker soil is well drained to excessively drained, very shallow or shallow, and organic. The Lyman soil is somewhat excessively drained, shallow, and mineral. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface of this unit. Areas of this unit are 100 to 200 acres, but the range is 40 to 400 acres. This unit consists of about 45 percent rock outcrops, 20 percent Ricker soil, 20 percent Lyman soil, and 15 percent other soils. Rock outcrops and the Lyman and Ricker soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Typical profile of the Lyman soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves
1 to 2 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsurface layer:
2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 4 inches; dark brown cobbly fine sandy loam
4 to 8 inches; strong brown cobbly fine sandy loam
8 to 14 inches; brown fine sandy loam
14 inches; granitic bedrock

Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of very deep Becket, Skerry, Potsdam, and Crary soils and moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Also included are lesser sloping areas. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 15 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Lyman soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is moderate because of numerous rock outcrops and a thin soil cover. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of rock ledges, very steep slope, and, on the Ricker soil, low soil strength. This map unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of very steep slope and rock outcrops, which can make equipment operation unsafe. The very steep slope, shallow depth to bedrock, and numerous rock outcrops are severe limitations in constructing haul roads and log landings that require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Routing roads around this unit is the best alternative; however, roads through this unit should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock, very steep slope, and, on the Ricker soil, organic matter content. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting; hence, other sites should be considered. Placing buildings on deeper, less sloping, well drained soils in areas nearby will reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour and routing roads around this unit help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slope and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

931C—Mundalite-Rawsonville-Worden complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of gently sloping and strongly sloping soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Typically, the very deep, well drained Mundalite soil is on the lower slopes of rounded knolls and on long smooth slopes; the moderately deep, well drained Rawsonville soil is on convex knolls and crests of longer slopes; and the very deep, somewhat poorly drained Worden soil is adjacent to the lower edge of areas of the Mundalite soil. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape and 60 to 100 acres, but the range is 60 to 200 acres. The map unit is about 35 percent Mundalite soil, 25 percent Rawsonville soil, 20 percent Worden soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Mundalite, Rawsonville, and Worden soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Mundalite soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; black highly decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark reddish brown cobbly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 37 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly fine sandy loam
37 to 72 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Rawsonville soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red slightly decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
7 to 9 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 10 inches; black fine sandy loam
10 to 15 inches; dusky red fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 27 inches; grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
27 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Worden soil—

Surface layers:
0 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
4 to 5 inches; light brownish gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 6 inches; black fine sandy loam
6 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 20 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown sandy loam
20 to 30 inches; mottled, olive brown sandy loam

Substratum:
30 to 47 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand
47 to 72 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown cobbly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Wilmington soils and very poorly drained Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Hogback soils. Also included are common spots of rock outcrops. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are some small areas within this map unit that do not have stones and boulders on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Mundalite soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.5 to 3.3 feet below the surface between March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of Rawsonville soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of Worden soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 feet between September and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly to the top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on the Mundalite and Rawsonville soils is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of relatively low soil strength on the Rawsonville soil and wetness on the Worden soil. These limitations can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In most areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails on the Rawsonville soil because of the soil erodibility and slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour. On the Worden soil improved drainage may be needed. Higher positions in the landscape should be considered for roads. Potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited on the Worden soil.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville soil and depth to a thin, saturated zone above a dense substratum on the Worden and Mundalite soils. On the very deep Worden and Mundalite soils, laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to reduce seepage. In bedrock-controlled areas adding fill may be needed to landscape around basement walls.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of potential for frost action, especially on the Worden soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material will strengthen the road base and reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone on the Mundalite and Worden soils and depth to bedrock and poor filtering capacity on the Rawsonville soil. Selecting sites on deeper, better drained soils nearby may overcome these limitations. Alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum and drainage to intercept seepage should also be considered.

931D—Mundalite-Rawsonville complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of well drained, moderately steep and steep soils formed in glacial till on hilly uplands. Typically, the very deep Mundalite soils are on lower slopes of rounded knolls and on long, smooth slopes, and the moderately deep Rawsonville soil is on convex knolls and on crests of longer slopes. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape and 40 to 100 acres, but the range is 40 to 200 acres. This unit is about 45 percent Mundalite soil, 35 percent Rawsonville soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Mundalite and Rawsonville soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Mundalite soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; black highly decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark reddish brown cobbly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 37 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly fine sandy loam
37 to 72 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Rawsonville soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red slightly decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
7 to 9 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 10 inches; black fine sandy loam

10 to 15 inches; dusky red fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 27 inches; grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
27 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Hogback soils. Also included are common spots of rock outcrops. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are some small areas within this map unit that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Mundalite soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched at a depth of 2.5 to 3.3 feet between March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Rawsonville soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of steep slope, and, on the Rawsonville soil, relatively low soil strength. Establishing log landings on nearby level or gently sloping areas will provide for a more efficient operation and will cost less. In most areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. The moderately deep bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of slope, depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville soil, and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum on the Mundalite soil. On the very deep Mundalite soil, laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to reduce seepage. Adding fill may be needed to landscape around basement walls in bedrock-controlled areas. Buildings can be designed to conform to the slope, or they can be placed in less sloping included areas. Otherwise, intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing will be needed. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion. Gently sloping map units nearby may be less costly to develop.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope. Constructing roads on the contour and land shaping and grading help to overcome slope. However, costs of road construction may be considerably higher through this unit than in less sloping areas nearby. Planning road grades and locations to avoid bedrock in areas of the Rawsonville soil will facilitate road building and minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope, depth to a thin saturated zone on the Mundalite soil, and depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville soil. Selecting less sloping, deeper, better drained soils nearby may reduce these limitations. In less sloping areas alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent above the substratum may be used.

931F—Mundalite-Rawsonville complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of well drained, very steep soils formed in glacial till on mountainsides at elevations over 2,200 feet. Typically, the very deep Mundalite soil is on the lower slopes of mountains and the moderately deep Rawsonville soil is on the upper slopes and on crests of longer slopes. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape. Most areas are 40 to 100 acres, but the range is 40 to 200 acres. This unit is about 45 percent Mundalite soil, 35 percent Rawsonville soil, and 20 percent other soils. The Mundalite and Rawsonville soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Mundalite soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; black highly decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark reddish brown cobbly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 37 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly fine sandy loam
37 to 72 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Rawsonville soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red slightly decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
7 to 9 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 10 inches; black fine sandy loam
10 to 15 inches; dusky red fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 27 inches; grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
27 inches; granitic bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Hogback soils. Also included are common spots of rock outcrops. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are some small areas within this map unit that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Mundalite soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.5 to 3.3 feet below the surface between March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Rawsonville soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on this map unit is moderate. The unit is poorly suited to natural road surfaces and log landings because of very steep slope and, on the Rawsonville soil, relatively low strength. The unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of slope. Establishing log landings in less sloping areas will enable a more efficient operation. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of very steep slopes. Roads should be routed around this unit or designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour. In places adding coarse grained material and grading may be needed to strengthen landings, roads, or other structures that support heavy loads. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of very steep slope, depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville soil, and depth to a thin, saturated zone above the dense substratum on the Mundalite soil. An alternative is to consider deep, gently sloping, well drained soils nearby, which may be less costly to develop.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slope.

Constructing roads on the contour or routing roads around this map unit will overcome slope; however, costs of road construction may be considerably higher through this unit than in less sloping areas nearby.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slope, depth to a thin saturated zone on the Mundalite soil, and depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville soil. Selecting deeper, less sloping, better drained soils nearby should be considered.

933C—Mundalite-Worden complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This unit consists of very deep, gently sloping and strongly sloping soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Typically, the well drained Mundalite soil is on lower slopes of rounded knolls and on the longer, smooth slopes, and the somewhat poorly drained Worden soil is along the lower parts of slopes adjacent to concave areas. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape. Most areas are 40 to 100 acres, but the range is 40 to 200 acres. This unit is about 45 percent Mundalite soil, 30 percent Worden soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Mundalite and Worden soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Mundalite soil—

Surface:
0 to 1 inch; black highly decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark reddish brown cobbly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 37 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly fine sandy loam
37 to 72 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Worden soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
4 to 5 inches; light brownish gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 6 inches; black fine sandy loam
6 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 20 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown sandy loam
20 to 30 inches; mottled, olive brown sandy loam

Substratum:
30 to 47 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand
47 to 72 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown cobbly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Wilmington soils and very poorly drained Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Hogback soils. Also included are common spots of rock outcrops and, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, areas of sandy

Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are some small areas that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Mundalite soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.5 to 3.3 feet below the surface between March and April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Worden soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 1.0 to 1.5 feet below the surface between September and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly to the top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on the Mundalite soil is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness on the Worden soil. Improved drainage may be needed on the Worden soil for these uses, or higher positions on the landscape should be considered. In some areas of the Worden soil erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour. On the Worden soil potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness; thus, only water-tolerant species are suited to this soil.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone above the dense substratum, especially on the Worden soil. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings help to overcome wetness.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of potential for frost action and depth to a saturated zone on the Worden soil. Adding coarse grained fill material and installing adequate drainage ditches help to reduce potential for frost action.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a thin saturated zone above the denser substratum, especially in spring. Using an alternative septic system design that properly filters effluent above the substratum and installing adequate drainage to intercept seepage should be considered.

933D—Mundalite-Worden complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, moderately steep and steep soils formed in glacial till on hilly uplands. Typically, the well drained Mundalite soil is on the upper slopes of rounded knolls and on long, smooth slopes, and the somewhat poorly drained Worden soil is on the lower edge of longer slopes. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape. Most areas of the unit are 40 to 100 acres, but the range is 40 to 200 acres. This map unit is about 45 percent Mundalite soil, 30 percent Worden soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Mundalite and Worden soils are intermingled so closely on these landforms that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Mundalite soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; black highly decomposed organic matter
1 to 3 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
3 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
14 to 27 inches; dark reddish brown cobbly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
27 to 37 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly fine sandy loam
37 to 72 inches; dark yellowish brown very cobbly loamy sand

Typical profile of the Worden soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
4 to 5 inches; light brownish gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 6 inches; black fine sandy loam
6 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 20 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown sandy loam
20 to 30 inches; mottled, olive brown sandy loam

Substratum:
30 to 47 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand
47 to 72 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown cobbly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of poorly drained Wilmington soils and very poorly drained Tughill soils on footslopes, along drainageways, and in other concave areas. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, are small areas of Hogback soils. Also included, where bedrock is 20 to 40 inches deep, are areas of Rawsonville soils. Also included are common spots of rock outcrops. Also included, where flowing water deposited small pockets of stratified sand and gravel, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are some small areas that do not have boulders and stones on the surface. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Mundalite soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum

Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 2.5 to 3.3 feet below the surface between March or April
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Worden soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 1.0 to 1.5 feet below the surface between September through May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly to the top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for sugar maple on the Mundalite soil is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of slope on the Mundalite soil and wetness on the Worden soil. Establishing log landings on nearby level or gently sloping areas will provide for a more efficient operation and will cost less. Improved drainage may be needed on the Worden soil for these uses, or higher positions in the landscape could be considered. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Water-control structures can be installed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour. On the Worden soil potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness, and only water-tolerant species are suited.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of moderately steep and steep slopes on the Mundalite soil and depth to a saturated zone above a dense substratum, especially on the Worden soil. In some areas intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing will be needed or dwellings can be placed in less sloping included areas. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings may help to reduce wetness. However, developing sites for dwellings on well drained, gently sloping soils nearby may cost less.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of moderately steep and steep slopes on the Mundalite soil and potential for frost action and depth to a saturated zone on the Worden soil. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Adding coarse grained fill material and installing adequate drainage ditches help to reduce potential for frost action.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and depth to a saturated zone above a dense substratum, especially in spring. Conventional septic systems may not work properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Less sloping, well drained areas or an alternative septic system design that properly filters effluent above the substratum should be considered.

935C—Worden-Wilmington complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, nearly level to strongly sloping soils on glacial till deposits. It is on low positions between hills and ridges or on broad beveled areas of back slopes. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this map unit are irregular in shape. Most areas are 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. This map unit is about 45 percent somewhat poorly drained Worden soil, 30 percent poorly drained Wilmington soil, and 25 percent other soils. The Worden and Wilmington soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Worden soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
4 to 5 inches; light brownish gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 6 inches; black fine sandy loam
6 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 20 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown sandy loam
20 to 30 inches; mottled, olive brown sandy loam

Substratum:
30 to 47 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand
47 to 72 inches; mottled, dark yellowish brown cobbly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand

Typical profile of the Wilmington soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed and undecomposed forest litter
1 to 4 inches; black moderately decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black loam

Subsoil:
7 to 13 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
13 to 17 inches; mottled, dark brown gravelly sandy loam

Substratum:
17 to 22 inches; brown gravelly sandy loam
22 to 29 inches; mottled, brown gravelly sandy loam
29 to 72 inches; mottled, grayish brown gravelly sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping, in depressions where organic material has accumulated, are small areas of Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils. Also included, on small knolls, are areas of well drained Mundalite soils. Also included, in broad basins or on low terraces where flowing water deposited sand, are areas of sandy Searsport soils and Naumburg soils. Also included, particularly where this unit is located at higher elevations, are areas of moderately deep Rawsonville soils on small hills. Inclusions range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Worden soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: Perched 1.0 to 1.5 feet below the surface between September and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly to the top of the dense substratum
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Wilmington soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and in the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to 1 foot below the surface between September and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Some areas of this map unit have hydric soil components and may also include hydric soils as part of other components.

Potential productivity for red maple on this unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of wetness. In most areas improving drainage and adding fill material may be needed. Higher, more convex positions on the landscape should be considered. On the Worden soil erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Designing roads to follow, where possible, the slope contour is needed. Potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to this map unit.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone above a dense substratum. Laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings may help to reduce wetness. Alternate sites should be considered.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone and frost action. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material will strengthen the road base and reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of seasonal wetness or depth to a saturated zone, especially in spring. Alternative septic system designs that properly filter effluent and drain excess water should be considered; otherwise, higher, better drained soils on sites nearby should be considered for conventional systems at less cost.

937B—Wilmington-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils on nearly level and gently sloping till deposits. It is on low positions between hills and ridges or in broad, beveled areas of gentle back slopes at elevations generally above 2,200 feet. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are irregular in shape. Most areas of this unit are 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. This map unit is about 45 percent Wilmington soil, 30 percent Tughill soil, and about 25 percent other soils. The Wilmington and Tughill soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Wilmington soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed and undecomposed forest litter
1 to 4 inches; black moderately decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black loam

Subsoil:
7 to 13 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
13 to 17 inches; mottled, dark brown gravelly sandy loam

Substratum:
17 to 22 inches; brown gravelly sandy loam
22 to 29 inches; mottled, brown gravelly sandy loam
29 to 72 inches; mottled, grayish brown gravelly sandy loam

Typical profile of the Tughill soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 3 inches; black mucky peat
3 to 7 inches; black muck
7 to 13 inches; black cobbly fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
13 to 19 inches; dark gray very gravelly sandy loam
19 to 29 inches; dark greenish gray very gravelly fine sandy loam
29 to 37 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown very gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
37 to 72 inches; mottled, dark grayish brown very gravelly sandy loam

Included with this unit in mapping, in depressions where organic material has accumulated, are small areas of Wonsqueak and Bucksport. Also included, on small knolls, are areas of well drained Mundalite soils and somewhat poorly drained Worden soils. Also included, in broad basins or on low terraces where flowing water deposited sands, are sandy Searsport and Naumburg soils. Also included, on small hills, are some areas of moderately deep Rawsonville soils. Also included are some areas of soils that are similar to the Wilmington and Tughill soils but that are less acid in the surface layer and substratum. Inclusions range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Wilmington soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate

Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and in the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to 1 foot below between September and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Tughill soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer, moderately slow in the subsoil, and slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface layer, extremely acid to moderately acid in the subsoil, and moderately acid or slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: From 1.0 foot above the surface to 0.5 foot below from November to June
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Areas of this map unit contain Hydric soils.

Potential productivity for red maple on this unit is moderate. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings because of wetness and ponding. A higher position on the landscape should be considered for log landings and other harvesting operations. Potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited to this map unit.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to a saturated zone or ponding. Selecting sites in better drained, nearby areas should be considered.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, and frost action. Routing roads around this unit should be considered. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material will strengthen the road base and reduce potential for frost heave.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of restricted permeability, ponding, and depth to a saturated zone. Conventional septic systems will fail to function properly in this map unit. Well drained soils on sites nearby should be considered.

941C—Rawsonville-Hogback complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of well drained, gently sloping and strongly sloping soils on bedrock-controlled landscapes at elevations generally above 2,200 feet. Typically, the moderately deep Rawsonville soil is on side slopes, and the shallow Hogback soil is on tops and shoulders of knolls and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops cover about 2 to 10 percent of the surface. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area. Areas of this unit are generally broad and lobate. Most units are 300 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 80 to 2,000. This map unit is about 50 percent

Rawsonville soil, 25 percent Hogback soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrop. The Rawsonville and Hogback soils are intermingled so closely on these landscapes that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Rawsonville soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red slightly decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
7 to 9 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 10 inches; black fine sandy loam
10 to 15 inches; dusky red fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 27 inches; grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
27 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Hogback soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost has cracked in places

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very shallow to moderately deep, organic Ricker soils and very shallow mineral soils. Also included, on some smooth, sloping backslopes, are some small areas of very deep Mundalite and Potsdam soils. Also included, in some low-lying places, are some small areas of very poorly drained Tughill soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Also included, along streams, are some areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are some small areas of steeper sloping soils. Also included are some places where the surface does not have any boulders and stones. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Rawsonville soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Hogback soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact

Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this unit is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of relatively low strength on the Rawsonville soil, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In many areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. On the Hogback soil shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings and may require blasting. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock. Excavation may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting. Placing buildings in deeper soils on sites nearby that may reduce costs of site preparation should be considered.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to bedrock, especially on the Hogback soil. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock and, on the Rawsonville soil, poor filtering capacity. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause ground water pollution. Alternate sites in deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

941D—Rawsonville-Hogback complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of well drained, moderately steep and steep soils on bedrock-controlled mountains at elevations generally above 2,200 feet. Typically, the moderately deep Rawsonville soil is on side slopes and shoulders of hills and ridges, and the shallow Hogback soil is on summits of hills and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the surface. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are mostly irregular in shape. Most areas are 200 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 40 to more than 2,000 acres. This unit is about 50 percent Rawsonville soil, 30 percent Hogback soil, and 20 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Rawsonville and Hogback soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Rawsonville soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red slightly decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
7 to 9 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 10 inches; black fine sandy loam
10 to 15 inches; dusky red fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 27 inches; grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
27 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Hogback soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost has cracked in places

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very shallow mineral soils near rock outcrops and very shallow to moderately deep, organic, Ricker soils. Also included are some small areas with excessive boulders and stones. Also included, in some low-lying positions, are very poorly drained Tughill soils, somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, and poorly drained Wilmington soils. Also included, in narrow troughs along flood plains, are highly variable, mucky Borosaprists and mineral Fluvaquents. Also included, along streams, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included, on footslopes where bedrock is at a depth of more than 60 inches, are very deep Mundalite soils. Also included are areas of soils and rock outcrops where slope is significantly steeper than in this unit. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Rawsonville soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Hogback soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is high. This unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of steep slopes and, on the Rawsonville soil, relatively low soil strength. These limitations can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour. In most areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. On the Hogback soil shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and slope. Excavation of basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting; thus, other sites should be considered. Placing buildings in deeper, less sloping soils nearby may reduce costs of site preparation. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing will be needed unless less sloping included soils are used as sites. Graded and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope, depth to bedrock, and, on the Rawsonville soil, poor filtering capacity. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

941F—Rawsonville-Hogback complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky

This unit consists of well drained, very steep soils on backslopes and tops of mountains and on networks of small hills and ridges at elevations generally above 2,200 feet. Typically, the moderately deep Rawsonville soil is on side slopes and footslopes of hills and ridges, and the shallow Hogback soil is on tops and shoulders of hills and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the surface. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are mostly long and narrow. Most areas are 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 700 acres. This map unit is about 45 percent Rawsonville soil, 30 percent Hogback soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Rawsonville and Hogback soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Rawsonville soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red slightly decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
7 to 9 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 10 inches; black fine sandy loam
10 to 15 inches; dusky red fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 27 inches; grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
27 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Hogback soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost has cracked in places

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very shallow mineral soils near rock outcrops and very shallow to moderately deep, organic Ricker soils. Also included are some small areas of excessive boulders and stones. Also included, in some low lying positions, are very poorly drained Tughill soils, somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, and poorly drained Wilmington soils. Also included, in narrow troughs along flood plains, are areas of highly variable, mucky Borosaprists and mineral Fluvaquents. Also included, along streams, are sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included, on footslopes where bedrock is at a depth of more than 60 inches, are areas of Mundalite soils. Also included are small areas of bedrock scarps. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Rawsonville soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Hogback soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is high. This unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of very steep slope and, on the Tunbridge soil, relatively low soil strength. This map unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of very steep slopes, which can make equipment operation very difficult or unsafe. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be routed around this unit or designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour. In most areas of this unit costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. The very steep slope and shallow depth to bedrock are severe limitations in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and very steep slope. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting; thus, other sites should be considered. Placing buildings on deeper, less sloping soils in areas nearby will reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour or routing roads around this unit will overcome slope and lower construction costs. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slopes, depth to bedrock, and, on the Rawsonville soil, poor filtering capacity. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

942C—Rawsonville-Wilmington-Hogback complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of soils on nearly level to moderately steep, bedrock-controlled landscapes at elevations above 2,200 feet. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Rawsonville soil is on side slopes, the very deep, poorly drained Wilmington soil is at the lower edge of footslopes and valley bottoms, and the shallow, well drained Hogback soil is on tops and shoulders of knolls and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the surface. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally broad and lobate. Most areas of this unit are 300 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 80 to 2,000 acres. This unit is about 40 percent Rawsonville soil, 25 percent Wilmington soil, 20 percent Hogback soil, and 15 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Rawsonville, Wilmington, and Hogback soils are intermingled so closely on these landscapes that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Rawsonville soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red slightly decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
7 to 9 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 10 inches; black fine sandy loam
10 to 15 inches; dusky red fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 27 inches; grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
27 inches; granitic bedrock

Typical profile of the Wilmington soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed and undecomposed forest litter
1 to 4 inches; black moderately decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black loam

Subsoil:
7 to 13 inches; mottled, dark reddish brown gravelly sandy loam
13 to 17 inches; mottled, dark brown gravelly sandy loam

Substratum:
17 to 22 inches; brown gravelly sandy loam
22 to 29 inches; mottled, brown gravelly sandy loam
29 to 72 inches; mottled, grayish brown gravelly sandy loam

Typical profile of the Hogback soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost has cracked in some places

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very shallow to moderately deep, organic Ricker soils and very shallow mineral soils. Also included, on some smooth, sloping backslopes, are small included areas of very deep Mundalite and Potsdam soils. Also included, in some low-lying positions, are small areas of very poorly drained Tughill soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Also included, along streams, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included are small areas of steeper soils and rock outcrop escarpments. Also included are some places where the surface does not have boulders and stones. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 15 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Rawsonville soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Wilmington soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and in the subsoil and strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to 1 foot below between September and May
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 12 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Hogback soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Areas of this map unit have hydric soil components; they may also contain inclusions of hydric soils as parts of other components.

Potential productivity for red spruce on the Rawsonville and Hogback soils is high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because wetness on the Wilmington soil and the relatively low soil strength on the Rawsonville soil, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In most areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. On the Wilmington soil installing improved drainage may be needed. On the Hogback soil shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. In rolling or hilly areas erosion is a severe hazard because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour. On the Wilmington soil potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness. Only water-tolerant species are suited on the Wilmington soil.

This map unit is very limited to dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville and Hogback soils and depth to a saturated zone above a dense substratum on the Wilmington soil. On very deep soils of this unit laying tile drains around foundation footings, applying protective coatings on basement walls, and grading land away from buildings may help to reduce seepage. In bedrock-controlled areas adding fill may be needed in landscaping around basement walls.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone and frost action on the Wilmington soil and depth to bedrock on the Hogback soil. Installing adequate drainage and adding coarse grained fill material will strengthen the road base and reduce potential for frost heave. Planning road grades and routes to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville and Hogback soils, the poor filtering capacity on the Rawsonville soil, and depth to a saturated zone above a denser substratum on the Wilmington soil. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

943C—Rawsonville-Borosaprists-Ricker complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of nearly level to moderately steep soils formed in glacial till or in organic deposits on broad valley floors. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Rawsonville soil is on strongly sloping to moderately steep knolls and ridges, which protrude through nearly level organic deposits mapped as very poorly drained Borosaprists. The Ricker soil is very shallow or shallow, well drained to excessively drained, and organic. It is on side slopes and tops of small bedrock-controlled hills and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops cover about 2 to 10 percent of surface. Boulders about 10 to 70 feet apart cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Areas of this unit are generally irregular in shape. Most areas are 200 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 100 to 1,500 acres. On Borosaprists, slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent. This map unit is about 45 percent Rawsonville soil, 20 percent Borosaprists, 15 percent Ricker soil, and 20 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Rawsonville soil, Borosaprists, and the Ricker soil are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated in mapping.

Typical profile of the Rawsonville soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red slightly decomposed organic matter
4 to 7 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter
7 to 9 inches; reddish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 10 inches; black fine sandy loam
10 to 15 inches; dusky red fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:
26 to 27 inches; grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
27 inches; granitic bedrock

Borosaprists are variable; hence, the typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers are not described. Generally, muck and peat 16 to 60 inches thick overlie the mineral soil. The substratum extends to a depth of 72 inches or more; it ranges from silty clay to loamy sand; in some areas it is mucky, gravelly, or very gravelly.

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of well drained Mundalite soils on slight benches. Also included, on footslopes and toeslopes of surrounding uplands and on slight hummocks on broad valley floors, are somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils. Also included, where bedrock is less than 20 inches deep, typically near rock outcrops, are small areas of shallow Hogback soils. Also included, on narrow terraces along streams, are areas of sandy Adams soils. Also included are scattered bedrock escarpments. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Rawsonville soil—

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral part of the surface layer and in the subsoil and slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate or high
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of Borosaprists—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic material and moderately slow to rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.0 foot above the surface to 1.0 foot below from September to July
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Root zone: Mainly in the upper 10 inches
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Areas of this map unit have hydric soil components; they may also contain inclusions of hydric soils as part of other components.

Potential productivity for red spruce on the Rawsonville and Ricker soils is moderate or high. This unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of low soil strength, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe, and, on Borosaprists, wetness or ponding. In most areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. On Borosaprists improving drainage may be difficult because of poor outlets. On the Ricker soil shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. In rolling or hilly areas erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be routed to avoid Borosaprists and should follow, where possible, the slope contour of higher areas. On Borosaprists potential for seedling mortality is high because of wetness, and only water-tolerant species are suited.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville and Ricker soils, depth to a saturated zone, ponding, and subsidence on Borosaprists, and content of organic matter on the Ricker soil and Borosaprists. Well drained, very deep soils nearby that are better suited to this use should be considered. In bedrock-controlled areas adding fill may be needed to landscape around basement walls.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to a saturated zone, ponding, subsidence, and frost action on Borosaprists, and depth to bedrock, especially on the Ricker soil. Routing roads away from Borosaprists will avoid raising costs and damaging wetlands. Planning road grades and routes to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and minimize the costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to a saturated zone or ponding on Borosaprists, depth to bedrock on the Rawsonville and Ricker soils, and poor filtering capacity on the Rawsonville soil. Selecting sites on deeper, better drained soils in areas nearby should be considered.

945C—Hogback-Ricker complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of gently sloping and strongly sloping, very shallow and shallow soils on ridges and upper backslopes of hills and mountains at elevations generally over 2,200 feet. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Scattered rock outcrops cover about 2 to 10 percent of the surface. Most areas are 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 40 to 700 acres. This map unit is about 45 percent well drained, shallow Hogback soils, 30 percent well drained to excessively drained, very shallow and shallow Ricker soils, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops.

The Hogback and Ricker soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Hogback soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost cracked in some places

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of very deep Mundalite soils and moderately deep Rawsonville soils. Also included, on side slopes along well defined stream channels, are small areas of very deep Colton soils. Also included are some areas of bedrock escarpments. Also included, in some depressions, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, very poorly drained Tughill soils, and very poorly drained, moderately deep, organic soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Hogback soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is moderate or high. This unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of relatively low soil strength on the Ricker soil, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings and may require blasting. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and, on the Ricker soil, content of organic matter. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting; hence, other sites should be considered. Placing buildings on deeper, well drained soils nearby may reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to bedrock. Planning road grades and routes to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and minimize the costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

945D—Hogback-Ricker complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of moderately steep and steep, very shallow and shallow soils on ridges and upper backslopes of hills and mountains at elevations generally over 2,200 feet. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Scattered areas of rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the surface area. Most areas are 100 to 400 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. This map unit is about 45 percent well drained, shallow Hogback soil, 30 percent well drained to excessively drained, very shallow and shallow Ricker soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Hogback and Ricker soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Hogback soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly loam
7 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost cracked in places

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of very deep Mundalite soils and moderately deep Rawsonville soils. Also included, on side slopes along well defined stream channels, are small areas of very deep Colton soils. Also included are areas of bedrock escarpments. Also included, in some depressions, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, very poorly drained Tughill soils, and very poorly drained, moderately deep, organic soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Hogback soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate

Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce is moderate or high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of steep slopes, and, on the Ricker soil, low soil strength. These limitations can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings and may require blasting. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock, slope, and, on the Ricker soil, organic matter content. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting; hence, other sites should be considered. Placing buildings on deeper, less sloping, well drained soils nearby may save costs of site preparation. Intensive excavation, grading, and smoothing will be needed unless less sloping included areas can be used. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils. Planning road grades and routes to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and will minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

945F—Hogback-Ricker complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of very steep, very shallow and shallow soils on ridges and on the steepest sections of hills and mountains at elevations generally above 2,200 feet. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the surface area. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Most areas are 100 to 200 acres, but the range is 40 to 400 acres. This unit is about 45 percent well drained, shallow Hogback soil, 30 percent well drained to excessively drained, very shallow and shallow Ricker soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Hogback and Ricker soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Hogback soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost cracked in places

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very deep Mundalite soils and moderately deep Rawsonville soils. Also included are some lesser sloping areas. Also included, in depressions, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Worden soils; poorly drained Wilmington soils; very poorly drained Tughill soils; and very poorly drained, moderately deep, organic soils. Included soils range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Hogback soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is moderate or high. This unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of very steep slopes and, on the Ricker soil, low strength. This unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of very steep slopes. These limitations make equipment operation very difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock and rock outcrops are severe limitations in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Roads through this unit should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour; however, the best alternative is to route roads around this unit.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock, very steep slope, and, on the Ricker soil, organic matter content. Excavating basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting. Other sites should be considered because placing buildings on deeper, less sloping, well drained soils nearby may reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour and routing roads around this unit help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils. Planning road grades and locations to avoid shallow areas will facilitate road building and minimize costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields by very steep slope and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

949F—Rock outcrop-Ricker-Hogback complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very steep areas of rock outcrop and very shallow and shallow soils on ridges and mountainsides at elevations generally above 2,200 feet. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area. Areas of this unit are 100 to 200 acres, but the range is 40 to 400 acres. The unit is about 45 percent areas of Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained to excessively drained, very shallow and shallow Ricker soil, 20 percent well drained, shallow Hogback soil, and 15 percent other soils. Areas of Rock outcrop and the Hogback and Ricker soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Typical profile of the Hogback soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost has cracked in some places

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very deep Mundalite and Worden soils and moderately deep Rawsonville soils. Also included are areas of lesser sloping soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 15 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers

Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Hogback soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is moderate. This unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of rock ledges, very steep slopes, and, on the Ricker soil, low soil strength. This unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of very steep slopes and rock outcrops. All these limitations make equipment operation unsafe. Very steep slopes, shallow depth to bedrock, and numerous rock outcrops are severe limitations in constructing haul roads and log landings that require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Roads through this unit should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour; however, routing roads around this unit is the best alternative.

This map unit is very limited to dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock, very steep slope, and, on the Ricker soil, organic matter content. Excavation of basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting. Other sites should be considered because placing buildings on deeper, less sloping, well drained soils nearby will reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slopes and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour and routing roads around this unit are ways to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slopes and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

991D—Glebe-Skylight complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

This map unit consists of moderately steep and steep soils on hills and mountains generally at elevations above 3,000 feet. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Glebe soil is on side slopes and shoulders of hills and ridges, and the shallow, well drained to somewhat excessively drained Skylight soil is on summit of hills and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the surface area. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area. Most areas of this unit are irregular in shape. They are 200 to 1,000 acres, but the range is 40 to more than 2,000 acres. This unit is about 50 percent Glebe soil, 30 percent Skylight soil, and 20 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Glebe and Skylight soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Glebe soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown mucky loam

Subsurface:
6 to 10 inches; dark reddish gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 25 inches; dark brown sandy loam
25 to 29 inches; dark grayish brown sandy loam

Substratum:
29 to 39 inches; dark grayish brown, very firm sandy loam
39 inches; gneiss bedrock

Typical profile of the Skylight soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown, moderately decomposed, organic matter
2 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
5 to 9 inches; dark gray loamy sand
9 to 15 inches; black loamy sand
15 inches; anorthosite bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very shallow mineral soils and very shallow to moderately deep, organic, Ricker soils adjacent to rock outcrops. Also included are some small areas of excessive boulders and stones. Also included, in some low-lying positions, are areas of somewhat poorly drained Worden soils and poorly drained Wilmington soils. Also included, along flood plains, are highly variable Borosaprists and Fluvaquents. Also included, along some streams, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included, on footslopes where bedrock is more than 60 inches deep, are very deep Mundalite soils. Also included are areas of soils and rock outcrops on significantly steeper slopes than those of this unit. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Glebe soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Skylight soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic surface layer and moderately rapid in the mineral layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches below the top of the mineral layers
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this unit is moderate or high. This map unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of steep slopes, and, on the Skylight soil, low soil strength. These limitations can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and slope. Excavating foundations and basements may be difficult for machinery and may require blasting; thus, other sites should be considered. Placing buildings on deeper, less sloping soils nearby may reduce costs of site preparation. Intensive excavating, grading, and smoothing will be needed unless less sloping, included areas of this unit can be utilized. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope, depth to bedrock, and frost action on the Glebe soil. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils. Planning road grades and routes to avoid areas of shallow soil will facilitate road building and minimize costs of blasting and removing rock. In moderately deep areas adding coarse grained fill material helps to reduce potential for frost action.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems may fail to treat effluent properly and may cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites for absorption fields on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

991F—Glebe-Skylight complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes, very rocky

This unit consists of very steep soils on backslopes and tops of hills and mountains at elevations generally above 3,000 feet. Typically, the moderately deep, well drained Glebe soil is on side slopes and footslopes of hills and ridges, and the shallow, well drained to somewhat excessively drained Skylight soil is on tops and shoulders of hills and ridges. Scattered rock outcrops make up about 2 to 10 percent of the surface area. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface. Most areas of this unit are long and narrow. They are 100 to 500 acres, but the range is 40 to 700 acres. This unit is about 45 percent Glebe soil, 30 percent Skylight soil, and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrops. The Glebe and Skylight soils are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Glebe soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown mucky loam

Subsurface layer:
6 to 10 inches; dark reddish gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown sandy loam
15 to 25 inches; dark brown sandy loam
25 to 29 inches; dark grayish brown sandy loam

Substratum:
29 to 39 inches; dark grayish brown, very firm sandy loam
39 inches; gneiss bedrock

Typical profile of the Skylight soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown, moderately decomposed, organic matter
2 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
5 to 9 inches; dark gray loamy sand
9 to 15 inches; black loamy sand
15 inches; anorthosite bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of very shallow mineral soils and very shallow to moderately deep, organic Ricker soils near rock outcrops. Also included are some small areas where excessive boulders and stones are on the surface. Also included, in some low lying positions, are somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils. Also included, along flood plains, are highly variable Borosaprists and Fluvaquents. Also included, along some streams, are areas of sandy Adams soils and gravelly Colton soils. Also included, on footslopes where bedrock is more than 60 inches deep, are areas of very deep Mundalite soils. Also included are small areas of rock escarpments. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 25 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Glebe soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid throughout
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): High
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet throughout the year
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: High
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Skylight soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic surface layer and moderately rapid in the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: Deeper than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches below the mineral surface
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is moderate or high. This unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of very steep slope, and, on the Skylight soil, low soil strength. This unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of very steep slopes. These limitations can make equipment operation very difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock and rock outcrops are severe limitations in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Roads through this unit should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour; however, routing roads around this unit is the best alternative.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and very steep slopes. Excavating foundations and basements will be difficult for machinery and will require blasting; thus, other sites should be considered. Placing buildings in deeper, less sloping, soils nearby may reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slopes, depth to bedrock, and frost action on the Glebe soil. Constructing roads on the contour and routing roads around this unit help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slopes and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

997C—Ricker-Skylight-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of gently sloping and strongly sloping soils and rock outcrops on ridges of hills and mountains at elevations generally over 3,000 feet. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area. Areas of this unit are 100 to 300 acres, but the range is 40 to 700 acres. This unit is about 35 percent well drained to excessively drained, very shallow or shallow Ricker soil, 30 percent well drained to somewhat excessively drained, shallow Skylight soil, 20 percent rock outcrops, and 15 percent other soils. The Ricker and Skylight soils and areas of Rock outcrop are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Typical profile of the Skylight soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
2 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
5 to 9 inches; dark gray loamy sand
9 to 15 inches; black loamy sand
15 inches; anorthosite bedrock

Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately deep Glebe soils. Also included, along well defined stream channels, are small areas of gravelly Colton soils. Also included, in some depressions, are small areas of somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, or very poorly drained Tughill soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 15 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Skylight soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic surface layers and moderately rapid in the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches below the top of the mineral layers
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is moderate. This unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of relatively low soil strength, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock is a severe limitation in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, in some areas erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock and content of organic matter on the Ricker soil. Excavating basements will be difficult for machinery and will require blasting. Other sites should be considered because placing buildings on deeper, well drained soils nearby may reduce costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of depth to bedrock. Planning road grades and locations to avoid rock outcrops may facilitate road building and lower costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on deeper, well drained soils nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

997D—Ricker-Skylight-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of moderately steep and steep soils and areas of Rock outcrop on ridges of hills and mountains at elevations above 3,000 feet. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area. Areas of this unit are 100 to 400 acres, but the range is 40 to 1,000 acres. This unit is about 35 percent well drained to excessively drained, very shallow or shallow Ricker soil, 30 percent well drained to somewhat excessively drained, shallow Skylight soil, 20 percent areas of Rock outcrop, and 15 percent other soils. The Ricker and Skylight soils and areas of Rock outcrop are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Typical profile of the Skylight soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
2 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
5 to 9 inches; mottled, dark gray loamy sand
9 to 15 inches; black loamy sand
15 inches; anorthosite bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately deep Glebe soils. Also included, along well defined stream channels, are small areas of very deep Colton soils. Also included are areas of gently sloping soils. Also included, in some depressions, are small areas of poorly drained Wilmington soils, somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 15 percent of this map unit.

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Skylight soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic surface layer and moderately rapid in the mineral soil
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet

Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches below the mineral surface
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is moderate. This unit is poorly suited to log landings, natural road surfaces, and mechanical planting because of steep slopes and low soil strength, which can make equipment operation difficult or unsafe. In some areas costly construction practices, including adding coarse grained fill material, may be needed to strengthen landings and roads. Shallow depth to bedrock and rock outcrops are severe limitations in constructing haul roads and log landings that may require blasting. Also, erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Installing water-control structures is needed to divert flowing water away from these passages. Roads should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock, slope, and, on the Ricker soil, organic matter content. Excavating basements will be difficult for machinery and will require blasting. Placing buildings on deeper, less sloping, well drained soils nearby to reduce costs of site preparation should be considered. Grading and quickly revegetating disturbed building sites help to control erosion.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of slope and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour, land shaping, and grading help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils. Planning road grades and routes to avoid rock outcrops will facilitate road building and will lower costs of blasting and removing rock.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will cause a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils in areas nearby may work more effectively and may cost less.

997F—Ricker-Skylight-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes, very bouldery

This map unit consists of very steep soils and rock outcrops on ridges of hills and mountains generally above an elevation of 3,000 feet. Boulders and stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface area of this unit. Most areas of this unit are 100 to 200 acres, but the range is 40 to 400 acres. This unit is about 40 percent well drained to excessively drained, very shallow or shallow Ricker soil, 20 percent well drained to somewhat excessively drained, shallow Skylight soil, 20 percent rock outcrops, and 20 percent other soils. The Ricker and Skylight soils and areas of Rock outcrop are intermingled so closely on the landscape that they could not be separated at the scale selected for mapping.

Typical profile of the Ricker soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inch; black mucky peat

Subsoil:
4 to 9 inches; black muck
9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock

Typical profile of the Skylight soil—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown moderately decomposed organic matter
2 to 5 inches; black highly decomposed organic matter

Subsoil:
5 to 9 inches; mottled, dark gray loamy sand
9 to 15 inches; black loamy sand
15 inches; anorthosite bedrock

Included with this unit in mapping are small areas of moderately deep Glebe soils and very deep soils. Also included are areas of lesser sloping soils. Included areas range to 40 acres and make up about 20 percent of this unit.

Important soil properties of the Ricker soil—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid in the organic layers
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 2 to 20 inches
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Low
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Important soil properties of the Skylight soil—

Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic surface layers and moderately rapid in the mineral layers
Available water capacity (40-inch profile): Low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches below the top of the mineral layers
Root zone: To bedrock contact
Potential for frost action: Moderate
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Hazard of flooding: None

Potential productivity for red spruce on this map unit is moderate. This unit is poorly suited to log landings and natural road surfaces because of rock ledges, very steep slopes, and low soil strength. This unit is not suited to mechanical planting because of very steep slopes and rock outcrops, which make equipment operation unsafe. Very steep slopes, shallow depth to bedrock, and numerous rock outcrops are severe limitations in constructing haul roads and log landings that will require blasting. Erosion is a severe hazard on roads and trails because of the soil erodibility and slope. Roads through this unit should be designed to follow, where possible, the slope contour; however, routing logging roads around this unit is the best alternative.

This map unit is very limited for dwellings with basements because of depth to bedrock, very steep slope, and, on the Ricker soil, organic matter content. Excavating basements will be difficult for machinery and will require blasting. Other sites should be considered, because placing buildings on deeper, less sloping, well drained soils nearby can lower costs of site preparation.

This map unit is very limited for local roads and streets because of very steep slopes and depth to bedrock. Constructing roads on the contour and routing roads around this unit help to overcome slope. Construction costs will be higher on this unit than on less sloping, deep soils.

This map unit is very limited for septic tank absorption fields because of very steep slopes and depth to bedrock. Conventional systems will fail to treat effluent properly and will create a hazard of ground water pollution. Alternate sites on less sloping, deeper, well drained soils may work more effectively and may cost less.

W—Water

This map unit represents areas of water up to 40 acres. The water, which generally is more than 1.0 foot deep throughout the year, supports various aquatic species. Areas of water greater than 40 acres are named and labeled.

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as forestland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; for agricultural waste management; and as wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of sand and gravel, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Interpretive Ratings

The interpretive tables in this survey rate the soils in the survey area for various uses. Many of the tables identify the limitations that affect specified uses and indicate the severity of those limitations. The ratings in these tables are both verbal and numerical.

Rating Class Terms

Rating classes are expressed in the tables in terms that indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect a specified use or in terms that indicate the suitability of the soils for the use. Thus, the tables may show limitation classes or suitability classes. Terms for the limitation classes are *not limited, somewhat limited,* and *very limited*. The suitability ratings are expressed as *well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited,* and *unsuited* or as *good, fair,* and *poor*.

Numerical Ratings

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the relative severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation. The limitations appear in order from the most limiting to the least limiting. Thus, if more than one limitation is identified, the most severe limitation is listed first and the least severe one is listed last.

Crops and Pasture

The estimated yields of pasture plants are listed, the system of land capability classification used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service is explained, and prime farmland is described.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil under the heading “Detailed Soil Map Units.” Specific information can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Yields per Acre

The average yields per acre that can be expected of the principal crops under a high level of management are shown in table 6. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the table because of variations in rainfall and other climatic factors. The land capability classification of map units in the survey area also is shown in the table.

The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations also are considered.

The management needed to obtain the indicated yields of the various crops depends on the kind of soil and the crop. Management can include drainage, erosion control, and protection from flooding; the proper planting and seeding rates; suitable high-yielding crop varieties; appropriate and timely tillage; control of weeds, plant diseases, and harmful insects; favorable soil reaction and optimum levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for each crop; effective use of crop residue, barnyard manure, and green manure crops; and harvesting that ensures the smallest possible loss.

The estimated yields reflect the productive capacity of each soil for each of the principal crops. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed. The productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soils, however, is not likely to change.

Crops other than those shown in table 6 are grown in the survey area, but estimated yields are not listed because the acreage of such crops is small. The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service can provide information about the management and productivity of the soils for those crops.

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops (USDA, 1961). Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for forestland or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e, w,* or *s* to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); and *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w* or *s* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

Prime Farmland

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation’s short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation’s prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use in some parts of the survey area has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

The map unit in the survey area that is considered prime farmland is 113A, Ondawa-Rumney complex. However, the Rumney soil in the map unit is too wet for prime farmland unless drained. This designation does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. The extent of the listed map unit is shown in table 5. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described under the heading “Detailed Soil Map Units.”

Forest Productivity and Management

Brian Grisi, project analyst, Forest Resources, New York State Adirondack Park Agency, helped to prepare this section.

The county is 98 percent forested (Alerich and others, 1995). Privately owned timberlands comprise about 31 percent of the land area in Hamilton County. The rest of the forestland is part of the New York State Adirondack Park and is reserved from timber harvest under State law.

Hamilton County lies wholly within the Adirondack Park. Of the State-owned lands, about 400,000 acres is designated Wilderness Lands, which include the Blue Ridge, Pigeon Lake, Siamese Ponds, Silver Lake, and West Canada Lake Wilderness Areas. Nearly 300,000 acres is designated Wild Forest Lands; these areas include Blue Mountain, Ferris Lake, Jessup River, Moose River Plains, Sargent Ponds, and Wilcox Lake Wild Forest Areas. Of all the State-owned lands in Hamilton County, about 8 percent is considered unproductive forestland. Unproductive forestland is incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre of industrial wood under natural conditions because of adverse site conditions.

Northern hardwoods cover the greatest area, about 261,000 acres, in the county (Alerich and others, 1995). Softwood types cover about 62,300 acres. The elm/ash/red maple forest type covers 13,300 acres, and the aspen/birch forest type covers 6,600 acres. The northern hardwood type consists mainly of American beech, sugar maple, and yellow birch, although some sites include black cherry and white ash. Northern hardwoods are most common on well drained and moderately well drained glacial till soils that dominate side slopes of mountains and hillsides.

Softwoods consist mainly of the spruce and balsam fir type and the white pine type. The spruce-balsam fir type grows mainly on wetter sites and on mountaintops above an elevation of 3,000 feet. On wetter sites white pine is a common component of the stand. On very wet sites northern white cedar is more common. Harsh weather and thinner soils limit tree growth on mountaintops. In these stands mountain paper birch is mixed with spruce and balsam fir. White pine grows on a wide variety of soils, but is most common on sandy glacial outwash soils along river valleys. In some areas eastern hemlock and red pine are common components with white pine or they replace it completely.

Most timberlands in Hamilton County are well stocked or moderately stocked, 40 or 37 percent, respectively (Alerich and others, 1995). Only 4 percent of timberlands is poorly stocked; 19 percent is overstocked. Regarding productivity, 68 percent of timberlands is rated in the poor productivity class and 23 percent, in the fair productivity class. Only 7 percent is rated in the good productivity class, and 2 percent, in the very good productivity class.

In 1993, net volume of sawtimber trees on timberland in Hamilton County was 1,356 million board feet. The volume increased about 18 percent between 1980 and

1993, mainly the result of maturing forest stands (Considine and others, 1982). Northern hardwoods produced about 1,025 million board feet; other hardwoods, 60 million board feet; spruce-balsam fir, 150 million board feet; and pine, 120 million board feet.

The tables in this section can help forest owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. They show potential productivity of the soils for wood crops and rate the soils according to the limitations that affect various aspects of forest management.

Forest Productivity

In table 7, the *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forest managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet (http://soils.usda.gov/technical/nfmanual/).

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Forest Management

In tables 8a through 8d, interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forest management. The ratings are both verbal and numerical.

Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified forest management practice. *Well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified practice and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. *Moderately suited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified practice. One or more soil properties are less than desirable, and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. *Poorly suited* indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified practice. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. *Unsuited* indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified practice or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings in the tables 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 negative impact on the specified forest management practice (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils for forest management practices. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet (http://soils.usda.gov/technical/nfmanual/).

For *limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings*, the ratings are based on slope, flooding, permafrost, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding. The limitations are described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities, *moderate* indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction, and *severe* indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

The ratings of *suitability for log landings* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to use as log landings.

Ratings in the column *hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion* are based on slope and on soil erodibility factor K. The soil loss is caused by sheet or rill erosion in off-road or off-trail areas where 50 to 75 percent of the surface has been exposed by logging, grazing, mining, or other kinds of disturbance. In the case of Histosol, the organic soil is exposed to accelerated oxidation, and consequently subsidence. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, severe, or very severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; *severe* indicates that erosion of mineral soils or subsidence of organic soils is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and *very severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Ratings in the column *hazard of erosion on roads and trails* are based on the soil erodibility factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. In the case of Histosol, the organic soil is exposed to accelerated oxidation, and consequently subsidence. The ratings apply to unsurfaced roads and trails. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that little or no erosion is likely; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance; and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and *severe* indicates that significant erosion of mineral soils or subsidence of organic soils is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Ratings in the column *suitability for roads (natural surface)* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The ratings indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *suitability for mechanical planting* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column *suitability for use of harvesting equipment* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *potential for seedling mortality* are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality.

Recreation

The soils of the survey area are rated in tables 9a and 9b according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. 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 the recreational uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables 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 negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in tables 9a and 9b can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for building site development, construction materials, sanitary facilities, and water management.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Off-road motorcycle trails require little or no site preparation. They are not covered with surfacing material or vegetation. Considerable compaction of the soil material is likely. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence erodibility, trafficability, dustiness, and the ease of revegetation. These properties are stoniness, slope, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

Wildlife Habitat

Dick Sage, Adirondack Ecological Center, Newcomb, New York, helped to prepare this section.

Hamilton County has the unique characteristic of being the most continuously forested county in New York State. Openland consists mainly of beaver meadows, road corridors, and the immediate surrounding areas of small, widely scattered towns. Farming is minimal in the county, and farmland that typically provides habitat and supports wildlife is virtually nonexistent.

Heavily forested mountains and hills, numerous lakes and ponds, and miles of rivers and streams provide habitat for at least 45 species of mammals, nearly 200 species of birds, and various amphibians and reptiles. Tree cover dominates these landscapes where severe climate, stony soils, and rugged topography limit agriculture. The most common forest types are northern hardwood, spruce-fir, and mixed hardwood/conifers. More than 20 tree species are natural, and site characteristics and past land use patterns determine their distribution. The understory of this forestland is hundreds of ground cover plants, including shrubs, herbs, ferns, clubmosses, lichens, and true mosses. Past glacial activity has resulted in a complex mosaic of soils and drainage conditions, which, together with a wide ranging elevation gradient, produce a highly diverse forest landscape.

Much of the forestland in Hamilton County is public land belonging to the New York State forest preserve, and is thereby protected as “Forever Wild.” As time passes, more of these lands will provide key habitat and food resources for wildlife species that prefer the conditions of mature or old-growth forests. These species include the fisher, the pileated woodpecker, many species of raptors, and certain small mammals and songbirds.

In contrast, a large portion of forestland in Hamilton County is in private ownership. Much of this land is managed for timber production and other values. Periodic removal of timber opens up the canopy, and as light reaches the ground, understory plants and new tree seedlings thrive. Deer, grouse and a variety of other wildlife species prefer such habitats. Many animal species, such as black bear, inhabit private land interspersed with public land and associated habitats. Collectively, these two landscapes will provide the wide array of habitats required to maintain diverse populations of woodland wildlife in the county.

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, and water. Wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, by maintaining the existing plant cover, or by promoting the natural establishment of desirable plants.

In table 10, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor. A rating of *good* indicates that the element or kind of habitat is easily established, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected. A rating of *fair* indicates that the element or kind of habitat can be established, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results. A rating of *poor* indicates that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and must be intensive. A rating of *very poor* indicates that restrictions for the element or kind of habitat are very severe and that unsatisfactory results can be expected. Creating, improving, or maintaining habitat is impractical or impossible.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. However, in Hamilton County, climate, soil, topography, and extensive forest cover all preclude cropland.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Acreage in grasses and legumes are generally limited to gravel pits, roadsides, and reclaimed logging areas. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes on these sites include cool weather special grasses, such as fescue, redtop, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. The most common wild herbaceous plants are typically associated with northern forested habitats. Examples include a wide array of spring flowering plants, such as trillium, wood sorrel, Canada mayflower, violets, and various ferns and club mosses.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. More than twenty species of hardwood trees occur naturally in Hamilton

County. Among the most common are sugar maple, yellow birch, American beech, white ash, black cherry, red maple, red oak, paper birch, and aspen. In addition several small tree species, such as pin oak, American mountain-ash, striped maple, alternate leaved dogwood, beaked hazelnut, and hophornbeam are common. All these tree species are used by a variety of wildlife species.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Besides the important food values associated with coniferous trees, they also provide important cover for a wide range of wildlife species. Coniferous species commonly found in Hamilton County include white pine, white cedar, red spruce, balsam fir, eastern hemlock, and tamarack.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. A variety of wetland habitats are found in Hamilton County, including deep water and emergent marshes, shrub swamps, bogs, wet meadows, and deciduous and coniferous swamps. Pond lilies, duckweed, cattails, pickerel weed, arrowheads, and burreeds are typically associated with marsh habitats. Leatherleaf, mountain holly, sheep laurel, highbush cranberry, and meadowsweet are common in shrub swamps. Unique plant species, such as pitcher plants, sundews, cranberries, sphagnum mosses, and several species of orchids are found in bog communities. Wet meadows, often the site of past beaver activity, are home to a variety of rushes and sedges; royal, marsh, and sensitive ferns; blue flag; loosestrife, and speckled alder. Black ash, elm, red maple, and willows are found in deciduous swamps. Coniferous swamps support such trees as black spruce, tamarack, white cedar, balsam fir, and red spruce.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Shallow water areas are commonly associated with the activity of beavers. These impoundments provide waterfowl nesting and feeding areas, and habitat for a variety of fish and aquatic mammals. These areas are important habitat to many bird species as well.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Forest cover is nearly continuous in Hamilton County; thus, openland wildlife habitat is extremely limited. Beaver meadows, road corridors, and areas surrounding villages and hamlets comprise the main openland wildlife habitat. Wildlife attracted to these areas include woodcock, grouse, snowshoe hares, woodchucks, red fox, and a variety of songbirds.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous plants, coniferous plants, or both, and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Forested habitats dominate the landscape of Hamilton County. Northern hardwood, spruce-balsam fir, and mixed hardwood/conifer are the primary forest communities. These habitats are home to a wide range of mammal species including black bear, deer, bobcats, coyotes, fisher, marten, porcupines, red squirrels, chipmunks, bats, and an occasional moose. Avian species include a wide range of songbirds, woodpeckers, waterfowl, and gamebirds.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Wetland habitats are used extensively by several mammal species including beaver, muskrat, mink, and otter. They also serve as breeding and nursery areas for fish. Wetlands provide food and cover for many species of ducks, geese, and wading birds. These areas also represent key habitat for a wide range of amphibians.

Hydric Soils

In this section, hydric soils are defined and described and the hydric soils in the survey area are listed.

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for each of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify a phase of a soil series that normally is associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1975) and “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 2003) and in the “Soil Survey Manual” (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils in this survey area are specified in “Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States” (Hurt and others, 2002).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

The following map units meet the definition of hydric soils and, in addition, have at least one of the hydric soil indicators. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 1996).

21A Dawson-Fluvaquents-Loxley complex, frequently flooded
23A Loxley-Dawson complex
24A Bucksport-Wonsqueak complex
26A Wonsqueak-Rumney-Bucksport complex
367A Searsport-Borosaprists-Naumburg complex
937B Wilmington-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery

The following map units are made up of hydric and nonhydric components. The nonhydric portions of the unit may include areas of hydric soils in the lower positions of the landscape.

25A	Wonsqueak-Colton-Rumney complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes
113A	Ondawa-Rumney complex
651C	Monadnock-Tunbridge-Sabattis complex, rolling, very bouldery
654C	Monadnock-Sabattis complex, rolling, very bouldery
654D	Monadnock-Sabattis complex, hilly, very bouldery
708B	Adirondack-Sabattis-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery
835C	Tunbridge-Borosaprists-Ricker complex, rolling, very rocky
935C	Worden-Wilmington complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery
942C	Rawsonville-Wilmington-Hogback complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky
943C	Rawsonville-Borosaprists-Ricker complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the data in the tables described under the heading “Soil Properties.”

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about particle-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 to 7 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, earthfill, and topsoil; plan drainage systems, irrigation systems, ponds, terraces, and other structures for soil and water conservation; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Tables 11a and 11b show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables 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 building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables 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 negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Sanitary Facilities

Tables 12a and 12b show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, and daily cover for landfill. 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 these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables 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 negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field, especially when the system is new, may not adequately filter the effluent and may cause a hazard of ground water contamination.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

A *trench sanitary landfill* is an area where solid waste is placed in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation. These properties include permeability, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, flooding, texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, onsite investigation may be needed.

Hard, nonrippable bedrock, creviced bedrock, or highly permeable strata in or directly below the proposed trench bottom can affect the ease of excavation and the hazard of ground water pollution. Slope affects construction of the trenches and the movement of surface water around the landfill. It also affects the construction and performance of roads in areas of the landfill.

Soil texture and consistence affect the ease with which the trench is dug and the ease with which the soil can be used as daily or final cover. They determine the workability of the soil when dry and when wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and are difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of refuse.

The soil material used as the final cover for a trench landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. The surface layer generally has the best workability, the highest content of organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

In an *area sanitary landfill*, solid waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and the risk of pollution. These properties include flooding, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan.

Flooding is a serious problem because it can result in pollution in areas downstream from the landfill. If permeability is too rapid or if fractured bedrock, a fractured cemented pan, or the water table is close to the surface, the leachate can contaminate the water supply. Slope is a consideration because of the extra grading required to maintain roads in the steeper areas of the landfill. Also, leachate may flow along the surface of the soils in the steeper areas and cause difficult seepage problems.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock, a cemented pan, or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too acid.

Construction Materials

Tables 13a and 13b give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

Gravel and *sand* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In table 13a, only the likelihood of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the bottom layer of the soil contains sand or gravel, the soil is considered a likely source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as potential sources of sand and gravel. A rating of *good* or *fair* means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The bottom layer and the thickest layer of the soils are assigned numerical ratings. These ratings indicate the likelihood that the layer is a source of sand or gravel. The number 0.00 indicates that the layer is a poor source. The number 1.00 indicates that the layer is a good source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the layer is a likely source.

The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as potential sources of roadfill and topsoil. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the tables. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of roadfill or topsoil. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Water Management

Table 14 gives information on the soil properties and site features that affect water management. The degree and kind of soil limitations are given for pond reservoir areas; embankments, dikes, and levees; and aquifer-fed excavated ponds. 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 these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables 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 negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the permeability of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. Embankments that have zoned construction (core and shell) are not considered. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects trafficability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table, permeability of the aquifer, and quality of the water as inferred from the salinity of the soil. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey.

Soil properties are ascertained by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine particle-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics. These results are reported in table 20.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties are shown in tables. They include engineering index properties, physical and chemical properties, and pertinent soil and water features.

Engineering Index Properties

Table 15 gives the engineering classifications and the range of index properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 2005) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 2004).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest. The AASHTO classification for soils tested, with group index numbers in parentheses, is given in table 20.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and *plasticity index* (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

The estimates of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is generally omitted in the table.

Physical Properties

Table 16 shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In table 16, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In table 16, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In table 16, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Permeability (K_{sat}) refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The term "permeability," as used in soil surveys, indicates saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}). The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in inches per hour, when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In table 16, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in table 15 as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of several factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are as follows:

1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands.
2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, ash material, and sapric soil material.
3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams.

4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams.

4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay.
5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material.
6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay.
7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material.
8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of rock fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Chemical Properties

Table 17 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil. Incorporating nitrogen fertilizer into calcareous soils helps to prevent nitrite accumulation and ammonium-N volatilization.

Soil Features

Table 18 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A *restrictive layer* is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Subsidence is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage or oxidation of organic material, or both, following drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high,* is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Water Features

Table 19 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. Table 18 indicates, by month, depth to the top (*upper limit*) and base (*lower limit*) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. Table 18 indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Engineering Index Test Data

Table 20 shows laboratory test data for several pedons sampled at carefully selected sites in the survey area (USDA, 1996). The pedons are representative of the series described in the section “Soil Series and Their Morphology.” The soil samples were tested by the New York State Department of Transportation, Bureau of Soil Mechanics.

The testing methods generally are those of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) or the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

The tests and methods are AASHTO classification—M 145 (AASHTO), D 3282 (ASTM); Unified classification—D 2487-00 (ASTM); Mechanical analysis—T 88 (AASHTO), D 422 (ASTM), D 2217 (ASTM); Liquid limit—T 89 (AASHTO), D 4318 (ASTM); Plasticity index—T 90 (AASHTO), D 4318 (ASTM); Moisture density—T 99 (AASHTO), D 698 ASTM); Specific gravity—T 100 (AASHTO), D 854 (ASTM); California bearing ratio—T 193 (AASHTO), D 1883 (ASTM); and Shrinkage—T 92 (AASHTO), D 427 (ASTM).

Engineering Properties of Geologic Deposits

The engineering characteristics of the various unconsolidated geologic deposits in Hamilton County and their relation to soils are a concern to planners, designers, engineers, contractors, and any others on construction projects involving earthy materials. Note that same or similar terms do not always have the same meaning in soil engineering as in soil science.

The geologic deposits in Hamilton County are glacial till, glacial outwash, alluvial deposits, and organic deposits. Regarding the engineering significance of each geologic deposit, the mode of deposition mainly determines the texture of the material and the internal structure of the landform, but position on the landscape and depth of the water table are also influences. In Hamilton County, geologic deposits comprise the following: deep till deposits, shallow-to-rock deposits, stratified coarse grained deposits, and organic deposits.

Deep till deposits are unstratified, highly variable mixtures of all particle sizes ranging from rock fragments to clay. Glacial ice scoured and transported this material from nearby sources and deposited it as ground moraines or end moraines. Bedrock generally is more than 5 feet below the surface, but in some places it is closer to the surface and in some areas crops out alongside some hills. Individual rock and mineral fragments in the soil generally reflect the types of bedrock in the immediate area. Becket, Mundalite, Potsdam, and Monadnock soils and wetter associated soils formed in deep till deposits. These soils are the densest and most compact of the unconsolidated deposits in the county. Overriding ice has compacted most tills. Most deep till soils are on gently sloping to steep slopes, but the range is nearly level to very steep. In many areas most construction requires cut and fill. These soils generally provide stable, relatively incompressible foundations for engineering works. Fill material from these deposits when properly compacted generally provides stable embankments. Steep cut slopes generally are subject to surface sloughing and erosion.

Shallow-to-rock deposits are unstratified mixtures of glacially transported materials deposited as a thin veneer over bedrock. The soil is generally 0.5 to 5 feet thick, and in some areas rock outcrops are common. Underlying bedrock controls the landforms and topography. Most shallow soils formed in glacial till over metamorphic bedrock; these include Tunbridge, Lyman, Rawsonville, Glebe, Skylight, and Hogback. Bedrock in the county is described in the section “Physiography and Geology.”

The primary engineering concerns are related to underlying bedrock and ground water. Fill material is limited in quantity because of depth to bedrock.

Stratified coarse grained deposits consist mainly of gravel and sand that glacial meltwaters have sorted into layered or stratified deposits. These include coarser materials that fluvial action has deposited. They are on such landforms as outwash plains and terraces, eskers, the coarser part of deltas, and flood plains. Strata within these deposits are either well sorted or poorly sorted and range from cobbles to silt-sized particles. Deposits are generally loose and porous, and permeability is moderately rapid or rapid. Colton soils formed on gravelly eskers, outwash plains, and terraces. Adams, Croghan, Naumburg, and Searsport soils formed in sandy materials on outwash plains and beach ridges.

Stratified coarse grained deposits generally have relatively high strength and low compressibility. These deposits are loose and porous, and most are not highly erodible. When vibrated they are subject to settlement.

These stratified deposits of gravel and sand have many uses as construction material. Depending on gradation, soundness, and plasticity, they may be used for such purposes as fill material for highway embankments and in parking areas. On construction sites this material is used to strengthen underlying soils. This material is also used as subgrade or base material for pavements, wearing surfaces for driveways, parking lots, and some roads; material for highway shoulders; and free draining backfill for structures and pipes. It is also used as outside shells of dams for impounding water and as slope protection blankets to drain and to help stabilize wet cut slopes. It is used as a source of sand and gravel.

Organic deposits are mostly accumulated plant remains. In places they include a minimal amount of mineral soil. These are very poorly drained soils in depressions and bogs. Most of the year they are ponded.

Wonsqueak and Dawson soils formed in organic material generally 16 to 51 inches deep over loamy mineral material. Bucksport and Loxley soils formed in organic material more than 51 inches deep. Soils formed in organic deposits are unsuited to foundations or embankments because of wetness, low strength, and high compressibility. Generally, removing organic material to suitable underlying material and backfilling with suitable material are needed.

Relationship Between Soil Series and Their Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage

Table 21 shows the relationship between landscape position, parent material, and drainage for soils in Hamilton County. The soils formed in parent material that includes glacial till, outwash sand and gravel, alluvial deposits, and organic material. Soils that formed in similar kinds of parent material are grouped according to depth to bedrock. The soils are further grouped on the basis of texture and morphology of parent material. The soils are also placed in a drainage class. Soils that have the same kind of parent material, depth, and landscape position but different drainage class form a soil catena. Potsdam, Crary, and Adirondack soils, for example, form a catena. Some soils, such as Sabattis soils, are in more than one drainage class and appear more than once on the table.

Table 21 establishes general relationships between the soils of the county. It supplements the sections “Engineering Properties of Geologic Deposits” and “Formation of the Soils.” Detailed information about the morphology and character of each soil is given in the section “Soil Series and their Morphology.”

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (Soil Survey Staff, 1975 and 1990). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. Table 22 shows the classification of the soils in the survey area. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Spodosol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Aquod (*Aq*, meaning water, plus *od*, from Spodosol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Haplaquods (*Hapl*, meaning minimal horizonation, plus *aquod*, the suborder of the Spodosols that has a aquic moisture regime).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Typic Haplaquods.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineralogy class, cation-exchange activity class, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction class. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Typic Haplaquods.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil that is typical of the series in the survey area, is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the “Soil Survey Manual” (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1975) and in “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1990). Unless otherwise indicated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

Adams Series

The Adams series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained soils formed in sandy deposits. These soils are on outwash plains, deltas, lake plains, moraines, terraces, and eskers. Slope ranges from 0 to 35 percent.

Adams soils are in a drainage sequence with moderately well drained Croghan soils, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained Naumburg soils, and very poorly drained Searsport soils. Adams soils are near Becket, Bucksport, Colton, Dawson, Hermon, Loxley, Lyman, Monadnock, Ondawa, Potsdam, and Wonsqueak soils. Adams soils have less gravel than Colton and Hermon soils. Adams soils are sandier than Becket, Lyman, Monadnock, Ondawa, and Potsdam soils, which formed in glacial till. Unlike Adams soils, Bucksport, Dawson, Loxley, and Wonsqueak soils have thick organic deposits.

Typical pedon of Adams loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, in the town of Arietta, about 30 feet south of snowmobile trail and south of a closed town landfill. USGS Piseco Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 27 minutes 15 seconds north, and longitude 74 degrees 0 minutes 54 seconds west; NAD 1927:

0e—0 to 2 inches; black (N 2/0) moderately decomposed balsam fir and red spruce needles.

E—2 to 3 inches; gray (5YR 5/1) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium and few coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bh—3 to 5 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2.5/2) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium and few coarse roots; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bhs—5 to 9 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium and few coarse roots; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bs1—9 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bs2—14 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3\4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; common fine and few medium roots; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

BC—17 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand; single grain; loose; few fine roots; 3 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

C1—32 to 58 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) coarse sand; single grain; loose; 10 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

C2—58 to 72 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) coarse sand; single grain; loose; 5 percent gravel; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 35 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 72 inches. Rock fragments, mostly gravel, range, by volume, from 0 to 5 percent above a depth of 20 inches and as much as 20 percent below that depth. Some pedons have contrasting very gravelly deposits below a depth of 40 inches. The sand fraction is dominantly medium sand and fine sand.

The O horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A or Ap horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand, or sand. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand, or sand. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bhs or Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand, or sand. In some pedons massive, cemented bodies (ortstein), 1/2 to 8 inches across, range from 0 to 30 percent of the exposed surface area. Reaction is very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8. The fine-earth fraction is loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand, or sand. In some pedons massive, cemented bodies (ortstein), 1/2 to 8 inches across, range from 0 to 30 percent of the exposed surface area. Reaction is very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture is fine sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. In some pedons cemented bodies range to 20 percent of the exposed surface area. Reaction is very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The C horizon has hue of 5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture is fine sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Adirondack Series

The Adirondack series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained loamy soils that are shallow or moderately deep over compact glacial till. They are in shallow depressions or along drainageways on till plains on uplands. Slope is dominantly 0 to 8 percent, but the range is 0 to 15 percent.

Adirondack soils are in a drainage sequence with well drained Becket and Potsdam soils and moderately well drained Crary and Skerry soils. Adirondack soils are near sandy Croghan soils, shallow Lyman soils, and moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Somewhat excessively drained Hermon soils and very poorly drained Tughill and Sabattis soils are more friable in the substratum. In some areas Adirondack soils are near Wilmington soils but have less organic carbon.

Typical pedon of Adirondack fine sandy loam, in an area of Adirondack-Sabattis-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the town of Morehouse, 100 feet south of a point on New York State Route 8 and the trail to the Fort Noble fire tower. USGS Morehouseville 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 23 minutes 28 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 2 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) moderately decomposed organic matter (unrubbed 75 percent fibers, rubbed 35 percent); weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa—2 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter (unrubbed 25 percent fibers, rubbed 3 percent fibers); moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine few medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

E—4 to 6 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) fine sandy loam; few medium prominent dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) mottles; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine, few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—6 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) fine sandy loam; common medium and coarse distinct dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) mottles; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable, 25 percent firm masses; common fine roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—8 to 9 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; common medium distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) mottles; 15 percent common medium faint, dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) iron nodules; weak thin and medium platy structure; friable, 20 percent firm masses; few fine roots; 5 percent rock fragments, 1 percent larger than 3 inches; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs—9 to 18 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4 or 7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; many medium and coarse distinct yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and common fine faint light brown (7.5YR 6/4) mottles; weak thin and medium platy structure parting to weak very fine subangular blocky; friable, 20 percent firm masses; few fine roots in the upper part; 5 percent rock fragments; 1 percent more than 3 inches; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—18 to 26 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; many medium and coarse prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6), common fine and medium faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), few medium faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) mottles; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; 10 percent rock fragments, 1 percent larger than 3 inches; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cd1—26 to 34 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly loamy sand; weak medium plate-like divisions; firm; 15 percent rock fragments, 1 percent larger than 3 inches; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cd2—34 to 43 inches; grayish brown to brown (10YR 5/2-5/3) gravelly loamy sand; few fine and medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; massive; firm in place; 25 percent rock fragments, 3 percent larger than 3 inches; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cd3—43 to 72 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) gravelly loamy sand; massive; firm in place; friable when removed; 30 percent rock fragments, 5 percent larger than 3 inches; strongly acid.

Solum thickness and depth to the dense substratum range from 15 to 38 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, mainly stones, cobbles, and gravel, range, by volume, from 5 to 35 percent throughout.

The O horizon, absent in some pedons, ranges from fibric material to sapric material. Reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

The A horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 1 to 3, and chroma of 0 to 3. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR and value and chroma of 3. Texture and reaction are similar to the Bh horizon.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is loamy fine sand to silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The Cd horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is loamy sand, loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is strongly acid or moderately acid. Some pedons have a thin C horizon above the Cd horizon.

Becket Series

The Becket series consists of very deep, well drained soils on glacial till plains. These soils formed in loamy glacial till deposited as a friable mantle that overlies dense, sandy glacial till. Slope ranges from 3 to 60 percent.

Becket soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with moderately well drained Skerry soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. They are near Adams, Colton, Croghan, Hermon, Lyman, Monadnock, Naumburg, Sabattis, and Tunbridge soils. Unlike Adams, Colton, Croghan, Hermon, Monadnock, Naumburg, and Sabattis soils, Becket soils have a dense substratum. Unlike Becket soils, Sabattis soils have mottles in the upper part of the solum. Becket soils are deeper than Tunbridge soils, which are 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock.

Typical pedon of Becket sandy loam, in a map unit of Becket-Tunbridge-Skerry complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the Town of Long Lake, 1/4 mile west of Chub Lake. USGS Big Moose 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 49 minutes 41 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 47 minutes 38 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) moderately decomposed organic matter (fibers 80 percent unrubbed; 50 percent rubbed); weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; 5 percent rock fragments (pebbles to stones); extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Oa—1 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter (fibers 25 percent unrubbed, 5 percent rubbed); weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments (pebbles to stones); extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—3 to 5 inches; gray (5YR 5/1) to dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments (pebbles to stones); extremely acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

Bh—5 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2 or 3/2) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine and common medium roots; 12 percent rock fragments (pebbles to stones); extremely acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

Bs—8 to 15 inches; dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments (pebbles to stones); very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine and medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments (5 percent fine gravel and 5 percent stones); very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd1—26 to 38 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) to light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly loamy fine sand; 20 percent fine sandy loam plates, moderate thick plate-like divisions; very firm; 15 percent rock fragments (10 percent pebbles and cobbles, 5 percent stones); very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd2—38 to 72 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly loamy sand; 20 percent fine sandy loam plates; weak thick plate-like divisions; firm; 15 percent rock fragments (10 percent pebbles and cobbles, 5 percent stones); very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 36 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, dominantly gravel, range, by volume, from 5 to 30 percent in the solum and from 5 to 40 percent in the substratum. Total rock fragment content is less than 35 percent in the particle-size control section. Some pedons have ortstein, which is less than 20 percent of the volume of any B horizon.

The O horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 4. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid.

The A horizon, where it occurs, is as much as 5 inches thick. It has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. Disturbed areas have an Ap horizon that has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is dominantly fine sandy loam, but includes loam and sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid.

The Bhs or Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 1 to 3, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is dominantly sandy loam, but includes loam and fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR and value and chroma of 3 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y and value and chroma of 3 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid.

The Cd horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture of sandy structural plates and massive horizons is loamy sand and loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Texture of loamy plate-like divisions is fine sandy loam and sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Texture of the sandy lenses is commonly coarse, medium, and fine sand ranging in thickness from 1/8 inch to 3 inches. Some pedons have a friable C horizon as much as 8 inches thick. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to neutral in the substratum.

Borosaprists

Borosaprists consist of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic deposits in concave areas and impounded areas on lacustrine and outwash plains and on till uplands. Slope is 0 to 2 percent.

Borosaprists are in a complex with very poorly drained, sandy Searsport soils; somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, sandy Naumburg soils; and moderately deep Rawsonville, Ricker, and Tunbridge soils. They are commonly near Loxley, Dawson, and Bucksport soils and Fluvaquents. Borosaprists, which are classified above the series level, are more broadly defined, having properties of Loxley, Dawson, or Bucksport soils within many areas. Borosaprists have more organic deposits than Fluvaquents.

Because organic deposits of Borosaprists vary in thickness, a typical pedon is not provided.

The organic deposits are 16 to 60 inches thick. Depth of bedrock is more than 60 inches.

The organic layers have hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 1 or 2, and chroma of 0 to 1. Texture is dominantly muck but includes varying amounts of hemic material. Texture of the substratum ranges from silty clay to loamy sand or their mucky analog. The organic layers do not have rock fragments, but the mineral layers are 0 to 45 percent. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly alkaline throughout.

Buckspport Series

The Bucksport series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic material more than 51 inches thick overlying mineral deposits. These soils are in depressions on outwash plains, moraines, and bedrock-controlled uplands. They are commonly on flood plains. Slope ranges from 0 to 1 percent.

Bucksport soils are near Wonsqueak soils, which are 16 to 51 inches deep over mineral material. They are also near Adams, Colton, Croghan, Naumburg, Searsport, Rumney, and Tughill soils, which are all deep mineral soils and do not have thick, overlying organic deposits.

Typical pedon of Bucksport mucky peat, in a map unit of Wonsqueak-Rumney-Bucksport complex, in the Town of Arietta, 400 feet east of New York State Route 10, about 10 miles south of New York State Route 8, in a sphagnum bog on the west side of the west branch of the Sacandaga River. USGS Piseco Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 16 minutes 20 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 47 minutes 56 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) broken face, black (5YR 2/1) rubbed; hemic material (mucky peat); about 70 percent fibers, 20 percent rubbed; 10 percent silt; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine, few medium and coarse roots; strongly acid (pH 5.2 in water); gradual smooth boundary.

Oa1—7 to 22 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) broken face, black (10R 2/1) rubbed; sapric material (muck); about 30 percent fibers, 5 percent rubbed; 15 percent silt; massive; friable; many fine, and few medium roots; strongly acid (pH 5.4 in water, pH 4.89 in 0.01M CaCl2); clear smooth boundary.

Oa2—22 to 50 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) broken face, black (10YR 2/1) rubbed sapric material (muck); 50 percent fibers, 10 percent rubbed; 10 percent silt; massive; friable; common fine and few medium roots; strongly acid (pH 5.4 in water); gradual smooth boundary.

Oa3—50 to 84 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) broken face, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) rubbed; sapric material (muck); 35 percent fibers, 3 percent rubbed; 15 percent silt; massive; friable; moderately acid (pH 5.6 in water, pH 5.3 in 0.01M $CaCl_2$).

Thickness of the organic material is more than 51 inches and ranges to more 12 feet. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Content of woody fragments (twigs, branches, and stumps) ranges, by volume, from 0 to 20 percent. Content of mineral material ranges from 0 to 20 percent throughout. Typically, fibers are herbaceous and woody, but in some pedons sphagnum moss fibers make up 70 percent of the surface tier and thin layers in the subsurface and bottom tiers.

The surface tier is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2. Typically, the surface tier is sapric material but in some pedons consists of hemic or fibric material. The surface tier ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in 0.01M calcium chloride.

The subsurface and bottom tiers have hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. Typically, they are sapric material but some pedons have thin layers of fibric material with total thickness of less than 5 inches or thin layers of hemic material with total thickness of less than 10 inches. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the subsurface tier and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the bottom tier in 0.01M calcium chloride.

Colton Series

The Colton series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils on glacial outwash plains, eskers, and kames. These soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits. Slope ranges from 0 to 35 percent.

Colton soils are near Adams and Monadnock soils, but have a higher gravel content than those soils. Colton soils are near Ondawa and Rumney soils, which have less gravel than those soils. They are near some areas of Potsdam and Becket soils, which have a dense substratum, and Hermon soils, which lack stratification. Colton soils are near Bucksport, Dawson, and Wonsqueak soils near areas of stagnant flow of large streams. Colton soils are commonly near shallow Lyman soils on bedrock-controlled landscapes. They are also near Naumburg soils, which are mottled in the subsoil and are not gravelly.

Typical pedon of Colton gravelly loamy sand, in an area of Colton-Adams complex, hilly, in the Town of Wells, 1/2 mile southwest of intersection of County Roads 5 and 6 and New York State Route 30, 300 feet north to an old gravel pit in an abandoned pasture. USGS Lake Pleasant 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 24 minutes 16 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 17 minutes 48 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Ap—0 to 6 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) gravelly loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bh—6 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bhs1—10 to 17 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) very gravelly loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine to coarse roots; 40 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bhs2—17 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; few fine and medium roots; 55 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bs—21 to 27 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; 40 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

C1—27 to 33 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) extremely gravelly sand; massive, slightly cemented; friable; 70 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

C2—33 to 72 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) stratified sand and gravel; single grain; loose; 60 percent rock fragments; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 45 inches. Bedrock is at a depth of more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, mainly gravel and cobbles, range, by volume, from 10 to 55 percent in the surface layer, from 15 to 55 percent in the subsoil, and from 35 to 70 percent in the C horizon.

Some undisturbed pedons have an O horizon that is 1 to 8 inches thick. It has hue of 5YR to 10YR or is neutral, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR to 5YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is sand or loamy coarse sand to fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid. Some unplowed pedons have a thin A horizon that has chroma of 0 to 3.

The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is coarse sand to loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction, but some pedons have a layer that ranges to fine sandy loam. The horizon is extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 4. It ranges from coarse sand to sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bhs horizon has value and chroma of 3 or less. It ranges from coarse sand to loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8. It ranges from coarse sand to loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Some pedons have thin layers that range to fine sandy loam. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 6. It ranges from coarse sand to loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid. Some pedons have a CB horizon.

The C horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6. It consists of gravel, cobbles, or stones that have loamy sand, sand, or coarse sand in the interstices; it has varying degrees of stratification. The C horizon is very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Crary Series

The Crary series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils on upland till plains. These soils formed in an eolian mantle that consists mainly of silt and very fine sand over sandy glacial till derived mainly from gneiss and granite rocks. Slope is mainly 1 to 8 percent, but the range is 0 to 15 percent.

Crary soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with well drained Potsdam soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. They are also near Tunbridge, Lyman, Monadnock, Sabattis, and Tughill soils. Tunbridge soils have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches and Lyman soils are 10 to 20 inches deep over bedrock. Well drained Monadnock soils do not have a dense till substratum. Sabattis and Tughill soils, in depressions, have a gray matrix or mottles just below the surface.

Typical pedon of Crary loam, in an area of Crary-Potsdam complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery; in the Town of Morehouse, on the east side of a woods trail, about 200 feet south of Heurter Road, 300 feet east of the Haskell camp. USGS Ohio 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 22 minutes 48 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 47 minutes 16 seconds west; NAD 1927:

A—0 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; many fine, medium, and coarse roots; 1 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bh—4 to 8 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) loam; weak medium and coarse angular blocky structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; 1 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bs1—8 to 16 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bs2—16 to 21 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) loam; few fine prominent gray (5YR 5/1) mottles and few fine prominent dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) root stains; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

2BC—21 to 25 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam; common fine faint dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and common fine distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; weak medium platy structure; firm; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

2Cd—25 to 72 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; weak medium plate-like divisions grading to massive in the lower part; firm; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 37 inches. Thickness of eolian or water deposits ranges from 16 to 40 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, including gravel, cobbles, and stones, range, by volume, from 0 to 15 percent in the eolian material and from 10 to 35 percent in the underlying dense glacial till.

The Ap horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR or 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

In uncleared areas some pedons have an O horizon up to 4 inches thick or an A horizon up to 5 inches thick. Also, in unplowed areas many pedons have an E horizon up to 5 inches thick.

The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 6. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Some pedons have a Bhs horizon above the Bs horizon. The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR and value and chroma of 3. Texture is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction of the Bhs and Bs horizons ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The BC or 2BC horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8. Texture is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid. A thin 2E horizon, where it occurs, is just above the Cd horizon.

The 2Cd horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture of the fine-earth fraction is fine sandy loam, loam, or sandy loam. Some pedons have lenses of loamy sand or loamy fine sand. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly alkaline. Some pedons have a thin C horizon just above the 2Cd horizon.

Croghan Series

The Croghan series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils on sand plains. These soils formed in sandy, deltaic, or lakeshore deposits. Slope ranges from 0 to 8 percent.

Croghan soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained Adams soils, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained Naumburg soils, and very poorly drained Searsport soils. They are also near Adirondack, Becket, Bucksport, Colton, Monadnock, Ondawa, and Skerry soils. Croghan soils do not have as much gravel as Colton soils. Unlike Croghan soils, Becket, Skerry, and Adirondack soils have a dense substratum. Croghan soils are sandier than Monadnock and Ondawa soils. Unlike Croghan soils, Bucksport soils have thick organic deposits.

Typical pedon of Croghan loamy fine sand, in an area of Naumburg-Croghan complex, in the Town of Inlet, in mixed hardwood and softwood forestland, 100 feet southeast of New York Route 28, about 2.8 miles southwest of intersection of New York Route 28 and Sagamore Road. USGS Raquette Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 47 minutes 20 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 41 minutes 20 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic matter; many roots; extremely acid.

A—2 to 3 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) loamy fine sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and common medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—3 to 7 inches; reddish gray (5YR 5/2) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine roots; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—7 to 10 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) to dark reddish brown (5YR2/2) loamy fine sand; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—10 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4) loamy sand; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—19 to 32 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) loamy sand; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) crushed; common fine prominent red (2.5YR 4/8) mottles; massive; firm; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—32 to 72 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 50 inches. Depth to bedrock is 60 inches or more. The soil generally does not have rock fragments, but in some pedons the A and E horizons can range, by volume, up to 5 percent gravel and the B and C horizons can range, by volume, up to 15 percent.

In some unplowed pedons the soil has an 0 horizon 1 to 6 inches thick. It has hue of 5YR to 10YR or is neutral, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The A horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 or 2. It ranges from loamy fine sand to sand. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

Most pedons have an E horizon, 1 to 6 inches thick, that has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Some unplowed pedons have a Bh or Bhs horizon, 1 to 3 inches thick, that has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 4. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8. The Bs horizon is mottled between depths of 12 and 20 inches. Texture ranges from loamy fine sand to sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 6. It is loamy fine sand to sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The C horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6. It is loamy sand, fine sand, sand, or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Some pedons have thin strata of very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, and loamy fine sand below a depth of 40 inches. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

Dawson Series

The Dawson series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic material 16 to 51 inches thick overlying mineral soil material. These soils are in depressions within outwash plains, moraines, and bedrock-controlled uplands. In some places Dawson soils are near flood plains. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

Dawson soils are near Loxley soils, which consist of organic deposits more than 51 inches deep over mineral material, and Fluvaquents and Rumney soils, both of which consist of recent alluvial deposits. Dawson soils are also near Adams, Colton, Lyman, Searsport, and Tughill soils, which are dominantly mineral.

Typical pedon of Dawson peat, in an area of Dawson-Fluvaquents-Loxley complex, frequently flooded, in the Town of Long lake, 2,100 feet west of the point where County Highways 10 and 10a meet, about 30 feet north into bog. USGS Tupper Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees 03 minutes 11 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 34 minutes 10 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oi—0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) broken face, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) pressed, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) rubbed fibric material (peat); about 80 percent fibers, 70 percent after rubbing; massive; nonsticky; primarily sphagnum fibers and live roots; extremely acid (pH 4.5 in water); gradual smooth boundary.

Oe—8 to 12 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) broken face, black (10YR 2/1) pressed and rubbed; hemic material (mucky peat); about 60 percent fibers, 30 percent rubbed; massive; very friable; mostly woody fibers; extremely acid (pH 4.2 in water); gradual smooth boundary.

Oa—12 to 30 inches; black (10YR 2/1) broken face, pressed and rubbed sapric material (muck); 15 percent fibers, 5 percent rubbed; massive; very friable; extremely acid (pH 4.4 in water); abrupt smooth boundary.

2Cg—30 to 34 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand; massive; very friable; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary

2C—34 to 72 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand; massive; very friable; slightly acid.

Depth to the mineral horizon ranges from 16 to 51 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. In some pedons the mineral layer is 12 inches or more thick and has organic material above and below it. The organic part of the control section has a pH of less than 4.5 in 0.01M calcium chloride.

The surface tier has hue of 2.5Y to 5YR or is neutral, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 6. Values generally increase several units when pressed. The upper 1 to 4 inches commonly is fibric (peat) and has a high proportion of living sphagnum. The lower part generally has undergone some decomposition. In some pedons the surface tier is sapric (muck) or hemic (mucky peat) materials.

The subsurface tier has hue of 10YR to 5YR or is neutral, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 3. The material is dominantly sapric (muck), but some pedons have layers of fibric material (peat) totaling up to 5 inches and hemic material (mucky peat) totaling up to 10 inches.

The A horizon, where it occurs, is immediately below the organic material. It has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. It is loam, silt loam, sand, fine sand, mucky sand, or mucky fine sand. Reaction is extremely acid.

The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2 or 3. In some pedons a Bhs and Bs horizon is below an A or an E horizon. The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR and value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The E, Bhs, and Bs horizons are fine sand or sand. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The 2C horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 6. It is sand, loamy sand, fine sand, very fine sand, loamy fine sand, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sand, or very gravelly sand. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Fluvaquents

Fluvaquents consist of very deep, somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained soils that formed in recent alluvial deposits. They are adjacent to streams, are subject to frequent flooding, and have little or no profile development. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

Fluvaquents are generally near Dawson and Loxley soils and Borosaprists on the landscape. Dawson soils formed in organic deposits 16 to 50 inches thick over mineral material. Loxley soils formed in organic deposits more than 51 inches thick. Fluvaquents have less organic deposition and more variable textures than Borosaprists.

Fluvaquents are so variable that a typical pedon is not provided. Thickness of the solum ranges from 1 to 12 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly alkaline. Rock fragments range, by volume, from 0 to 60 percent.

The A horizon has hue of 5YR to 5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2. In most pedons it is mottled. It ranges from sand to silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 3, and is mottled. It ranges from sand to silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

Glebe Series

The Glebe series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands. They formed in loamy glacial till. Slope ranges from 15 to 70 percent.

Glebe soils are near Skylight soils. They are also mapped near Mundalite, Rawsonville, and Ricker soils. Glebe soils are deeper to bedrock than Hogback, Ricker, and Skylight soils. They have less organic soil deposition than Ricker soils. Glebe soils are colder than Rawsonville and Mundalite soils.

Typical pedon of Glebe loam, in an area of Glebe-Skylight complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes, very rocky, in the Town of Indian Lake, Hamilton County, about 6,200 feet south of New York Route 30 on dirt and rock road to top of Blue Mountain from the north. USGS Blue Mountain Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 53 minutes 03 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 24 minutes 40 seconds west; NAD 1927:

A—0 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) loam; common fine white sand grains; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; 10 percent rock fragments; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

E—6 to 10 inches; dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine and medium roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bhs—10 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam; weak medium and fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; moderately smeary; common medium and coarse roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bs—15 to 25 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; moderately smeary; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

BC—25 to 29 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; common medium distinct, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cd—29 to 39 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; moderate medium plate-like divisions; very firm; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

R—39 inches; gneiss bedrock.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 38 inches. Depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments, mostly pebbles and cobbles, range, by volume, from 5 to 35 percent in the solum and from 10 to 60 percent in the substratum.

The A horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3. It is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bh horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR. Typically, it has a value of 2 or 3 and chroma of 1 or 2, but the series includes higher values and chromas. It is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR and value and chroma of about 3 or less. It is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or more, and chroma of 3 or more. It is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

Bedrock is slightly weathered schist, phyllite, or gneiss.

Hermon Series

The Hermon series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial till. These soils are on valley sides and on uplands. Slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent.

Hermon soils are near Adams, Adirondack, Becket, Colton, Lyman, Potsdam, and Tunbridge soils. Hermon soils have less sand than Adams and Colton soils. Unlike gravel in Hermon soils gravel in Colton soils are stratified in the substratum. Hermon soils are deeper to bedrock than Tunbridge and Lyman soils. The substratum in Hermon soils is less dense than that in Adirondack, Becket, and Potsdam soils. Unlike Hermon soils, Adirondack soils do not have mottles in the upper part of the subsoil.

Typical pedon of Hermon gravelly fine sandy loam, in an area of Adirondack-Becket-Hermon complex, rolling, very bouldery, in the Town of Long Lake, Hamilton County; 7,000 feet south of the Franklin County boundary on a dirt road just south of Sperry Pond, about 3 miles east to small stream, then about 500 feet beyond to east side of small gravel pit. USGS Long Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees 05 minutes 24 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 27 minutes 42 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic matter; 40 percent fibers unrubbed, 10 percent fibers rubbed: weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and coarse roots; very strongly acid; a thin, discontinuous E horizon at the bottom of this layer; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bhs—1 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium and few coarse roots; 15 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs1—5 to 15 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine and few medium and coarse roots; 15 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—15 to 31 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) very gravelly loamy fine sand; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; 40 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—31 to 53 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; few firm bodies of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) material in the upper 6 inches; some places have brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) saprolitic material;

few fine and medium roots; 65 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—53 to 72 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 10 percent firm lenses; few fine roots in upper part; 65 percent rock fragments; strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 35 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments in the particle-size control section range, by volume, from 15 to 70 percent, but the weighted average ranges from 35 to 65 percent. Rock fragments are about a third cobbles and stones, two-thirds gravel. Content of rock fragments in the upper 10 inches of the soil ranges from 5 to 50 percent. Generally, boulders on the surface range from 3 to 5 feet in diameter, but in some areas they are much larger.

The O horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is generally muck or mucky peat. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Ap horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 or 3. The A horizon, where it occurs, is 1 to 5 inches thick. It has hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 3. The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. The A and E horizons are sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 3. The Bh horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR and value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8. The B horizon is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sand, or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 6. It is sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sand, or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4. It is loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sand, or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is strongly acid or moderately acid.

Hogback Series

The Hogback series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in glacial till. These are gently sloping to very steep soils on rocky hills and on topslopes and upper backslopes of mountains; the underlying folded and faulted bedrock strongly influences topography. Slope ranges from 3 to 60 percent.

Hogback soils are near Rawsonville, Ricker, and Wilmington soils. Hogback soils are also near Glebe, Mundalite, Skylight, and Worden soils. Hogback soils are not as deep to bedrock as Mundalite, Wilmington, and Worden soils and moderately deep Glebe and Rawsonville soils. Unlike Hogback soils, Ricker soils consist dominantly of organic soil materials. Hogback soils typically have less organic carbon than Skylight soils.

Typical pedon of Hogback gravelly loam, in an area of Rawsonville-Hogback complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky, in the Town of Lake Pleasant, 3,200 feet west of intersection of New York Route 30 and Page Street, on a 4 percent slope in openland. USGS Indian Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 30 minutes 39 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 23 minutes 09 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) gravelly loam; moderate fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bhs—7 to 11 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; 20 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bh—11 to 19 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; 30 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—19 inches; granitic bedrock that frost has cracked in some places.

Thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches. Rock fragments, mostly pebbles and cobbles, range, by volume, from 5 to 35 percent throughout. The spodic horizon is 4 to 18 inches thick.

The A horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

Typically, the Bh horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2, but the series includes higher values and chromas. Some pedons have a Bhs horizon that has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR and value and chroma of 3 or less. Some pedons have a Bs horizon that has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The B horizon is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

Bedrock is slightly weathered schist, gneiss, phyllite, granite, or anorthosite.

Loxley Series

The Loxley series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic materials more than 51 inches thick. These soils are in depressions within outwash plains, moraines, and lake plains. In some places Loxley soils are near flood plains. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

Loxley soils are near Dawson soils, which consist of less than 51 inches of organic deposits over mineral material, and Fluvaquents and Rumney soils, which formed in alluvial, mineral parent material. Loxley soils are also near Adams, Colton, Lyman, Sabattis, Searsport, and Tughill soils. Unlike Loxley soils, Adams, Colton, Lyman, Sabattis, Searsport, and Tughill soils have mineral soil material.

Typical pedon of Loxley mucky peat, in an area of Loxley-Dawson complex, in the Town of Long Lake, 7,200 feet northeast of intersection of county road 10 and county road 10A, in a bog covered with 4 inches of living sphagnum moss. USGS Little Tupper Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees 04 minutes 13 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 32 minutes 36 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 16 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) broken face, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) rubbed, hemic material (mucky peat); about 80 percent fibers, 20 percent after rubbing; 30 percent silt; weak medium granular structure; very friable; primarily sphagnum fibers and live roots; extremely acid (pH 4.0 in water); clear smooth boundary.

Oa1—16 to 32 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) broken face and rubbed, sapric material (muck); about 40 percent fibers, 15 percent rubbed; 25 percent silt; massive; very friable; common fine and medium roots; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa2—32 to 48 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) broken face and rubbed, sapric material (muck); about 40 percent fibers, 10 percent rubbed; 25 percent silt; massive; very friable; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa3—48 to 62 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) broken face, dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) rubbed, sapric material (muck); 70 percent fibers, 15 percent rubbed; 25 percent silt; massive; very friable; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa4—62 to 80 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) broken face and rubbed, sapric material (muck); 70 percent fibers; 10 percent rubbed; 20 percent silt; massive; very friable; extremely acid.

The combined thickness of organic layers exceeds 51 inches. In some pedons a surface covering of sphagnum moss is up to 18 inches thick. The layers in the surface tier consist dominantly of hemic materials, but in some pedons they consist of fibric or sapric material. These layers are derived from herbaceous plants and sphagnum moss. Layers within the control section have a hue of 2.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 0 to 4. Colors commonly become darker on brief exposure to air. Reaction throughout the control section is extremely acid or very strongly acid (pH 3.5 to 4.5 in 0.01M calcium chloride).

Lyman Series

The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial till. These are gently sloping to very steep soils on rocky hills and on tops and upper backslopes of mountains; the underlying folded and faulted bedrock strongly influenced topography. Slope ranges from 3 to 60 percent.

Lyman soils are near Adams, Adirondack, Becket, Colton, Crary, Dawson, Hermon, Loxley, Monadnock, Potsdam, Ricker, Skerry, and Tunbridge soils. Lyman soils are not as deep to bedrock as very deep Adams, Adirondack, Becket, Colton, Crary, Dawson, Hermon, Monadnock, Potsdam, and Skerry soils and moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Lyman soils do not consist of organic soil materials like Dawson, Loxley, and Ricker soils.

Typical pedon of Lyman fine sandy loam, in an area of Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky, in the Town of Benson, Hamilton County, 1 mile west of North Road, 0.5 mile north of County Road 6. USGS Lake Pleasant 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 15 minutes 36 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 18 minutes 00 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed hardwood leaves; friable; common very fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Oa—1 to 2 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine and many medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—3 to 4 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) cobbly fine sandy loam; moderate fine granular structure; friable, slightly smeary; common fine and many medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments (5 percent pebbles, 10 percent cobbles); very strongly acid; clear irregular boundary.

Bs2—4 to 8 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) cobbly fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine and many medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments (5 percent pebbles, 10 percent cobbles); strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs3—8 to 14 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine and many medium roots; 8 percent rock fragments (5 percent pebbles, 3 percent cobbles); strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

R—14 inches; granitic bedrock

Thickness of the solum ranges from 10 to 20 inches and corresponds to depth to bedrock. Rock fragments are schist and lesser amounts of phyllite, granite, and gneiss. Fragments smaller than 3 inches range, by volume, from 5 to 25 percent throughout. Fragments 3 to 10 inches in size range from 0 to 10 percent throughout. Fragments larger than 10 inches range from 0 to 5 percent in the A horizon and from 0 to 3 percent in the B horizon.

The A horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. The A and E horizons are sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bh horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 4. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 3 to 8. Some pedons have a Bhs horizon that has value and chroma of 3 or less. The B horizon is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It has the same texture as that of the B horizon. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

Monadnock Series

The Monadnock series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in a loamy mantle underlain by sandy glacial till. These soils are on mountainsides and hills on uplands (fig. 15). Slope ranges from 3 to 60 percent.

Figure 15.—Roadcut exposing the profile of Monadnock fine sandy loam. Although rock fragments make up as much as 45 percent of the substratum of Monadnock soils, these soils generally are less gravelly and more loamy than associated areas of Colton soils.

Monadnock soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with poorly drained and very poorly drained Sabattis soils. Monadnock soils are also near Adams, Becket, Colton, Crary, Croghan, Lyman, Naumburg, Ondawa, Potsdam, Skerry, Tughill, and Tunbridge soils. Monadnock soils have less sand than Adams, Croghan, Naumburg, and Ondawa soils and less gravel than Colton and Tughill soils. Monadnock soils are deeper to bedrock than Lyman and Tunbridge soils. The substratum in Monadnock soils is less dense than that in Becket, Crary, Potsdam, and Skerry soils.

Typical pedon of Monadnock fine sandy loam, in an area of Monadnock-Adams-Colton complex, hilly, bouldery, in the town of Indian Lake, 1.7 miles west of intersection of New York Routes 30 and 28 and Cedar River Road, 30 feet south of Cedar River Road. Blue Mountain 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 47 minutes 13 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 20 minutes 01 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oi—0 to 1 inch; loose, slightly decomposed leaves, needles, and twigs.

A—1 to 2 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sandy loam; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

E—2 to 7 inches; pinkish gray and brown (7.5YR 6/2 and 5/2) sandy loam; very weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs—7 to 14 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4 and 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable, many fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BC—14 to 27 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam to sandy loam; massive; very friable; common fine and few medium roots; 20 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

2C1—27 to 41 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) very gravelly loamy sand; single grain; loose; few fine and medium roots; 45 percent rock fragments (5 percent wider than 3 inches); strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

2C2—41 to 72 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) gravelly loamy sand and discontinuous light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) lenses of sand; very weak discontinuous thick plate-like divisions; loose; 30 percent rock fragments (2 percent wider than 3 inches); strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 15 to 30 inches. The A horizon is, by volume, 0 to 15 percent gravel or channers, 0 to 6 percent cobbles, and 0 to 3 percent stones or boulders. The B horizon is, by volume, 0 to 20 percent gravel or channers, 0 to 6 percent cobbles, and 0 to 3 percent stones. The C horizon is, by volume, 0 to 45 percent gravel or channers, 0 to 15 percent cobbles, and 0 to 3 percent stones or boulders.

The O horizon, where it occurs, ranges from undecomposed forest litter to sapric material. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The A horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR and value and chroma of 2 to 4. It ranges from sandy loam to loam in the fine-earth fraction. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has texture similar to that of the A horizon. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8. The Bh horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR and value and chroma of 3 or less. The Bhs horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR and value and chroma of 3. The B horizon is dominantly fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction, but the range includes loam and very fine sandy loam. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, is less than 15 inches thick and has texture of loam to loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction. It has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The 2C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 4. It ranges from loamy coarse sand to loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Some pedons have lenses or pockets of sand. In some pedons a thin C horizon overlies the contrasting 2C horizon. It is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

Mundalite Series

The Mundalite series are very deep, well drained soils on backslopes and on the upper footslopes of glaciated uplands. These soils formed in compact, loamy glacial till. They are moderately deep to dense basal till and very deep to bedrock. Slope ranges from 3 to 60 percent.

Mundalite soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils. Mundalite soils are near well drained Rawsonville soils and are near Glebe, Hogback, Ricker, and Skylight soils. Unlike Tughill soils, Mundalite soils have a dense substratum. Unlike Mundalite soils, Wilmington, Worden, and Tughill soils are mottled in the upper part of the solum. Mundalite soils are deeper than shallow Hogback and Skylight soils, moderately deep Glebe and Rawsonville soils, and very shallow to moderately deep, organic Ricker soils, all of which are on bedrock-controlled landscapes.

Typical pedon of Mundalite fine sandy loam, in an area of Mundalite-Rawsonville complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery; in the Town of Dannemora, Clinton County, about 1.9 miles south of intersection with State Route 374, 1.0 mile west of Chazy Lake Road; in a wooded area. USGS Moffitsville topographic quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees 43 minutes 27 seconds north, longitude 73 degrees 50 minutes 38 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter.

E—1 to 3 inches; reddish gray (5YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium and fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine and very fine, and few medium roots; 7 percent rock fragments; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—3 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium and fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine and very fine roots; very smeary; 7 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs1—5 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak medium and fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine and very fine and few coarse and medium roots; many fine and very fine pores; smeary; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—14 to 27 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) cobbly fine sandy loam; weak coarse and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and very fine roots; common fine and very fine pores; moderately smeary; 15 percent rock fragments (including 5 percent gravel); very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd1—27 to 37 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) very cobbly fine sandy loam; weak thick and very thick plate-like divisions with loamy sand lenses between plates; very firm; few very fine roots in the upper part; common fine and very fine pores; 35 percent rock fragments (including 10 percent gravel); strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd2—37 to 72 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very cobbly loamy sand; massive; very firm; common fine and very fine pores; few fine and medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) soft masses of iron oxide accumulations in the matrix; 40 percent rock fragments (including 20 percent gravel); strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum and depth to dense basal till range from 25 to 40 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments (pebbles, cobbles, and stones) range, by volume, from 2 to 25 percent in the solum and from 5 to 50 percent in the Cd horizon. Typically, the spodic horizon is more than 18 inches thick.

The O horizon, where it occurs, consists of fibric, hemic, or sapric material. It is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 2.5, and chroma of 1. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The A horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The E horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 0 to 3. It is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bh horizon is neutral or has hue of 10R to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bhs horizon, where it occurs, is as much as 20 inches thick. It has hue of 10R to 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 or 3, or hue of 10YR and value and chroma of 2 or less. It is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 10R to 7.5YR and value and chroma of 3 to 5. It is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 6. It is fine sandy loam or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Cd horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. It ranges from loamy sand to fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It is fine sandy loam and sandy loam mainly within plate-like masses. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Naumburg Series

The Naumburg series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils formed in sandy deltaic and glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on low sand plains and terraces. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent.

Naumburg soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained Adams soils, moderately well drained Croghan soils, and very poorly drained Searsport soils. Naumburg soils are near Becket soils, Borosaprists, and Bucksport, Colton, Monadnock, Ondawa, Skerry, and Wonsqueak soils. Unlike Naumburg soils, Becket, Monadnock, Ondawa, and Skerry soils are loamy. Naumburg soils are not as gravelly as Colton soils. Unlike Naumburg soils, Becket and Skerry soils have a dense till substratum. Unlike Naumburg soils, Borosaprists and Bucksport and Wonsqueak soils formed in thick organic depositions.

Typical pedon of Naumburg loamy fine sand, in an area of Naumburg-Croghan complex, in the Town of Indian Lake, 2.7 miles west of intersection of New York State Route 30 and Cedar River Road, 900 feet north of Cedar River Road. USGS Blue Mountain Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 47 minutes 25 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 21 minutes 19 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter in a mat of fine and medium roots; friable, very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—1 to 5 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) loamy fine sand; massive; very friable; many fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—5 to 8 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) loamy sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bh—8 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) loamy sand; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs—10 to 16 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) loamy fine sand; common medium prominent dark red (2.5YR 3/6), distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), and faint brown (7.5YR 4/2) mottles; massive; friable; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

BC—16 to 19 inches; reddish brown (5YR 5/4) sand; common medium distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/4), brown (7.5YR 5/4), and prominent dark red (2.5YR 3/6) mottles; weak thick platy structure ranging to single grain between plates, which iron-humic material appears to have partially cemented; very friable; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

C—19 to 72 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) stratified sand that has streaks of black (10YR 2/1) sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 42 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. In some pedons rock fragments range, by volume, to 5 percent, but most pedons do not have them. The spodic horizon (Bh, Bhs, Bs, or all) ranges from 7 to 30 inches thick.

The 0 horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR or is neutral and has value of 2 or 3 and chroma of 0 to 4. The organic layer ranges from an undecomposed mat of leaves and needles to well decomposed material. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

In some pedons the Ap or A horizon has replaced the O horizon. It has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4. It is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 3. It is similar in texture to the A or Ap horizon. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 3. It is loamy fine sand to sand. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bhs horizon, were it occurs, has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR and value and chroma of 2 or 3. It is similar in texture and reaction to the Bh or Bs horizons. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 to 6. It is loamy fine sand to sand. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The BC horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 5. It is loamy fine sand to sand. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The C horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. It is loamy fine sand to coarse sand. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Ondawa Series

The Ondawa series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in recent alluvial deposits. These soils are on flood plains. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent.

Ondawa soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with poorly drained Rumney soils. Ondawa soils are near Adams, Monadnock, Colton, Croghan, and Naumburg soils. Ondawa soils have fewer rock fragments than Monadnock and Colton soils. They have less sand in the solum than Adams, Croghan, and Naumburg soils.

Typical pedon of Ondawa fine sandy loam, in an area of Ondawa-Rumney complex, in the Town of Hope, 10,410 feet north of intersection of County Road 6 and River Road, about 50 feet east into field on the old Winchell property. USGS Harrisburg 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 16 minutes 48 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 14 minutes 14 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Ap—0 to 9 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; many fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw—9 to 40 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common fine roots; many fine pores; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

C—40 to 72 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand; single grain; loose; moderately acid.

Thickness of the solum and depth to the coarse-textured substratum range from 20 to 40 inches. Clay content is, by volume, less than 10 percent and gravel ranges, by volume, from 0 to 15 percent in the solum and from 0 to 40 percent in the C horizon. Some pedons have buried horizons.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y; value of 3 to 5, 6 or more, dry; and chroma of 1 to 4. It is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The Bw horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 8, and chroma of 2 to 8. It is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6. Individual layers range from loamy fine sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Some pedons have strata that is thin and loamy, extremely gravelly, or both. In some pedons, just below the Bw horizon reaction of the loamy C horizon layer ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Potsdam Series

The Potsdam series consists of very deep, well drained soils on glacial till plains. These soils formed in an eolian- or water-deposited mantle that overlies dense glacial till. Slope ranges from 3 to 35 percent.

Potsdam soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with moderately well drained Crary soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Potsdam soils are near Adams, Colton, Hermon, Lyman, Monadnock, Sabattis, Searsport, Tughill, and Tunbridge soils. Unlike Adams, Colton, Hermon, Monadnock, Sabattis, Searsport, and Tughill soils, Potsdam soils have a dense substratum. Unlike Potsdam soils, Sabattis and Tughill soils are mottled in the upper part of the solum. Potsdam soils are deeper than shallow Lyman soils and moderately deep Tunbridge soils.

Typical pedon of Potsdam loam, in an area of Crary-Potsdam complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the Town of Morehouse, 1,000 feet southeast of Four Mile Brook on French Road and about 50 feet west into pine plantation. USGS Ohio 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 22 minutes 39 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 45 minutes 33 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oi—0 to 2 inches; black (10YR 2/1) slightly decomposed organic matter.

A—2 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; common fine pores; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—8 to 10 inches; reddish gray (5YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; many fine pores; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—10 to 13 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) loam that has a few clean white sand grains; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bhs—13 to 19 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine, medium, and coarse roots; 5 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bs—19 to 25 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

2BC—25 to 28 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam; weak medium platy structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

2Cd—28 to 72 inches; dark brown to brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) sandy loam; strong thick platy structure; extremely firm in place, very firm removed; very few roots between plates in the upper part of the horizon; common fine pores; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Thickness of the eolian mantle ranges from 16 to 40 inches over the dense glacial till substratum. Rock fragments range, by volume, from 0 to 15 percent in the eolian mantle and from 10 to 35 percent in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum. Rock fragments include gravel, cobbles, and stones. Stones make up as much as 15 percent of the volume of some layers. The eolian mantle is, by volume, 50 to 80 percent silt, and the rest very fine sand.

The O horizon has hue of 10YR to 5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Some undisturbed pedons have an A horizon that has hue of 10YR to 5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The A or Ap horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. It is very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 3. It is very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Lighter colors are more common in the lower part of the horizon. Texture is very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam, but some pedons have subhorizons of loamy very fine sand. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid. In some pedons a BC or C horizon underlies the Bs horizon.

The 2BC horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to neutral.

The 2Cd horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. In some pedons loamy sand or gravelly loamy sand is below a depth of 40 inches. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly alkaline.

Rawsonville Series

The Rawsonville series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands. They formed in loamy glacial till. Slope ranges from 3 to 60 percent.

Rawsonville soils are near Borosaprists and Dawson, Glebe, Hogback, Mundalite, Ricker, Skylight, Wilmington, and Worden soils. Rawsonville soils are shallower to bedrock than Borosaprists and Mundalite, Wilmington, and Worden soils. Rawsonville soils are deeper than Hogback, Ricker, and Skylight soils. Typically, Rawsonville soils have less organic carbon than Glebe soils.

Typical pedon of Rawsonville fine sandy loam, in an area of Mundalite-Rawsonville-Worden complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery, near North Branch Lake, in the Town of Morehouse, Hamilton County. USGS Ohio 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 18 minutes 29 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 47 minutes 08 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oi—0 to 4 inches; dusky red to red (2.5YR 3/2-4/6) slightly decomposed organic matter (unrubbed 95 percent fibers, rubbed 80 percent fibers); 2 percent pebbles; 1 percent cobbles.

Oa—4 to 7 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter (unrubbed 20 percent fibers, rubbed 5 percent fibers); moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; 2 percent pebbles, 1 percent cobbles; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—7 to 9 inches; reddish gray (5YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; 2 percent pebbles, 1 percent cobbles; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh1—9 to 10 inches; black (N 2/) fine sandy loam; weak coarse granular structure; very friable; strongly smeary; many fine, and common medium roots; 2 percent pebbles, 1 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

Bh2—10 to 15 inches; dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) fine sandy loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; moderately smeary; many fine and medium roots; 10 percent rock fragments; 5 percent wider than 3 inches; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bhs—15 to 26 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; weakly smeary; many fine and medium roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

C—26 to 27 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; massive; friable; very strongly acid; 15 percent rock fragments; abrupt smooth boundary.

R—27 inches; granitic bedrock

Thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments (mostly pebbles and cobbles) range, by volume, from 0 to 20 percent in the upper part of the solum and from 5 to 35 percent in the lower part of the solum. Typically, thickness of the spodic horizon is more than 16 inches. Clay averages, by volume, less than 18 percent in the particle-size control section.

The A horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is fine sandy loam, silt loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bh horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR. Typically, it has a value of 2 or 3 and chroma of 0 to 2, but the series includes higher values and chromas. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silt loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR and value and chroma of about 3 or less. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silt loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bs horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR and value and chroma of 4 or more. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silt loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The C horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

Bedrock is slightly weathered schist, gneiss, phyllite, granite, or anorthosite.

Ricker Series

The Ricker series consists of very shallow or shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in organic material 2 to 20 inches thick overlying bedrock. These soils are on tops and side slopes of hills and mountains. Slope ranges from 3 to 70 percent.

Ricker soils are near Borosaprists and Glebe, Hogback, Lyman, Mundalite, Rawsonville, Skylight, Tunbridge, and Worden soils. Unlike Ricker soils, Borosaprists have thick, very poorly drained organic layers. Unlike Ricker soils, Glebe, Hogback, Lyman, Mundalite, Rawsonville, Skylight, Tunbridge, and Worden soils have thick mineral horizons.

Typical pedon of Ricker mucky peat, in an area of Hogback-Ricker complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky, in the Town of Arietta, Hamilton County. USGS West Canada Lakes 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 37 minutes 44 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 38 minutes 45 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 4 inch; black (N 2/0) mucky peat; unrubbed 35 percent fiber, rubbed 20 percent; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common discontinuous prominent dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) organic coats; many fine and coarse roots; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Oa—4 to 9 inches; black (N 2/0) muck; unrubbed 10 percent fiber, rubbed 3 percent; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

R—9 inches; granite gneiss bedrock.

Depth to bedrock ranges from 2 to 20 inches. In most pedons very thin mineral layers interface with bedrock. In the mineral layers rock fragments range, by volume, from 0 to 50 percent.

The Oi horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 4. It is undecomposed or is slightly decomposed leaves, needles, twigs, and moss. Reaction is extremely acid.

The Oe horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 6. It is moderately decomposed organic matter. Reaction is extremely acid.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is highly decomposed organic matter. Reaction is extremely acid.

The E, Bh, Bhs, and C horizons are mineral; they have hue of 5YR to 5B, value of 2 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 3. They are coarse sand, sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Rumney Series

Rumney soils consist of very deep, poorly drained soils that formed in recent alluvium. They are on flood plains along larger streams and rivers, generally in areas that are not near streambanks. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent.

Rumney soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with well drained Ondawa soils. Rumney soils generally are mapped near Bucksport, Colton, Dawson, Loxley, and Wonsqueak soils. Rumney soils are not as gravelly as Colton soils. Unlike Rumney soils, Bucksport, Dawson, Loxley, and Wonsqueak soils formed in organic material.

Typical pedon of Rumney silt loam, in an area of Ondawa-Rumney complex, in the Town of Wells, Hamilton County, 600 feet south of the old New York State Route 30 bridge just north of Auger Flats, about 400 feet east of New York State Route 30. USGS Lake Pleasant 15 minute quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 29 minutes 8 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 16 minutes 6 seconds west, NAD 1927:

A1—0 to 8 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; strong very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

AB—8 to 12 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam; few medium faint dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottles; strong fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine and common medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bg—12 to 16 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very fine sandy loam; many medium faint brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 and 4/4) and many fine and medium distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/3) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bw—16 to 34 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loam; common fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and many medium distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/3) mottles; weak medium and moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine and medium, few coarse pores; few fine roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cg —34 to 39 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loam; few fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) mottles; massive; very friable; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

2Cg—39 to 72 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) loamy sand; single grain; loose; moderately acid.

Thickness of the solum and depth to the coarse-textured substratum range from 20 to 40 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Gravel content ranges, by volume, from 0 to 15 percent in the solum and from 0 to 40 percent in the C horizon. Some pedons have buried horizons.

The Ap or A horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y; value of 2 to 4, 6 dry; and chroma of 1 or 2. The horizon is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to neutral.

The B horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. Within 20 inches of the surface at least one subhorizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2. The B horizon has common to many mottles. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to neutral.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. In individual layers it ranges from loamy fine sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. In some pedons it includes strata that is thin loamy, extremely gravelly, or both. Also, in some pedons a loamy C horizon layer is just below the B horizon. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to neutral.

Sabattis Series

The Sabattis series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that formed in low areas on till plains between ridges and hills. Slope ranges from 0 to 6 percent.

Sabattis soils are in a catena with well drained Monadnock soils. Sabattis soils are near Adirondack, Becket, Crary, Loxley, Potsdam, Skerry, Tughill, and Tunbridge soils. Unlike Sabattis soils, Adirondack, Becket, Crary, Potsdam, and Skerry soils have a firm or very firm substratum. Sabbatis soils have more silt and fewer rock fragments than Tughill soils. Sabattis soils are deeper to bedrock than moderately deep Tunbridge soils. Sabattis soils formed in mineral soil material, and Loxley soils formed in organic soil material.

Typical pedon of Sabattis mucky loam (mixed), in an area of Adirondack-Sabattis-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the Town of Indian Lake, 500 feet northwest of intersection of Northville-Lake Placid hiking trail and Cedar River Road. USGS Blue Mountain Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 47 minutes 32 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 24 minutes 17 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oa—0 to 8 inches; black (10YR 2/1) muck; 5 percent fibers, less than 1 percent rubbed; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; very friable; many fine, few medium and coarse roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

AB—8 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; slightly acid; clear irregular boundary.

Bg—11 to 21 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) fine sandy loam; many medium and fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) mottles and few fine distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) mottles; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; common fine and few medium vesicular and tubular pores; 5 percent rock fragments; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—21 to 31 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam; many fine faint light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) mottles and few coarse distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottles; massive; slightly firm; few fine pores; 5 percent rock fragments; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

2C2—31 to 37 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) very fine sandy loam that has lenses of silt and very fine sand; common fine faint light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) mottles; massive; slightly firm; 5 percent rock fragments; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

2C3—37 to 72 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; massive; very friable; 25 percent rock fragments; slightly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 10 to 38 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, mainly gravel, cobbles, and stones, range, by volume, from 2 to 35 percent in the mineral subsurface layer and subsoil and from 5 to 45 percent in the substratum. In most pedons large stones and boulders cover 0.1 to 15 percent of the soil surface.

The O horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is muck, mucky peat, or peat. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The AB horizon, or, in some pedons, the A horizon, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 3. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or, in some pedons, their mucky, gravelly, or cobbly analogs. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The B horizon is neutral or has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 3. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Some pedons have lenses or thin subhorizons of loamy sand, loamy fine sand, or silt. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly acid.

The C horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 6. It is sandy loam to loam in the fine-earth fraction. Most pedons where fluvial sorting has influenced the substratum have thin layers or lenses of loamy sand, loamy fine sand, very fine sand, or silt. The 2C and 3C horizons generally derived from fluvial action or past colluvial deposition. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly alkaline.

Searsport Series

The Searsport series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in thick sandy deposits in depressions on outwash plains, deltas, and terraces. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent.

Searsport soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained Adams soils, moderately well drained Croghan soils, and somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained Naumburg soils. Searsport soils are near Borosaprists and Bucksport, Dawson, Loxley, Potsdam, Tughill, and Wonsqueak soils. Searsport soils formed mainly in mineral matter, and Borosaprists and Bucksport, Dawson, Loxley, and Wonsqueak soils formed mainly in organic matter. Searsport soils are wetter and sandier than Potsdam soils on the landscape. Searsport soils have less gravel than Tughill soils.

Typical pedon of Searsport muck, in an area of Searsport-Borosaprists-Naumburg complex, in the Town of Lake Pleasant, 750 feet north and west of end of Oxbow Road and 270 feet northeast of Oxbow Lake at end of Town Trail. USGS Lake Pleasant 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 27 minutes 06 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 28 minutes 27 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaf litter and twigs.

Oa—1 to 9 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) muck that is about 50 percent mineral matter; about 15 percent fibers unrubbed, less than 2 percent rubbed; massive; very friable; few coarse and common fine and medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cg1—9 to 17 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) and light gray (10YR 6/1) loamy sand; single grain; loose; few fine to coarse roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cg2—17 to 55 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) coarse sand; single grain; loose; 5 percent rock fragments; slightly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cg3—55 to 72 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) fine sand; single grain; loose; slightly acid.

Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Gravel ranges, by volume, from 0 to 15 percent in the particle-size control section and from 0 to 45 percent below.

The O horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 5Y, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The A horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is loamy sand, sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand, or their mucky analog. In unlimed areas, it is from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The Eg horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 0 or 1. It is fine sandy loam to sand. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The C horizon is neutral or has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 4; chroma of 3 or 4 generally is below a depth of 30 inches. It is loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand, sand, or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction; some pedons are stratified. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Skerry Series

The Skerry series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils on till plains on uplands. These soils, which formed in loamy glacial till, are underlain by dense, sandy glacial till at a depth of 18 to 36 inches. Till is derived mainly from granite and granitic gneiss rock. Slope, which ranges from 0 to 15 percent, mainly is 1 to 8 percent.

Skerry soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with well drained Becket soils and somewhat poorly drained Adirondack soils. Skerry soils are near Croghan, Lyman, Monadnock, Naumburg, Sabattis, and Tunbridge soils. Skerry soils are deeper than Tunbridge soils, which have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches, and Lyman soils, which have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Unlike well drained Monadnock soils, moderately well drained Croghan soils, and somewhat poorly drained Naumburg soils, Skerry soils have a dense substratum. Sabattis soils are poorly drained and very poorly drained and have mottles in the upper part of the subsoil.

Typical pedon of Skerry fine sandy loam, in an area of Skerry-Becket complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the Town of Benson, Hamilton County. USGS Lake Pleasant 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 15 minutes 38 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 18 minutes 36 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed leaves and needles; very friable; very few fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Oa—1 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter; moderate medium granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bhs—3 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; moderate medium granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; 10 percent rock fragments (5 percent pebbles, 5 percent cobbles); very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—7 to 15 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/3) sandy loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments (3 percent pebbles, 2 percent cobbles); strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bs2—15 to 25 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam; few fine distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and few medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; 8 percent rock fragments (5 percent pebbles, 3 percent cobbles); strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

BC—25 to 29 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand; common fine distinct pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) and common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots between peds; 12 percent rock fragments (10 percent pebbles, 2 percent cobbles); moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd1—29 to 40 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly loamy sand that has lenses of sandy loam; common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; weak medium plate-like divisions; firm; 15 percent rock fragments (pebbles); moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd2—40 to 72 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and pale brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly loamy fine sand that has lenses of sandy loam; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) mottles; moderate thick plate-like divisions; firm; 20 percent rock fragments (10 percent pebbles, 10 percent cobbles); moderately acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 15 to 36 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range, by volume, from 5 to 30 percent in the solum and from 5 to 40 percent in the substratum. Weak cementation (ortstein) ranges from 0 to 50 percent in the spodic horizon.

The 0 horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 4. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The A horizon, where it occurs, is up to 4 inches thick. It has hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The Ap horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The E horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The Bhs or Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 4. It is dominantly fine sandy loam, but the range includes sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8. It is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 6. It is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand, and loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Below the B horizon the E' horizon, where it occurs, is up to 2 inches thick. It has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 or 3. Typically, it is coarser textured than the overlying horizon.

The Cd horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6. The sandy sublayers are loamy sand, loamy fine sand, or their gravelly analog. The loamy plates are fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or their gravelly analog. The lenses, which range from loamy fine sand to coarse sand, are 1/8 to 2 inches thick. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to neutral.

Skylight Series

The Skylight series consists of shallow, well drained to somewhat excessively drained soils on mountains and ridges at elevations above 3,000 feet. These soils formed in sandy glacial till overlain by organic material. Slope ranges from 3 to 80 percent.

Skylight soils are near Glebe and Ricker soils. They are also mapped near Hogback, Rawsonville, and Mundalite soils. Skylight soils are more shallow to bedrock than Glebe, Rawsonville, and Mundalite soils. Typically, Hogback soils have less organic carbon. Ricker soils are dominantly organic deposits.

Typical pedon of Skylight loamy sand, very stony, 50 percent slopes, in woodland, in an area of Ricker-Skylight-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes, very bouldery, about 1/2 mile up Mt. Colden trail from Lake Colden in Essex County, New York, at an elevation of 3,500 feet. USGS Mt. Marcy 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees 07 minutes 20 seconds north, longitude 73 degrees 58 minutes 08 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) moderately decomposed needles, leaves, twigs, and woody material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium, and few coarse roots; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Oa—2 to 5 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium, and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—5 to 9 inches; dark gray (5YR 4/1) loamy sand; few medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine, medium and coarse roots; 2 percent rock fragments (mostly pebbles); strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bh—9 to 15 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) loamy sand; weak medium subangular blocky structure; smeary; common fine and medium, and few coarse roots; 2 percent rock fragments (mostly pebbles); very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—15 inches; anorthosite bedrock.

Thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches from the mineral soil surface. In most pedons rock fragments range, by volume, from 0 to 15 percent throughout the solum, but in some pedons range to 30 percent. Stones and boulders cover up to 3 percent of the surface.

The 0 horizon is neutral or has hue of 10R to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The E horizon is neutral or has hue of 10R to 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3. The fine-earth fraction is coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Bh horizon is neutral or has hue of 10R to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 3 or hue of 10YR and value and chroma of 2 or less. It is coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

Some pedons have a Bhs horizon, Bs horizon, or both. The Bhs horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 10R to 7.5YR and value and chroma of 3 or less. The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 3 to 6. It includes coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The R layer is dominantly anorthosite bedrock.

Tughill Series

The Tughill series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in glacial till derived from acid siliceous rocks. These soils are in depressions on till plains on uplands. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent.

Tughill soils are in a drainage sequence with well drained Mundalite soils, somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, and poorly drained Wilmington soils. Tughill soils are also near Adirondack, Crary, Dawson, Loxley, Potsdam, Sabattis, Searsport, and Wonsqueak soils. Unlike Tughill soils, Adirondack soils have a spodic horizon. Unlike Crary, Hermon, and Potsdam soils, Tughill soils are mottled in the upper part of the solum. Tughill soils have less silt and more rock fragments than Sabattis and Searsport soils. Tughill soils have a relatively thin organic mantle compared to that of Dawson, Loxley, and Wonsqueak soils.

Typical pedon of Tughill cobbly mucky fine sandy loam (mixed), in an area of Adirondack-Sabattis-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the Town of Morehouse, Hamilton County, 780 feet south of New York State Route 8 at the beginning of the trail that goes to the Fort Noble fire lookout tower. USGS Ohio 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) mucky peat; unrubbed 80 percent fibers, rubbed 40 percent; weak medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa—3 to 7 inches; black (10YR 2/1) muck; unrubbed 30 percent fibers, rubbed 5 percent; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

A—7 to 13 inches; black (N 2/0) cobbly fine sandy loam and about 5 percent light gray (10YR 6/1) sand grains; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; 34 percent rock fragments (cobbles and gravel; few stones); strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BA—13 to 19 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) very gravelly sandy loam; weak medium and fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; 35 percent rock fragments (cobbles, stones, and gravel); moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg1—19 to 29 inches; dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) very gravelly fine sandy loam that has common coarse faint, black (5Y2/1) organic stains; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; 35 percent rock fragments (gravel, cobbles, and stones); moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg2—29 to 37 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) very gravelly fine sandy loam that has many medium and coarse prominent dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles on ped coats; few fine iron nodules of similiar color; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; 40 percent rock fragments (gravel, cobbles, and stones); moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg—37 to 72 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly sandy loam; few fine distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles in the upper part; massive; firm; 45 percent rock fragments (cobbles, gravel, and stones); slightly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 40 inches. Bedrock is at a depth more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, mainly stones, cobbles, and gravel, range, by volume, from 3 to 35 percent in the A and E horizons and from 35 to 60 percent in the B and C horizons.

The O horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It consists of hemic or sapric material. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The A or Ap horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or their mucky analog in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The E horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The B horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The C horizon is neutral or has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is moderately acid or slightly acid.

Tunbridge Series

The Tunbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands. These soils formed in loamy glacial till. Slope ranges from 0 to 60 percent.

Tunbridge soils are near Adirondack and Becket soils; Borosaprists; and Crary, Hermon, Lyman, Monadnock, Potsdam, Ricker, Sabattis, and Skerry soils. Tunbridge soils are shallower than Adirondack and Becket soils; Borosaprists; and Crary, Hermon, Monadnock, Potsdam, Sabattis, and Skerry soils. They are not as shallow as Lyman soils and generally have less organic carbon and more mineral material than Ricker soils.

Typical pedon of Tunbridge sandy loam, in an area of Becket-Tunbridge-Skerry complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the Town of Arietta, 1/2 mile south of intersection of New York State Routes 8 and 10, about 175 feet west into forestland. USGS Piseco Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 23 minutes 21 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 32 minutes 40 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 1 inch; very dusky red (2.5YR 2.5/2) moderately decomposed leaves and roots (unrubbed 70 percent fibers, rubbed 50 percent) and undecomposed leaf litter; abrupt wavy boundary.

Oa—1 to 5 inches; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic matter (unrubbed 30 percent fibers, rubbed 10 percent); moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent rock fragments; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—5 to 7 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/2) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine, and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—7 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) sandy loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine, few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bhs1—10 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam with faint (5YR 3/2) organic coats; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak medium and fine granular; very friable; many fine, few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bhs2—15 to 21 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) gravelly sandy loam; moderate medium and fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and few medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—21 to 25 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) gravelly sandy loam that has dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2-2.5/2) organic stains; massive; friable; few fine roots; 25 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

R—25 inches; granitic bedrock.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 38 inches. Depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments (mostly gravel, channers, and cobbles) range, by volume, from 5 to 35 percent throughout. Thickness of the spodic horizon (Bhs, Bs, and Bh horizon, where they occur) ranges from 4 to 16 inches. Typically, silt content in the solum and substratum is less than 50 percent.

The A horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 0 to 4. Typically, it is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction, but the series includes silt loam. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Typically, it is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction, but the series includes silt loam. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR and value and chroma of about 3 or less. Typically, it is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction, but the series includes silt loam. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y and value and chroma of 4 or more. Typically, it is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction, but the series includes silt loam. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bh horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR. Typically, it has value of 2 or 3 and chroma of 0 to 2, but the series includes higher values and chromas. Typically, it is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction, but the series includes silt loam. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 3 to 8. Typically, it is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction, but the series includes silt loam. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The C horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 6. Typically, it is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction, but the series includes silt loam. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly acid.

Bedrock is slightly weathered schist, gneiss, phyllite, or granite.

Wilmington Series

The Wilmington series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils that are shallow and moderately deep to dense basal till. These soils are in depressions and drainageways on glaciated uplands. Slope ranges from 0 to 8 percent.

Wilmington soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with well drained Mundalite soils, somewhat poorly drained Worden soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils. Wilmington soils are near Adirondack, Hogback, Rawsonville, and Sabattis soils. Rawsonville soils are 20 to 40 inches deep over bedrock. Hogback soils are 10 to 20 inches deep over bedrock. Adirondack soils are higher in organic carbon than Wilmington soils. Sabattis and Tughill soils do not have a spodic horizon.

Typical pedon of Wilmington loam, in an area of Wilmington-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the Town of Indian Lake, 8,800 feet east of intersection of New York State Routes 30 and 28 on an unnamed stream that drains to Blue Mountain Lake, then 50 feet south. USGS Blue Mountain Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 51 minutes 32 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 23 minutes 54 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed and undecomposed hardwood leaves, softwood needles, and twigs.

Oe—1 to 4 inches; black (10YR 2/1) moderately decomposed organic matter in a mat of many fine and medium roots; friable; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—4 to 7 inches; black (N 2/0) loam; strong medium subangular blocky structure parting to strong medium granular; very friable; many fine and medium roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bh1—7 to 13 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) gravelly sandy loam; few fine prominent dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottles; strong medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; common fine and medium, and few coarse roots; 20 percent rock fragments, 10 percent wider than 3 inches; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bh2—13 to 17 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) gravelly sandy loam that has common medium faint brown (7.5YR 4/2) mottles; strong medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine roots; 25 percent rock fragments, 10 percent wider than 3 inches; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Cd1—17 to 22 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; massive; firm; 25 percent rock fragments, 10 percent wider than 3 inches; moderately acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Cd2—22 to 29 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) mottles; massive; firm; 25 percent rock fragments, 10 percent wider than 3 inches; moderately acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Cdg—29 to 72 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly sandy loam; many medium faint brown (10YR 5/3) mottles; massive; firm; 25 percent rock fragments, 10 percent wider than 3 inches; moderately acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 24 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, generally pebbles, cobbles, and stones, range, by volume, from 5 to 35 percent. Mottles are in the upper part of the spodic horizon.

The A horizon is neutral or has hue of 7.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of

0 to 2. It is loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bh horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is loam, fine sandy loam, and sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. The Bhs horizon, where it occurs, has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR and value and chroma of 3 or less. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Cd horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 to 4. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly acid.

The Cdg horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is silt loam to sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly acid.

Wonsqueak Series

The Wonsqueak series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic material 16 to 51 inches thick overlying loamy mineral deposits. These soils are in depressions within outwash plains, till plains, and bedrock-controlled uplands. In some places Wonsqueak soils are near flood plains. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

Wonsqueak soils are near Bucksport soils, which consist of more than 51 inches of organic material over mineral material. Wonsqueak soils are also near Adams, Colton, Naumburg, Rumney, Searsport, and Tughill soils. Typically, unlike Wonsqueak soils, Adams, Colton, Naumburg, Rumney, Searsport, and Tughill soils have mineral material within a depth of 16 inches.

Typical pedon of Wonsqueak mucky peat, in an area of Bucksport-Wonsqueak complex, in the Town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, 0.3 mile north of New York State Route 8 on Pelcher Road, about 50 feet southwest of Pelcher road, in mixed brush, forest, and sphagnum bog. USGS Lake Pleasant 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 28 minutes 47 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 23 minutes 59 seconds west, NAD 1927:

Oe—0 to 9 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) (broken face and rubbed) hemic material (mucky peat); about 70 percent fibers, 20 percent rubbed; 10 percent silt; weak fine granular structure; very friable; nonsticky; many fine, common medium and coarse roots; 2 percent coarse woody fragments; very strongly acid (pH 4.8 in water); clear smooth boundary.

Oa1—9 to 24 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) (broken face and rubbed) sapric material (muck); about 15 percent fibers, 2 percent rubbed; 15 percent silt; massive; very friable; many fine, few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent coarse woody fragments; very strongly acid (pH 4.8 in water); clear smooth boundary.

Oa2—24 to 44 inches; black (10YR 2/1)(broken face and rubbed) sapric material (muck); about 10 percent fibers, 1 percent rubbed; 20 percent silt; massive; very friable, slightly sticky; 2 percent coarse woody fragments; strongly acid (pH 5.2 in water); abrupt smooth boundary.

2Cg—44 to 72 inches; very dark gray (N3/0) and dark gray (N4/0) fine sandy loam; many clean light gray (10YR 7/1) patches; massive; friable; 12 percent rock fragments; slightly acid.

Thickness of the organic soil material and depth to the mineral substratum range from 16 to 51 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Woody fragments in the organic material range, by volume, from 0 to 20 percent. Mineral material in the organic layers ranges, by volume, from 0 to 20 percent. Typically, fibers are herbaceous but in some layers they are woody. In some pedons fibers from sphagnum moss are dominant in the surface tier and make up thin layers in the subsurface and bottom tiers. Rock fragments in the substratum range, by volume, from 0 to 15 percent.

The surface tier is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. Typically, the surface tier consists of sapric material, but in some pedons it consists of hemic or fibric material. The surface tier ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid in 0.01 M calcium chloride.

The subsurface and bottom tiers are neutral or have hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. Typically, they are sapric material, but in some pedons they have thin layers of fibric material that have a total thickness of less than 5 inches or they have thin layers of hemic material that have a total thickness of less than 10 inches. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid in 0.01M calcium chloride.

The C horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 5GY, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 0 to 4. It ranges from fine sandy loam to silty clay loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to neutral.

Worden Series

The Worden series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils on till plains on uplands. These soils formed in compact loamy glacial till derived mainly from granite and granite gneiss. Slope is mainly 3 to 15 percent, but the range is 3 to 25 percent.

Worden soils are in a catena (drainage sequence) with well drained Mundalite soils, poorly drained Wilmington soils, and very poorly drained Tughill soils. Worden soils are also near Hogback, Rawsonville, and Ricker soils. Unlike Worden soils, Hogback soils have bedrock within a depth of 40 inches.

Typical pedon of Worden sandy loam, in an area of Mundalite-Rawsonville-Worden complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery, in the Town of Morehouse, near Trout Lake. USGS Piseco Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees 20 minutes 42 seconds north, longitude 74 degrees 42 minutes 58 seconds west; NAD 1927:

Oa—0 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) highly decomposed organic matter; moderate medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—4 to 5 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh1—5 to 6 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) fine sandy loam; moderate fine granular structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; weakly smeary; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh2—6 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) sandy loam; moderate medium granular structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; weakly smeary; 3 percent pebbles, 2 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bhs—15 to 20 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam; common fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) mottles; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; moderately smeary; 5 percent pebbles, 1 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—20 to 30 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sandy loam; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and common fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottles; common discontinuous prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) iron stains on vertical and horizontal ped faces; weak medium platy structure; friable; 5 percent pebbles, 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd1—30 to 47 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) gravelly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand; common fine distinct olive (5Y 5/4) mottles; weak medium plate-like divisions; very firm; 10 percent pebbles, 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd2—47 to 72 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) cobbly fine sandy loam that has lenses of loamy sand; common fine distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; weak medium plate-like divisions; very firm, brittle; 10 percent pebbles, 15 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

Thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, mostly pebbles and cobbles, range, by volume, from 0 to 25 percent. Distinct or prominent mottles are in the lower part of the spodic horizon. The Bh horizon is 4 or more inches thick, and combined thickness of the Bh, Bhs, or Bs horizon is 12 inches or more.

The O horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The A horizon is neutral or has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 3. It is fine sandy loam, silt loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The E horizon, where it occurs, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 0 to 3. It is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Bh horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR. Typically, it has value of 2 or 3 and chroma of 0 to 2, but the series range includes higher values and chromas. The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR and value and chroma of about 3 or less. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The B horizon is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The Cd horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly acid.

Formation of the Soils

The first part of this section describes the factors of soil formation and relates them to the formation of soils in the survey area. The second part defines the processes of soil horizon development as they relate to soil formation in Hamilton County.

Factors of Soil Formation

Soils are products of weathering and other physical and chemical processes that act on parent material (Buol and others, 1980). The properties of a soil at a given point on Earth depends on the particular combination of the following factors: the physical and chemical composition of parent material; climate; plant and animal life; topography; and time. The relative influence of each of these factors differs from place to place, and each modifies the effect of the others. For example, relief or parent material tempers the impact of climate over a given area. In many areas, the influence of a single factor is dominant.

Parent Material

Parent material is the unconsolidated earthy material in which soils are formed. It influences the physical, chemical, and mineralogical composition of the soils. It also influences the rate at which soil-forming processes will proceed.

Most soils in Hamilton County formed in deposits left as a result of glaciation. Glacial till is the most extensive type of parent material. Less extensive are glacial outwash, alluvial deposits, lacustrine deposits, and organic deposits.

Glacial till, including rock and soil particles, is heterogeneous, and soils formed in glacial till range widely in characteristics. Becket, Mundalite, and Potsdam soils, which formed in very deep glacial till, have a dense substratum; Hermon and Monadnock soils, which formed in very deep, but coarser textured glacial till, do not have a dense substratum. In some places glacial till is moderately deep or shallow over bedrock, and Tunbridge, Rawsonville, and Glebe soils are moderately deep to granite or gneiss bedrock. However, Lyman, Hogback, and Skylight soils are shallow to bedrock. In some areas bedrock crops out at the surface; thus, Rock outcrop is included in mapping of these areas.

As glacial ice melted, large quantities of meltwater transported and sorted soil and rock debris. This material, called glacial outwash, was redeposited in layers of sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, eskers, and deltas. Colton, Adams, and Naumburg soils, which are coarse textured, are examples of gravelly and sandy soils that formed in this material.

More recently, overflowing streams have, on flood plains, deposited alluvium that in most areas varies in texture. Ondawa and Rumney soils, for example, formed in medium textured alluvium; so did Fluvaquents, which have not developed diagnostic characteristics.

Soils formed in organic deposits mainly are in closed depressions on uplands and along streams and rivers. Wonsqueak, Dawson, Loxley, and Bucksport soils formed in well decomposed organic material.

Topography

The shape of the land surface, or lay of the land; slope; and position of the land surface as related to the water table have great influence on formation of the soils. Soils that formed in convex positions, where little or no runoff accumulates, for example, Becket and Hermon soils, generally are well drained and do not have gray mottles in the subsoil. In level areas or slight depressions, the water table generally is closer to the surface for extended periods, a condition that results in gray mottling close to the surface and, in many places, an accumulation of sediment at the surface.

Some soils, for example, Wilmington and Sabattis soils, are in positions where water accumulates or is perched above a restricting layer, and thus they are wet.

Local differences in soils largely result from differences in parent material and topography. Table 20 shows the relationship between soil series and their position, parent material, and drainage.

Climate

Climate, particularly temperature and precipitation, is one of the most influential soil-forming factors. It determines to a large degree the kind of weathering processes that occur. It also affects growth and kind of vegetation and leaching and translocation of weathered materials.

Most of Hamilton County has a humid, frigid climate, which tends to promote a spodic horizon, or an accumulation of organic matter and iron compounds in the subsoil. In areas above an elevation of 2,000 feet, a spodic horizon tends to be thicker than typical for the county. For more detailed and specific data on climate, see the section “General Nature of the Survey Area.”

Plant and Animal Life

All living organisms, including plants, animals, bacteria, and fungi, influence soil formation. Vegetation generally determines the amount of organic matter and nutrients in the soil and the color and structure of the surface layer. Earthworms and burrowing animals help to keep the soil porous and more permeable to air and water. Their waste products cause aggregation of soil particles and improve soil structure. Bacteria and fungi decompose vegetation and release nutrients into the soil.

This soil survey area was originally in native forest consisting of northern hardwoods and pines. The loss of nutrients through leaching is slow under hardwoods, which take up large quantities of bases (nutrients) and return much of them to the soil surface each year as leaf litter. Conifers, such as pines, do not take up large amounts of nutrients from the soil; therefore, leaching under conifers is more rapid than leaching under hardwoods.

Because rooting depth is shallow in many soils on uplands, in many areas windthrow has mixed soil materials.

Human activities, such as clearing trees and cultivating land, have influenced changes in soils. These include fertilizing and adding nutrients, plowing and mixing some soil horizons, and in many areas accelerating erosion.

Time

The degree of profile development not only reflects the age of a soil but also reflects the influence of other factors. In geological terms, deposits in which soils formed in the survey area are relatively young, being deposited when the last glacier receded about 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. Other soil-forming factors also influence the rate of soil profile development, and all soils have not reached the same stage of soil profile development. The time factor is constant within the county; however, differences in appearance and depth of weathering vary with differences in parent material.

An immature soil has not had enough time to develop distinct horizons. Fluvaquents, for example, formed in recent alluvium that is subject to regular flooding and receives more depositions of sediment. Consequently, the time for soil development is continuously interrupted and thin or irregular soil profiles develop.

Processes of Soil Formation

This section contains a brief explanation of soil horizon nomenclature and a discussion of the processes involved in soil horizon development as they relate to soil formation (Jenny, 1941; Simonson, 1959; Buol and others, 1980).

The soil-forming factors cause the formation of different layers, or soil horizons, which are visible in a vertical cut of soil, or soil profile. The soil profile extends from the surface downward into material to which soil-forming processes have caused little alteration. Most soils contain three major horizons: the A, B, and C horizons.

Several processes cause soil horizons to form. They include accumulation of organic matter, leaching of soluble salts and minerals, translocation of clay minerals, reduction and transfer of iron, and formation of dense and compact layers in the subsoil.

Accumulation of organic matter takes place as plant residue decomposes. This process darkens the surface layer and helps to form the A horizon. Organic matter that has been lost is replaced over a long time. Organic matter content in the surface layer of soils in the survey area average about 4 percent.

For soils to develop a distinct subsoil, some lime and other soluble salts must be leached before other soil processes, such as translocation of clay minerals, can take place. Factors that affect leaching include kinds of salts originally present, rate and depth of percolation, and soil texture.

In some soils in the county, one of the more important processes of soil horizon development is the accumulation of organic matter, iron, and aluminum in the subsoil. The accumulation of these materials forms the reddish brown and brown compounds of a spodic horizon. Spodic material generally is below an E horizon, which formed as a result of considerable stripping of sand grains (eluviation) in the lower part of the A horizon. Becket soils, for example, have strong spodic development in the B horizon.

Reduction and transfer of iron compounds, in a process called gleying, occur mainly in wetter, more poorly drained soils. In poorly drained or very poorly drained soils, such as Searsport soils, a grayish subsoil indicates reduction of iron. In moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils, such as Crary soils, yellowish brown and reddish brown colors indicate the segregation of iron compounds. A bright colored, unmottled subsoil indicates well drained soils where reduction and transfer of iron have not taken place; Colton soils are an example.

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Glossary

ABC soil. A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.

Ablation till. Loose, permeable till deposited during the final downwasting of glacial ice. Lenses of crudely sorted sand and gravel are common.

AC soil. A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly, such soil formed in recent alluvium or on steep, rocky slopes.

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alluvial fan. The fanlike deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon a plain or of a tributary stream near or at its junction with its main stream.

Alluvium, (Alluvial deposits). Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Argillic horizon. A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.

Aspect. The direction in which a slope faces.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 40-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as an average in the detailed map unit descriptions:

Very low	0 to 2.4
Low	2.4 to 3.2
Moderate	3.2 to 5.2
High	more than 5.2

Backslope. The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.

Basal area. The area of a cross section of a tree, generally referring to the section at breast height and measured outside the bark. It is a measure of stand density, commonly expressed in square feet.

Basal till. Compact glacial till deposited beneath the ice.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Base slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the concave to linear (perpendicular to the contour) slope that, regardless of the lateral shape, forms an apron or wedge at the bottom of a hillside dominated by colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Bedding planes. Fine strata, less than 5 millimeters thick, in unconsolidated alluvial, eolian, lacustrine, or marine sediment.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bedrock-controlled topography. A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.

Bench terrace. A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum. Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Bottom land. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to flooding.

Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Breaks. The steep and very steep broken land at the border of an upland summit that is dissected by ravines.

Breast height. An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.

Brush management. Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.

Calcareous soil. A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

California bearing ratio (CBR). The load-supporting capacity of a soil as compared to that of standard crushed limestone, expressed as a ratio. First standardized in California. A soil having a CBR of 16 supports 16 percent of the load that would be supported by standard crushed limestone, per unit area, with the same degree of distortion.

Canopy. The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)

Canyon. A long, deep, narrow, very steep sided valley with high, precipitous walls in an area of high local relief.

Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Catena. A sequence, or “chain,” of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material but have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Channery soil material. Soil material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chemical treatment. Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.

Chiseling. Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

Cirque. A semicircular, concave, bowllike area that has steep faces primarily resulting from glacial ice and snow abrasion.

Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron, manganese, and clay because of the chemical reduction of iron and manganese and the removal of iron, manganese, and clay. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Clay film. A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Claypan. A slowly permeable soil horizon that contains much more clay than the horizons above it. A claypan is commonly hard when dry and plastic or stiff when wet.

Climax plant community. The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.

Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Cobbly soil material. Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.

COLE (coefficient of linear extensibility). See Linear extensibility.

Colluvium. Soil material or rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Complex slope. Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Concretions. Cemented bodies with crude internal symmetry organized around a point, a line, or a plane. They typically take the form of concentric layers visible to the naked eye. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up concretions. If formed in place, concretions of iron oxide or manganese oxide are generally considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Congeliturbate. Soil material disturbed by frost action.

Consistence, soil. Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Contour stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section. The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat). Fecal material deposited in water by aquatic organisms.

Corrosion. Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Crown. The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.

Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI). The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age, the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.

Cutbanks cave (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Deferred grazing. Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

Delta. A body of alluvium having a surface that is nearly flat and fan shaped; deposited at or near the mouth of a river or stream where it enters a body of relatively quiet water, generally a sea or lake.

Depth, soil. Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained,* and *very poorly drained*. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Drumlin. A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact glacial till. The longer axis is parallel to the path of the glacier and commonly has a blunt nose pointing in the direction from which the ice approached.

Duff. A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Ecological site. An area where climate, soil, and relief are sufficiently uniform to produce a distinct natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is typified by an association of species that differ from those on other ecological sites in kind, proportion, or both of species or in total production.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation. A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian soil material. Earthy parent material accumulated through wind action; commonly refers to sandy material in dunes or to loess in blankets on the surface.

Ephemeral stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation. A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Escarpment. A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Synonym: scarp.

Esker. A narrow, winding ridge of stratified gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream flowing in a tunnel beneath a glacier.

Extrusive rock. Igneous rock derived from deep-seated molten matter (magma) emplaced on the earth's surface.

Fan terrace. A relict alluvial fan, no longer a site of active deposition, incised by younger and lower alluvial surfaces.

Fertility, soil. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat). The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity. The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity*.

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

Firebreak. Area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of firefighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.

First bottom. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to frequent or occasional flooding.

Flaggy soil material. Material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone. A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain. A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers; produced by river action, as a fluvial plain.

Foothill. A steeply sloping upland that has relief of as much as 1,000 feet (300 meters) and fringes a mountain range or high-plateau escarpment.

Footslope. The position that forms the inner, gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. In profile, footslopes are commonly concave. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type. A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Friable. A class of resistance to rupture (or failure) involving a block-like specimen of soil. The soil specimen fails under slight force applied slowly between the thumb and forefinger.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Glacial drift. Pulverized and other rock material transported by glacial ice and then deposited. Also, the sorted and unsorted material deposited by streams flowing from glaciers.

Glacial outwash. Gravel, sand, and silt, commonly stratified, deposited by glacial meltwater.

Glacial till. Unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand, and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice.

Glaciofluvial deposits. Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur as kames, eskers, deltas, and outwash plains.

Glaciolacustrine deposits. Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are interbedded or laminated.

Gleyed soil. Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Graben. An elongate, relatively depressed crustal unit or block that is bounded by faults on its long sides. It is a structural form that may or may not be geomorphologically expressed as a rift valley.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravelly soil material. Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Ground water. Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully. A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock. Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

Hardpan. A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.

Head slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally concave area of a hillside, especially at the head of a drainageway. The overland waterflow is converging.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat). Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

Hill. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline; hillsides generally have slopes of more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and is dependent on local usage.

Histosol or Histosols. Organic soils that have organic soil materials in more than half of the upper 80 cm (31.5 inches). An order in the system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the “Soil Survey Manual.” The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties are depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a very slowly permeable layer. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Igneous rock. Rock formed by solidification from a molten or partially molten state. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock. Examples are andesite, basalt, and granite.

Illuviation. The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil. A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity. The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives ground water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Iron depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical reduction and removal, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Kame. An irregular, short ridge or hill of stratified glacial drift.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Krummholz. The part of an alpine forest at tree line, where tree growth is often very stunted and affected by wind, and the last trees form low, dense matted bushes. Krummholz is German for “Twisted wood.” The tree line, like many other natural lines (lake boundaries, for example), looks sharp from a distance, but upon sufficiently close inspection, it becomes a more gradual transition. Trees grow shorter towards the inhospitable climate until they simply stop growing. The climate above the tree-line is called an alpine climate.

K_{sat}. Saturated hydraulic conductivity. (See Permeability.)

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Landslide. The rapid downhill movement of a mass of soil and loose rock, generally when wet or saturated. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Linear extensibility. Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility percent. (in tables) The linear expression of the volume difference of natural soil fabric at 1/3 bar or 1/10 bar water content and oven dryness. The volume change is reported as percent change for the whole soil.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Fine grained material, dominantly of silt-sized particles, deposited by wind.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Marl. An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal amounts.

Masses. Concentrations of substances in the soil matrix that do not have a clearly defined boundary with the surrounding soil material and cannot be removed as a discrete unit. Common compounds making up masses are calcium carbonate, gypsum or other soluble salts, iron oxide, and manganese oxide. Masses consisting of iron oxide or manganese oxide generally are considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Mechanical treatment. Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Metamorphic rock. Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Miscellaneous area. An area that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Mollic epipedon. A thick, dark, humus-rich surface horizon (or horizons) that has high base saturation and pedogenic soil structure. It may include the upper part of the subsoil.

Moraine. An accumulation of earth, stones, and other debris deposited by a glacier. Some types are terminal, lateral, medial, and ground.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Mottles (noted in map unit descriptions) are associated with saturated or near-saturated conditions, as in poorly drained soils. These same mottles are described more precisely in the respective series descriptions as redoximorphic features, in the form of depletions or concentrations. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few*, common, and *many*; size—*fine*, *medium*, and *coarse*; and contrast—*faint*, *distinct*, and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium*, from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse*, more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Mountain. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising more than 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of restricted summit area (relative to a plateau) and generally having steep sides. A mountain can occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group forming a chain or range.

Muck. Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules. Cemented bodies lacking visible internal structure. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up nodules. If formed in place, nodules of iron oxide or manganese oxide are considered types of redoximorphic concentrations.

Nose slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent.

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

Outwash plain. A landform of mainly sandy or coarse textured material of glaciofluvial origin. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it generally is low in relief.

Pan. A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan, fragipan, claypan, plowpan,* and *traffic pan*.

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called "a soil." A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The movement of water through the soil.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality. In soil physics, the rate is referred to as "saturated hydraulic conductivity," which is defined in the "Soil Survey Manual." In line with conventional usage in the engineering profession and with traditional usage in published soil surveys, this rate of flow continues to be expressed as "permeability." Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Very slow	0.0015 to 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Potential native plant community. See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth). Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning. Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Proper grazing use. Grazing at an intensity that maintains enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of the desirable vegetation. This practice increases the vigor and reproduction capacity of the key plants and promotes the accumulation of litter and mulch necessary to conserve soil and water.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed in pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Extremely acid	3.5 to 4.4
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. Nodules, concretions, soft masses, pore linings, and other features resulting from the accumulation of iron or manganese oxide. An indication of chemical reduction and oxidation resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic depletions. Low-chroma zones from which iron and manganese oxide or a combination of iron and manganese oxide and clay has been removed. These zones are indications of the chemical reduction of iron resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic concentrations, redoximorphic depletions, reduced matrices, a positive reaction to alpha,alpha-dipyridyl, and other features indicating the chemical reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds resulting from saturation.

Reduced matrix. A soil matrix that has low chroma in situ because of chemically reduced iron (Fe II). The chemical reduction results from nearly continuous wetness. The matrix undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after exposure to air as the iron is oxidized (Fe III). A type of redoximorphic feature.

Regolith. The unconsolidated mantle of weathered rock and soil material on the earth's surface; the loose earth material above the solid rock.

Relief. The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.

Rill. A steep-sided channel resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill generally is a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery.

Road cut. A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Root zone. The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.This zone, as defined in the map unit description, is the average depth that cultivated plant roots occupy during the growing season. Some soils have root zones that are limited by a restrictive layer. In poorly drained soils, excess moisture in the spring retards early root growth. Excessively drained soils may limit roots by lack of moisture in the summer.

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone. Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Sapric soil material (muck). The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Seasonal high water table. A zone of saturation at the highest average depth during the wettest season. It is at least six inches thick, persists in the soil for more than a few weeks, and is within six feet of the soil surface. The depth to the seasonal high water table implies the degree of wetness in the soil.

Second bottom. The first terrace above the normal flood plain (or first bottom) of a river.

Sedimentary rock. Rock made up of particles deposited from suspension in water. The chief kinds of sedimentary rock are conglomerate, formed from gravel; sandstone, formed from sand; shale, formed from clay; and limestone, formed from soft masses of calcium carbonate. There are many intermediate types. Some wind-deposited sand is consolidated into sandstone.

Sequum. A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shale. Sedimentary rock formed by the hardening of a clay deposit.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shoulder. The position that forms the uppermost inclined surface near the top of a hillslope. It is a transition from backslope to summit. The surface is dominantly convex in profile and erosional in origin.

Shrink-swell. (in map unit descriptions). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Shrink-swell Class	Linear Extensibility Percent
Low	< 3
Moderate	3-6
High	6-9
Very High	> 9

Side slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone. Sedimentary rock made up of dominantly silt-sized particles.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance. In this survey, classes for simple slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	3 percent or less
Gently sloping	3 to 8 percent
Strongly sloping	8 to 15 percent
Moderately steep	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 35 percent
Very steep	35 percent and higher

Classes for complex slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 3 percent
Rolling	3 to 15 percent
Hilly	15 to 35 percent
Very steep	35 to 60 percent

Sloughed till. Water-saturated till that has flowed slowly downhill from its original place of deposit by glacial ice. It may rest on other till, on glacial outwash, or on a glaciolacustrine deposit.

Soft bedrock. Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Spodic horizon. A dark reddish brown or reddish brown soil layer with fine sandy loam or coarser texture. This layer is a result of illuviated organic matter and aluminum, with or without iron.

Stone line. A concentration of coarse fragments in a soil. Generally, it is indicative of an old weathered surface. In a cross section, the line may be one fragment or more thick. It generally overlies material that weathered in place and is overlain by recent sediment of variable thickness.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—*platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular*. *Structureless* soils are either *single grained* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer. Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Summit. The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.

Surface layer. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."

Surface soil. The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Talus. Fragments of rock and other soil material accumulated by gravity at the foot of cliffs or steep slopes.

Taxadjuncts. Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named.

Terminal moraine. A belt of thick glacial drift that generally marks the termination of important glacial advances.

Terrace. An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geologic). An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea.

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."

Thin layer (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.

Till plain. An extensive area of nearly level to undulating soils underlain by glacial till.

Tilth, soil. The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toeslope. The position that forms the gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Trace elements. Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Upland. Land at a higher elevation, in general, than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

Valley fill. In glaciated regions, material deposited in stream valleys by glacial meltwater. In nonglaciated regions, alluvium deposited by heavily loaded streams.

Variegation. Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Varve. A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.

Water bars. Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering. All physical and chemical changes produced in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents. These changes result in disintegration and decomposition of the material.

Well graded. Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Tables

Table 1.--Temperature and Precipitation

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Indian Lake, New York)

Month	Temperature: Average daily maximum	Temperature: Average daily minimum	Temperature: Average daily	Temperature: 2 years in 10 will have-- Maximum temperature higher than--	Temperature: 2 years in 10 will have-- Minimum temperature lower than--	Temperature: Average number of growing degree days*	Precipitation: Average	Precipitation: 2 years in 10 will have-- Less than--	Precipitation: 2 years in 10 will have-- More than--	Precipitation: Average number of days with 0.10 inch or more	Precipitation: Average snow-fall
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Units	In	In	In		In
January--	25.2	1.7	13.4	49	-29	0	2.57	1.27	3.70	6	15.8
February-	27.7	2.8	15.5	51	-28	1	2.27	1.13	3.26	5	13.4
March----	37.4	13.8	25.6	65	-16	10	2.77	1.55	3.84	6	9.7
April----	49.4	26.2	37.8	78	4	76	2.79	1.79	3.69	6	4.0
May------	63.0	37.5	50.2	85	21	330	3.41	2.01	4.66	7	0.1
June-----	71.3	46.0	58.7	87	28	559	3.39	2.01	4.62	8	0.0
July-----	76.0	51.1	63.6	89	35	730	3.40	2.18	4.50	7	0.0
August---	73.6	49.6	61.6	86	33	669	4.22	3.12	5.25	8	0.0
September	66.1	42.7	54.4	83	25	432	3.92	2.26	5.39	7	0.0
October--	55.2	32.5	43.8	77	15	176	3.38	1.77	4.80	7	0.6
November-	41.8	24.1	32.9	65	3	35	3.64	2.64	4.80	8	4.0
December-	29.2	10.0	19.6	54	-22	2	2.91	1.87	3.86	7	23.0
Yearly:											
Average	51.3	28.2	39.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Extreme	94	-36	---	90	-31	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total--	---	---	---	---	---	3,021	38.67	32.61	42.42	82	70.6

* A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (40 degrees F).

Table 2.--Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Indian Lake, New York)

Probability	Temperature		
	24° F or lower	28° F or lower	32° F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	May 26	June 4	June 27
2 years in 10 later than--	May 20	May 30	June 21
5 years in 10 later than--	May 9	May 19	June 9
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than--	Sept. 29	Sept. 15	Aug. 28
2 years in 10 earlier than--	Oct. 4	Sept. 21	Sept. 2
5 years in 10 earlier than--	Oct. 14	Oct. 1	Sept. 14

Table 3.--Growing Season

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Indian Lake, New York)

Probability	Daily minimum temperature during growing season		
	Higher than 24° F	Higher than 28° F	Higher than 32° F
	Days	Days	Days
9 years in 10	130	109	66
8 years in 10	139	117	76
5 years in 10	156	134	96
2 years in 10	174	150	116
1 year in 10	183	159	126

Table 4a.—Subsections of the Adirondack Mountain Section (M212D) in Hamilton County

M212Da	Adirondack Hills and Flats
M212Db*	Western Adirondack Foothills
M212Dc*	Adirondack Highlands and Lakes
M212Dd*	Central Adirondack Mountains*
M212De*	Eastern Adirondack Low Mountains*
M212Df*	Adirondack Peaks*

*Comprises a part of Hamilton County.

Table 4b.--Geomorphology, Elevation, Quaternary Geology, and Stratigraphy and Lithology of Subsections of the Adirondack Mountain Section

Geomorphology*	Elevation	Quaternary geology	Stratigraphy and lithology
	Ft		
Plains with hills, glaciated peneplane	900-2,518	Wisconsinan coarse loamy till, sandy till, outwash outwash, and lake deposits	Proterozoic gneisses and shists
Plains with hills, glaciated peneplain	800-2,518	Wisconsinan variable textured and sandy till	Precambrian gneisses and schist, calc-silicates, and marble
Open hills and high hills, glaciated peneplain	1,500-2,500	Wisconsinan variable textured and sandy till, outwash and delta deposits, rock outcrops, and alluvium	Precambrian gneiss and anothrosite
Open low mountains, glaciated, block faulted	1,600-3,900	Wisconsinan sandy textured and variable textured till, till, in-wash and alluvial in-wash, and rock outcrops	Precambrian gneisses and shist
Open low mountains, glaciated, block vaulted	400-2,600	Wisconsinan variable textured till and rock outcrops	Precambrian gneisses and schists
Open low and high mountains, continental and mountain glaciation	1,000-5,344	Wisconsinan variable textured till and rock outcrops; glaciofluvial deposits in valleys	Precambrian gneisses and anothrosite

*The descriptions of geomorphology conform to Classes of Land Surface Form in the Forth-eight States (Hammond, 1994).

Table 4c.--Precipitation-Related Variables of Subsections in the Adirondack Mountain Section

	Annual precipitation			Distribution			
	Mean			Mean wettest		Mean driest	
Subsection	Average	Highest	Lowest	Amount	Month	Amount	Month
M212Da	38.67	42.55	34.79	4.72	Aug.	2.05	Feb.
M212Db	43.92	49.77	35.65	4.68	Aug.	2.57	Feb.
M212Dc	44.64	48.87	40.38	4.77	Aug.	2.55	Feb.
M212Dd	39.04	39.04	39.04	4.22	Aug.	2.27	Feb.
M212De	38.55	42.55	35.32	4.52	Aug.	2.18	Feb.
M212Df	37.97	37.97	37.97	4.46	Aug.	1.99	Feb.
M212D (all)	41.45	49.77	34.39	4.63	Aug.	2.35	Feb.

	Moisture ratio (ET/Precip)		Annual snow cover			
Subsection	Maximum monthly average	Month of occurrence	Average	Maximum highest	Lowest	Number of stations
MD212Da	1.31	July	24	30	17	2
MD212Db	1.34	July	21	21	20	3
MD212Dc	1.16	July	29	36	20	4
MD212Dd	1.40	July	10	10	10	1
MD212De	1.43	July	13	30	2	3
MD212Df	1.22	July	9	9	9	1
MD212D (all)	1.30	July	20	36	2	14

Table 4d.--Temperature-Related Variables of Subsections in the Adirondack Mountain Section

(Average temperature is the mean of all stations in a subsection. Extreme temperature is the coldest, or warmest, temperature recorded at a station in a subsection.)

Subsection	Annual temperature			January temperature					
	Mean			Mean					
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Mean High	Minimum Low	Extreme Minimum
M212Da	42.3	42.9	41.7	14.7	15.0	14.5	4.9	4.8	-36
M212Db	41.9	42.9	40.3	14.8	15.7	13.3	5.1	2.2	-44
M212Dc	40.0	40.4	38.9	13.0	13.9	11.5	3.3	0.0	-52
M212Dd	39.8	39.8	39.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	2.3	2.3	-36
M212De	43.2	45.7	41.7	15.9	17.6	15.0	7.7	4.8	-38
M212Df	39.6	39.6	39.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	2.8	2.8	-37
MD212D (all)	41.4	45.7	38.9	14.4	17.6	11.5	7.7	0.0	-52

Subsection	July temperature						
	Mean			Mean Maximum			
	Average	High	Low	High	Low	Extreme maximum	Number of stations
M212Da	67.6	68.8	66.4	79.6	78.2	100	2
M212Db	66.5	67.6	64.9	81.1	75.8	100	3
M212Dc	64.5	65.2	63.3	77.2	75.6	98	4
M212Dd	63.3	63.3	63.3	76.1	76.1	94	1
M212De	68.6	71.7	66.4	84.1	78.1	100	3
M212Df	63.6	63.6	63.6	75.7	75.7	92	1
MD212D (all)	66.1	71.7	63.3	84.1	75.6	100	14

Table 4e.--Growing Season Variables of Subsections in the Adirondack Mountain Section

(Length of frost-free days (average growing season) and day of year frost occurs are means of all stations in a subsection. Extreme day of year frost occurs is the latest, or earliest, frost recorded at a station in a subsection.)

	Frost-free days		Latest spring frost				Earliest fall frost				
	Mean		Mean		Extreme		Mean		Extreme		Number of stations
Subsection	32 °F	28 °F	32 °F	28 °F	32 °F	28 °F	32 °F	28 °F	32 °F	28 °F	
M212Da	125	154	144	128	163	154	269	282	237	263	2
M212Db	123	149	144	130	167	160	267	279	228	243	3
M212Dc	108	140	152	136	208	177	260	275	229	241	4
M212Dd	98	136	159	139	213	167	257	275	214	250	1
M212De	140	166	134	121	163	154	274	287	237	263	3
M212Df	98	128	157	143	181	162	255	271	229	244	1
M212D (all)	119	148	146	131	213	177	265	279	214	241	14

Table 4f.--Natural Community Alliances within the Adirondack Mountain Section

(The natural community alliances listed below are those of The Nature Conservancy (Anderson, 1996; Sneddon and others, 1994). The crosswalk codes identify fuller descriptions of the natural community alliances available from The Nature Conservancy, Adirondack Chapter, Keene Valley, New York.)

Natural community		Crosswalk code
Formation	Alliance description	
Forest	Hemlock-hardwood ravine	1C3a6
	Hemlock-white pine forest	1A8b1
	Red maple-conifer swamp	1C3b2
	Sugar maple-ash-basswood-rich northern hardwood forest	1B2a2
	Oak-hickory-ash dry forest	1B2a6
	Silver maple flood plain forest	1B2E3
	Maple-beech-birch northern hardwood forest	1B2a1
	Red maple-black ash seepage swamp	1B2f2
	Northern oak-white pine forest	1C4a5
	Spruce fir forest	1A8c2
	Spruce fir swamp	1A8f2
	Black spruce bog forest	1A8f3
	Red maple-cedar swamp	1C3B3
	White pine-red pine forest	1A8b2
	Northern white cedar swamp	1A8f4
	Yellow birch-spruce transition forest	1C3a7
	Black spruce forest	1A8c3
Woodlands	Red maple swamp woodland	2B4e1
	Pine-heath woodland	2A2a3
	Red oak summit woodland	2B4a3
	Black spruce bog woodland	2A2e3
	Spruce fir acidic rock summit	2A2b1
	Northern white cedar woodland	2A2b2
Shrublands	Alder thickets	4B3d1
	Black willow shrub thickets	4B3d3
	Buttonbush shrub swamp	4B3g1
	Highbush blueberry shrub swamp	4B3g3
	Leatherleaf-slender sedge acid fen	5B2c2
	Sweet gale-slender sedge fen	5B2c3b
	Spruce fir krumholtz	4A21
Dwarf shrublands	Blueberry heath	6B2d1
	Leatherleaf bog	6A1d1
	Alpine blueberry heath	6B2e3
	Black crowberry wet heath	6A3d1
Herbaceous areas	Cattail marsh	8A2d1
	Bulrush marsh	8A2d2
	Tussock sedge meadow	8B2e2
	Pickerel weed-arrowarum emergent vegetation	8E1b1
	Floating spatterdock vegetation	8F2a1
	Submerged pondweed vegetation	8F2a2
	Big bluestem-indian grass prairie	8A2a1
	Bluejoint-reed canary grass meadow	8A2c1
	Riverside seep	8E2a3
	Alpine meadow	8C2d1
	Scirpus cespitosus meadow	8C2d2

Table 5.--Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
3A	Pits, gravel and sand	49	*
21A	Dawson-Fluvaquents-Loxley complex, frequently flooded	3,477	0.3
23A	Loxley-Dawson complex	872	*
24A	Bucksport-Wonsqueak complex	5,387	0.5
25A	Wonsqueak-Colton-Rumney complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	12,305	1.1
26A	Wonsqueak-Rumney-Bucksport complex	41,842	3.6
113A	Ondawa-Rumney complex	3,361	0.3
363A	Adams loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3,857	0.3
363B	Adams loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes	5,984	0.5
365A	Naumburg-Croghan complex	4,754	0.4
367A	Searsport-Borosaprists-Naumburg complex	3,094	0.3
375A	Colton-Adams complex, nearly level	2,128	0.2
375C	Colton-Adams complex, rolling	12,340	1.1
375D	Colton-Adams complex, hilly	3,828	0.3
650C	Monadnock-Adams-Colton complex, rolling, bouldery	11,525	1.0
650D	Monadnock-Adams-Colton complex, hilly, bouldery	2,076	0.2
651C	Monadnock-Tunbridge-Sabattis complex, rolling, very bouldery	6,447	0.6
651D	Monadnock-Tunbridge complex, hilly, very bouldery	2,026	0.2
651F	Monadnock-Tunbridge complex, very steep, very bouldery	363	*
653C	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	6,763	0.6
653D	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	3,165	0.3
654C	Monadnock-Sabattis complex, rolling, very bouldery	16,304	1.4
654D	Monadnock-Sabattis complex, hilly, very bouldery	974	*
707C	Adirondack-Becket-Hermon complex, rolling, very bouldery	4,465	0.4
708B	Adirondack-Sabattis-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery	22,607	2.0
721C	Becket-Tunbridge-Skerry complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	70,400	6.1
721D	Becket-Tunbridge complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	130,126	11.2
721F	Becket-Tunbridge complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very bouldery	6,378	0.6
723C	Becket sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	35,760	3.1
723D	Becket sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	12,182	1.1
725B	Skerry-Becket complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	84,626	7.3
727B	Skerry-Adirondack complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery	53,158	4.6
741C	Potsdam-Tunbridge complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	5,958	0.5
741D	Potsdam-Tunbridge complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	6,137	0.5
743C	Potsdam loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	1,992	0.2
743D	Potsdam loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	1,475	0.1
745C	Crary-Potsdam complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	8,720	0.8
747B	Crary-Adirondack complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery	4,662	0.4
831C	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	13,956	1.2
831D	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	70,428	6.1
831F	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	45,549	3.9
833C	Tunbridge-Adirondack-Lyman complex, rolling, very bouldery	23,872	2.1
835C	Tunbridge-Borosaprists-Ricker complex, rolling, very rocky	7,947	0.7
861C	Lyman-Ricker complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	1,203	0.1
861D	Lyman-Ricker complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	4,206	0.4
861F	Lyman-Ricker complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	17,379	1.5
891F	Rock outcrop-Ricker-Lyman complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very bouldery	1,483	0.1
931C	Mundalite-Rawsonville-Worden complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	17,796	1.5
931D	Mundalite-Rawsonville complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	56,029	4.8
931F	Mundalite-Rawsonville complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very bouldery	7,245	0.6
933C	Mundalite-Worden complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	8,458	0.7
933D	Mundalite-Worden complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	4,304	0.4
935C	Worden-Wilmington complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	10,924	0.9
937B	Wilmington-Tughill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very bouldery	2,916	0.3
941C	Rawsonville-Hogback complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	5,827	0.5
941D	Rawsonville-Hogback complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	63,854	5.5
941F	Rawsonville-Hogback complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	42,494	3.7
942C	Rawsonville-Wilmington-Hogback complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky	12,810	1.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.--Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
943C	Rawsonville-Borosaprists-Ricker complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky	2,733	0.2
945C	Hogback-Ricker complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	2,434	0.2
945D	Hogback-Ricker complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	10,645	0.9
945F	Hogback-Ricker complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	47,350	4.1
949F	Rock outcrop-Ricker-Hogback complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very bouldery	1,960	0.2
991D	Glebe-Skylight complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	1,075	*
991F	Glebe-Skylight complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes, very rocky	870	*
997C	Ricker-Skylight-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very bouldery	1,831	0.2
997D	Ricker-Skylight-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very bouldery	2,399	0.2
997F	Ricker-Skylight-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes, very bouldery	11,156	1.0
W	Water	54,700	4.7
	Total	1,157,400	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil.)

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
3A:				
Pits, gravel and sand	---	---	---	---
21A:				
Dawson, flooded	7w	---	---	---
Fluvaquents	5w	---	---	2.00
Loxley, flooded	7w	---	---	---
23A:				
Loxley	7w	---	---	---
Dawson	7w	---	---	---
24A:				
Bucksport	7w	---	---	---
Wonsqueak	7w	---	---	---
25A:				
Wonsqueak, flooded	7w	---	---	---
Colton	3s	2.50	2.00	5.00
Rumney	4w	---	2.50	---
26A:				
Wonsqueak, flooded	7w	---	---	---
Rumney	4w	---	2.50	---
Bucksport	7w	---	---	---
113A:				
Ondawa	1	4.50	4.00	7.60
Rumney	4w	---	2.50	---
363A:				
Adams	3s	---	4.00	4.50
363B:				
Adams	4e	---	4.00	4.50
365A:				
Naumburg	4w	---	---	---
Croghan	2w	3.00	3.00	5.50
367A:				
Searsport	5w	---	---	---
Borosaprists	5w	---	---	---
Naumburg	4w	---	---	---

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
375A:				
Colton	3s	2.50	2.00	5.00
Adams	3s	---	4.00	4.50
375C:				
Colton, rolling	4e	2.50	2.00	5.00
Adams	4e	---	4.00	4.50
375D:				
Colton, hilly	7e	---	---	---
Adams	6e	---	---	---
650C:				
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	6s	---	3.50	---
Adams	4e	---	4.00	4.50
Colton	4e	2.50	2.00	5.00
650D:				
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	6s	---	3.00	---
Adams	6e	---	---	---
Colton	6e	---	---	---
651C:				
Monadnock, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	6s	---	---	3.10
Sabattis, very bouldery	4w	---	---	---
651D:				
Monadnock, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
651F:				
Monadnock, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Tunbridge, very Bouldery	7s	---	---	---
653C:				
Monadnock, very Bouldery	6s	---	---	---
653D:				
Monadnock, very Bouldery	6s	---	---	---

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
654C:				
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery----------	7s	---	---	---
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained----	4w	---	---	---
654D:				
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery--------------	7s	---	---	---
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained----	4w	---	---	---
707C:				
Adirondack, very bouldery--------------	7s	---	---	---
Becket, very bouldery---	6s	---	---	---
Hermon, very bouldery---	7s	---	---	---
708B:				
Adirondack, very bouldery--------------	7s	---	---	---
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained----	4w	---	---	---
Tughill, very bouldery--	5w	---	---	---
721C:				
Becket, very bouldery---	7s	---	---	---
Tunbridge, very bouldery--------------	7s	---	---	3.10
Skerry, very bouldery---	7s	---	---	---
721D:				
Becket, very bouldery---	7s	---	---	---
Tunbridge, very bouldery--------------	7s	---	---	---
721F:				
Becket, very bouldery---	7s	---	---	---
Tunbridge, very bouldery--------------	7s	---	---	---
723C:				
Becket, very bouldery---	7s	---	---	---
723D:				
Becket, very bouldery---	7s	---	---	---
725B:				
Skerry, very bouldery---	6s	---	---	---
Becket, very bouldery---	6s	---	---	---

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
727B:				
Skerry, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
Adirondack, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
741C:				
Potsdam, very bouldery	6s	---	---	5.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery	6s	---	---	3.10
741D:				
Potsdam, very bouldery	7s	---	---	5.00
Tunbridge, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
743C:				
Potsdam, very bouldery	6s	---	---	5.50
743D:				
Potsdam, very bouldery	7s	---	---	5.00
745C:				
Crary, very bouldery	6s	---	---	5.50
Potsdam, very bouldery	6s	---	---	5.50
747B:				
Crary, very bouldery	6s	---	---	5.50
Adirondack, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
831C:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery	6s	---	---	3.10
Lyman, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
831D:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
831F:				
Tunbridge, very Bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
833C:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	6s	---	---	3.10
Adirondack, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling	6s	---	---	---

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
835C:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling------	7s	---	---	3.10
Borosaprists-----------	7w	---	---	---
Ricker, rolling---------	7s	---	---	---
861C:				
Lyman, very bouldery----	7s	---	---	---
Ricker------------------	7s	---	---	---
861D:				
Lyman, very bouldery----	7s	---	---	---
Ricker------------------	7s	---	---	---
861F:				
Lyman, very bouldery----	7s	---	---	---
Ricker------------------	7s	---	---	---
891F:				
Rock outcrop-----------	8	---	---	---
Ricker------------------	7s	---	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery----	7s	---	---	---
931C:				
Mundalite, very Bouldery---------------	6s	---	---	---
Rawsonville, very bouldery---------------	6s	---	---	---
Worden, very bouldery---	6s	---	---	---
931D:				
Mundalite, very Bouldery---------------	7s	---	---	---
Rawsonville, very bouldery---------------	7s	---	---	---
931F:				
Mundalite, very Bouldery---------------	7s	---	---	---
Rawsonville, very bouldery---------------	7s	---	---	---
933C:				
Mundalite, very bouldery---------------	7s	---	---	---
Worden, very bouldery---	6s	---	---	---
933D:				
Mundalite, very bouldery---------------	7s	---	---	---

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
933D:				
Worden, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
935C:				
Worden, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
Wilmington, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
937B:				
Wilmington, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Tughill, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
941C:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
941D:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
941F:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
942C:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Wilmington, very bouldery	6s	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
943C:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Borosaprists	7w	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
945C:				
Hogback, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
945D:				
Hogback, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
945F:				
Hogback, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
945F:				
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
949F:				
Rock outcrop	8	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
991D:				
Glebe, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
991F:				
Glebe, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
997C:				
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Rock outcrop	8	---	---	---
997D:				
Ricker, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Rock outcrop	8	---	---	---
997F:				
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	7s	---	---	---
Rock outcrop	8	---	---	---
W:				
Water.				

Table 7.--Forest Productivity

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
3A:	---	--	---	---
Pits, gravel and sand.				
21A:				
Dawson, flooded	black spruce	15	29	black spruce
	tamarack	---	---	
Fluvaquents	red maple	65	43	eastern arborvitae
Loxley, flooded	black spruce	15	29	black spruce
	tamarack	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
23A:				
Loxley	black spruce	15	29	black spruce, tamarack
	tamarack	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
Dawson	black spruce	15	29	black spruce, tamarack
	tamarack	---	---	
24A:				
Bucksport	black spruce	25	29	black spruce, tamarack
	balsam fir	30	57	
	eastern arborvitae	---	---	
	tamarack	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
Wonsqueak	black spruce	20	29	black spruce, tamarack
	tamarack	---	---	
	eastern arborvitae	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
	quaking aspen	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
25A:				
Wonsqueak, flooded	black spruce	20	29	black spruce, tamarack
	tamarack	---	---	
	eastern arborvitae	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
	quaking aspen	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
Colton	eastern white pine	62	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red spruce	39	86	
	red pine	52	86	
	white spruce	52	114	
Rumney	eastern white pine	56	100	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	red maple	65	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
26A:				
Wonsqueak, flooded	black spruce	20	29	black spruce, tamarack
	tamarack	---	---	
	eastern arborvitae	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
	quaking aspen	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
26A:				
Rumney	eastern white pine	56	100	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	red maple	65	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
Bucksport	black spruce	25	29	black spruce, tamarack
	balsam fir	30	57	
	eastern arborvitae	---	---	
	tamarack	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
113A:				
Ondawa	eastern white pine	57	100	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	60	43	
	red pine	65	114	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
Rumney	eastern white pine	56	100	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	red maple	65	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
363A:				
Adams	sugar maple	61	43	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	red maple	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
363B:				
Adams	sugar maple	61	43	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	red maple	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
365A:				
Naumburg	sugar maple	55	29	eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	green ash	---	---	
	red maple	60	43	
	white spruce	50	114	
	yellow birch	---	---	
Croghan	sugar maple	55	29	European larch, eastern white pine
	eastern white pine	65	143	
	red maple	---	---	
367A:				
Searsport	eastern arborvitae	45	72	European larch, eastern arborvitae
	eastern white pine	55	86	
	red maple	55	29	
	black spruce	---	---	
	balsam fir	53	100	
	European larch	---	---	
	tamarack	---	---	
Borosaprists	black spruce	15	29	black spruce, tamarack
	tamarack	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
367A:				
Naumburg	red maple	60	43	eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce
	sugar maple	55	29	
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
	green ash	---	---	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	white spruce	50	114	
375A:				
Colton	eastern white pine	62	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red spruce	39	86	
	red pine	52	86	
	white spruce	52	114	
Adams	eastern white pine	66	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red maple	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
375C:				
Colton, rolling	eastern white pine	62	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red spruce	39	86	
	red pine	52	86	
	white spruce	52	114	
Adams	eastern white pine	66	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red maple	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
375D:				
Colton, hilly	eastern white pine	62	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red spruce	39	86	
	red pine	52	86	
	white spruce	52	114	
Adams	eastern white pine	66	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red maple	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
650C:				
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Adams	eastern white pine	66	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red maple	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
650C:				
Colton	eastern white pine	62	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red spruce	39	86	
	red pine	52	86	
	white spruce	52	114	
650D:				
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Adams	eastern white pine	66	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red maple	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
Colton	eastern white pine	62	114	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	sugar maple	61	43	
	red spruce	39	86	
	red pine	52	86	
	white spruce	52	114	
651C:				
Monadnock, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	eastern white pine	50	86	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	northern red oak	---	---	
Sabattis, very bouldery	red maple	55	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	balsam fir	45	86	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	red spruce	35	72	
	eastern hemlock	50	---	
651D:				
Monadnock, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	eastern white pine	50	86	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	northern red oak	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
651F:				
Monadnock, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Tunbridge, very bouldery	eastern white pine	50	86	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	northern red oak	---	---	
653C:				
Monadnock, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
653D:				
Monadnock, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
654C:				
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained	red maple	55	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	balsam fir	45	86	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	red spruce	35	72	
	eastern hemlock	50	---	
654D:				
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	53	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained	red maple	55	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	balsam fir	45	86	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	red spruce	35	72	
	eastern hemlock	50	---	
707C:				
Adirondack, very bouldery	red maple	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	yellow birch	50	29	
	white ash	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
707C:				
Becket, very bouldery	eastern white pine	69	129	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	white spruce	55	129	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	paper birch	71	86	
Hermon, very bouldery	eastern white pine	59	100	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
	white spruce	45	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	red pine	59	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
708B:				
Adirondack, very bouldery	red maple	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	yellow birch	50	29	
	white ash	---	---	
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained	red maple	55	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	balsam fir	45	86	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	red spruce	35	72	
	eastern hemlock	50	---	
Tughill, very bouldery	red maple	50	29	balsam fir, eastern white pine
	eastern hemlock	50	---	
	red spruce	35	72	
	balsam fir	45	86	
721C:				
Becket, very bouldery	eastern white pine	69	129	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	white spruce	55	129	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	paper birch	71	86	
Tunbridge, very bouldery	eastern white pine	50	86	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	northern red oak	---	---	
Skerry, very bouldery	eastern white pine	80	143	eastern white pine, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
	balsam fir	57	114	
721D:				
Becket, very bouldery	eastern white pine	69	129	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	white spruce	55	129	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	paper birch	71	86	
Tunbridge, very bouldery	eastern white pine	50	86	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	northern red oak	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
721F:				
Becket, very bouldery---	eastern white pine--	69	129	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir----------	55	114	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	paper birch---------	71	86	
Tunbridge, very bouldery---------------	eastern white pine--	50	86	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	northern red oak----	---	---	
723C:				
Becket, very bouldery---	eastern white pine--	69	129	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir----------	55	114	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	paper birch---------	71	86	
723D:				
Becket, very bouldery---	eastern white pine--	69	129	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir----------	55	114	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	paper birch---------	71	86	
725B:				
Skerry, very bouldery---	eastern white pine--	80	143	eastern white pine, white spruce
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	white spruce--------	60	143	
	balsam fir----------	57	114	
Becket, very bouldery---	eastern white pine--	69	129	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir----------	55	114	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	paper birch---------	71	86	
727B:				
Skerry, very bouldery---	eastern white pine--	80	143	eastern white pine, white spruce
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	white spruce--------	60	143	
	balsam fir----------	57	114	
Adirondack, very bouldery---------------	red maple-----------	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	yellow birch--------	50	29	
	white ash-----------	---	---	
741C:				
Potsdam, very bouldery--	sugar maple---------	65	43	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak----	70	57	
	eastern white pine--	75	143	
	white ash-----------	75	43	
	American beech------	---	---	
	eastern hemlock-----	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
741C:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery	sugar maple	60	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	northern red oak	---	---	
	eastern white pine	50	86	
	red spruce	50	114	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	white ash	65	43	
741D:				
Potsdam, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	70	57	
	eastern white pine	75	143	
	white ash	75	43	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
Tunbridge, very bouldery	sugar maple	60	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	northern red oak	---	---	
	eastern white pine	50	86	
	red spruce	50	114	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	white ash	65	43	
743C:				
Potsdam, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	70	57	
	eastern white pine	75	143	
	white ash	75	43	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
743D:				
Potsdam, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	70	57	
	eastern white pine	75	143	
	white ash	75	43	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
745C:				
Crary, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	European larch, eastern white pine
	northern red oak	70	57	
	eastern white pine	75	143	
	American beech	---	---	
	black ash	75	43	
	yellow birch	70	43	
Potsdam, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	70	57	
	eastern white pine	75	143	
	white ash	75	43	
	American beech	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
747B:				
Crary, very bouldery----	yellow birch--------	70	43	European larch, eastern white pine
	sugar maple---------	65	43	
	northern red oak----	70	57	
	eastern white pine--	75	143	
	American beech------	---	---	
	black ash-----------	75	43	
Adirondack, very bouldery---------------	yellow birch--------	50	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	red maple-----------	65	43	
	white ash-----------	---	---	
831C:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery---------------	sugar maple---------	60	43	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	northern red oak----	---	---	
	eastern white pine--	50	86	
Lyman, very bouldery----	sugar maple---------	50	29	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	balsam fir----------	60	114	
	red spruce----------	40	86	
831D:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery---------------	sugar maple---------	60	43	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	northern red oak----	---	---	
	eastern white pine--	50	86	
Lyman, very bouldery----	sugar maple---------	50	29	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	balsam fir----------	60	114	
	red spruce----------	40	86	
831F:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery---------------	sugar maple---------	60	43	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	northern red oak----	---	---	
	eastern white pine--	50	86	
Lyman, very bouldery----	sugar maple---------	50	29	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	balsam fir----------	60	114	
	red spruce----------	40	86	
833C:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling------	sugar maple---------	60	43	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	northern red oak----	---	---	
	eastern white pine--	50	86	
Adirondack, very bouldery---------------	red maple-----------	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	yellow birch--------	50	29	
	white ash-----------	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
833C:				
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling	sugar maple	50	29	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	white spruce	55	129	
	balsam fir	60	114	
	red spruce	40	86	
835C:				
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	red spruce	50	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	eastern white pine	50	86	
	northern red oak	---	---	
Borosaprists	black spruce	15	29	tamarack
	tamarack	---	---	
Ricker, rolling	red spruce	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir	20	57	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
861C:				
Lyman, very bouldery	red spruce	40	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	60	114	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
Ricker	red spruce	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir	20	57	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
861D:				
Lyman, very bouldery	red spruce	40	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	60	114	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
Ricker	red spruce	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir	20	57	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
861F:				
Lyman, very bouldery	red spruce	40	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	60	114	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
Ricker	red spruce	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir	20	57	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
891F:				
Rock outcrop.				
Ricker	red spruce	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir	20	57	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
Lyman, very bouldery	red spruce	40	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	60	114	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
931C:				
Mundalite, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
Rawsonville, very bouldery	sugar maple	60	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	American beech	64	43	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	white ash	67	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
	balsam fir	---	---	
Worden, very bouldery	red maple	55	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	60	57	
	white ash	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
	red spruce	---	---	
931D:				
Mundalite, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
Rawsonville, very bouldery	sugar maple	60	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	American beech	64	43	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	white ash	67	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
	balsam fir	---	---	
931F:				
Mundalite, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
931F:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	sugar maple	60	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	American beech	64	43	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	white ash	67	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
	balsam fir	---	---	
933C:				
Mundalite, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
Worden, very bouldery	red maple	55	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	60	57	
	white ash	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
	red spruce	---	---	
933D:				
Mundalite, very bouldery	sugar maple	65	43	balsam fir, red spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	American beech	---	---	
	balsam fir	---	---	
Worden, very bouldery	red maple	55	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	60	57	
	white ash	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
	red spruce	---	---	
935C:				
Worden, very bouldery	red maple	55	29	balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce
	yellow birch	---	---	
	paper birch	60	57	
	white ash	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	---	---	
	red spruce	---	---	
Wilmington, very bouldery	red maple	40	29	balsam fir, eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	red spruce	45	100	
	balsam fir	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	60	29	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	white spruce	45	100	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
937B:				
Wilmington, very bouldery	red maple	40	29	balsam fir, eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	red spruce	45	100	
	balsam fir	---	---	
	eastern hemlock	60	29	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	white spruce	45	100	
Tughill, very bouldery	red maple	50	29	balsam fir, eastern white pine
	eastern hemlock	50	---	
	red spruce	35	72	
	balsam fir	45	86	
941C:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	red spruce	45	100	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	American beech	64	43	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	balsam fir	---	---	
Hogback, very bouldery	red spruce	42	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce
	sugar maple	50	29	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	balsam fir	48	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
	eastern white pine	55	86	
	northern red oak	63	43	
941D:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	red spruce	45	100	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	American beech	64	43	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	balsam fir	---	---	
Hogback, very bouldery	red spruce	42	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce
	sugar maple	50	29	
	yellow birch	---	---	
	balsam fir	48	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
	eastern white pine	55	86	
	northern red oak	63	43	
941F:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery	red spruce	45	100	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	sugar maple	60	43	
	American beech	64	43	
	yellow birch	55	29	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	balsam fir	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
941F:				
Hogback, very bouldery--	red spruce----------	42	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce
	sugar maple---------	50	29	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	balsam fir----------	48	86	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	eastern white pine--	55	86	
	northern red oak----	63	43	
942C:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery---------------	red spruce----------	45	100	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	American beech------	64	43	
	yellow birch--------	55	29	
	white ash-----------	67	43	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	balsam fir----------	---	---	
Wilmington, very bouldery---------------	red spruce----------	45	100	balsam fir, eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	red maple-----------	40	29	
	balsam fir----------	---	---	
	eastern hemlock-----	60	29	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	white spruce--------	45	100	
Hogback, very bouldery--	red spruce----------	42	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce
	sugar maple---------	50	29	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	balsam fir----------	48	86	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	eastern white pine--	55	86	
	northern red oak----	63	43	
943C:				
Rawsonville, very bouldery---------------	red spruce----------	45	100	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	sugar maple---------	60	43	
	American beech------	64	43	
	yellow birch--------	55	29	
	white ash-----------	67	43	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	balsam fir----------	---	---	
Borosaprists------------	black spruce--------	35	43	tamarack
	tamarack------------	50	29	
Ricker------------------	red spruce----------	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir----------	20	57	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
945C:				
Hogback, very bouldery--	red spruce----------	42	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce
	sugar maple---------	50	29	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	balsam fir----------	48	86	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	eastern white pine--	55	86	
	northern red oak----	63	43	
Ricker------------------	red spruce----------	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir----------	20	57	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
945D:				
Hogback, very bouldery--	red spruce----------	42	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce
	sugar maple---------	50	29	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	balsam fir----------	48	86	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	eastern white pine--	55	86	
	northern red oak----	63	43	
Ricker------------------	red spruce----------	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir----------	20	57	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
945F:				
Hogback, very bouldery--	red spruce----------	42	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce
	sugar maple---------	50	29	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	balsam fir----------	48	86	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	eastern white pine--	55	86	
	northern red oak----	63	43	
Ricker------------------	red spruce----------	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir----------	20	57	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
949F:				
Rock outcrop.				
Ricker------------------	red spruce----------	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir----------	20	57	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
949F:				
Hogback, very bouldery--	red spruce----------	42	86	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce
	sugar maple---------	50	29	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	balsam fir----------	48	86	
	white spruce--------	55	129	
	eastern white pine--	55	86	
	northern red oak----	63	43	
991D:				
Glebe, very bouldery----	red spruce----------	50	114	balsam fir, white spruce
	balsam fir----------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
	red maple-----------	---	---	
	mountain maple------	---	---	
Skylight, very bouldery-	red spruce----------	25	43	balsam fir
	balsam fir----------	25	43	
	yellow birch--------	35	14	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	striped maple-------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
991F:				
Glebe, very bouldery----	red spruce----------	50	114	balsam fir, white spruce
	balsam fir----------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
	red maple-----------	---	---	
	mountain maple------	---	---	
Skylight, very bouldery-	red spruce----------	25	43	balsam fir
	balsam fir----------	25	43	
	yellow birch--------	35	14	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	striped maple-------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
997C:				
Ricker------------------	red spruce----------	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir----------	20	57	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
Skylight, very bouldery-	red spruce----------	25	43	balsam fir
	balsam fir----------	25	43	
	yellow birch--------	35	14	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	striped maple-------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
Rock outcrop.	---	---	---	

Table 7.--Forest Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
997D:				
Ricker, very bouldery---	red spruce----------	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir----------	20	57	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
Skylight, very bouldery-	red spruce----------	25	43	balsam fir
	balsam fir----------	25	43	
	yellow birch--------	35	14	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	striped maple-------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
Rock outcrop.	---	---	---	
997F:				
Ricker------------------	red spruce----------	20	29	tamarack
	balsam fir----------	20	57	
	yellow birch--------	---	---	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
Skylight, very bouldery-	red spruce----------	25	43	balsam fir
	balsam fir----------	25	43	
	yellow birch--------	35	14	
	paper birch---------	---	---	
	striped maple-------	---	---	
	American mountainash	---	---	
Rock outcrop.	---	---	---	
W: Water.	---	---	---	

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:					
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated	
21A:					
Dawson, flooded	35	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Flooding	0.50	Ponding	1.00
				Flooding	0.50
Fluvaquents	25	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Flooding	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
Loxley, flooded	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
23A:					
Loxley	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
Dawson	35	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Ponding	1.00
24A:					
Bucksport	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
Wonsqueak	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
25A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	0.50	Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
				Flooding	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
25A:					
Colton--------------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50
Rumney--------------	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Strength	0.50
26A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	0.50	Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
				Flooding	0.50
Rumney--------------	25	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Strength	0.50
Bucksport-----------	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	0.50	Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
				Flooding	0.50
113A:					
Ondawa--------------	55	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
Rumney--------------	25	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Strength	0.50
363A:					
Adams---------------	80	Slight		Well suited	
363B:					
Adams---------------	80	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
365A:					
Naumburg------------	40	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
Croghan-------------	35	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
367A:					
Searsport-----------	35	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Ponding	1.00
				Wetness	1.00

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
367A:					
Borosaprists	25	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
Naumburg	20	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
375A:					
Colton	45	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Adams	30	Slight		Well suited	
375C:					
Colton, rolling	45	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50
Adams	30	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
375D:					
Colton, hilly	40	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Adams	35	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50		
650C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Adams	25	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Colton	20	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50
650D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Adams	25	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50		

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
650D:					
Colton--------------	20	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
651C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	35	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery-----------	20	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
651D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
651F:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
653C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
653D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
654C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	40	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained---------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
654D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Sandiness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained---------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
707C:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
708B:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained---------	30	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
708B:					
Tughill, very bouldery	20	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Ponding	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
721C:					
Becket, very bouldery	35	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery	25	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Skerry, very bouldery	20	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Wetness	0.50
721D:					
Becket, very bouldery	40	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
721F:					
Becket, very bouldery	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
723C:					
Becket, very bouldery	80	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
723D:					
Becket, very bouldery	80	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
725B:					
Skerry, very bouldery	45	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Wetness	0.50
Becket, very bouldery	30	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
727B:					
Skerry, very bouldery	40	Slight		Moderately suited	
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.50
Adirondack, very bouldery	30	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
741C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery	50	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Strength	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
741D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery	50	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Strength	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
743C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Strength	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
743D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	80	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Strength	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
745C:					
Crary, very bouldery----------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Strength	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
				Wetness	0.50
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	35	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Strength	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
747B:					
Crary, very bouldery----------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Strength	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
				Wetness	0.50
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	30	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
831C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very Bouldery----------	25	Severe		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
831D:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery----------	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
831F:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very Bouldery	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
833C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	45	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Adirondack, very bouldery	25	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
835C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	45	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Borosaprists	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
861C:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Severe		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker	30	Severe		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
861D:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
861F:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
861F:					
Ricker	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
891F:					
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
931C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	35	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Strength	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery	25	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Worder, very bouldery	20	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
931D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Strength	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
931F:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Strength	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
933C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery----------	45	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Strength	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Worden, very bouldery----------	30	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
933D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery----------	45	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Strength	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Worden, very bouldery----------	30	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
935C:					
Worden, very bouldery----------	45	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Wilmington, very bouldery----------	30	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
937B:					
Wilmington, very bouldery----------	45	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Tughill, very bouldery----------	30	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Ponding	1.00
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
941C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery----------	50	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
941C:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Severe		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
941D:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
941F:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
942C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Slight		Poorly suited	
				Wetness	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
943C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Moderate		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Borosaprists--------	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00
				Strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
945C:					
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Severe		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker	30	Severe		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
945D:					
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
945F:					
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
949F:					
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
991D:					
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Moderate		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8a.--Forestland Management (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
991F:					
Glebe, very bouldery----------	45	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
997C:					
Ricker--------------	35	Severe		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Severe		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997D:					
Ricker, very bouldery----------	35	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997F:					
Ricker--------------	40	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	20	Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
W:					
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of the ratings below, especially for the limiting feature Histosol.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:							
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
21A:							
Dawson, flooded	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Flooding	0.50
Fluvaquents	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Loxley, flooded	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
23A:							
Loxley	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Dawson	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
24A:							
Bucksport	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Wonsqueak	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
25A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Flooding	0.50
Colton	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
25A:							
Rumney--------------	20	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Strength	0.50
26A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Flooding	0.50
Rumney--------------	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Strength	0.50
Bucksport-----------	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Flooding	0.50
113A:							
Ondawa--------------	55	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
Rumney--------------	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Strength	0.50
363A:							
Adams---------------	80	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
363B:							
Adams---------------	80	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
365A:							
Naumburg------------	40	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Croghan-------------	35	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
367A:							
Searsport-----------	35	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Borosaprists--------	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Naumburg------------	20	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
375A:							
Colton	45	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Adams	30	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
375C:							
Colton, rolling	45	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
Adams	30	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
375D:							
Colton, hilly	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Adams	35	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
650C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Adams	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
Colton	20	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
650D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Adams	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
Colton	20	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
651C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
651C:							
Sabattis, very bouldery----------	20	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
651D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery----------	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
651F:							
Monadnock, very bouldery----------	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
653C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery----------	80	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
653D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery----------	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
654C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	40	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
654D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
654D:							
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
707C:							
Adirondack, very bouldery	35	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Becket, very bouldery	25	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Hermon, very bouldery	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
708B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery	35	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained	30	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Tughill, very bouldery	20	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
721C:							
Becket, very bouldery	35	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
721C:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
721D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
721F:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
723C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
723D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
725B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
727B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
727B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
741C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
741D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
743C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
743D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
745C:							
Crary, very Bouldery-----------	40	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	35	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
747B:							
Crary, very Bouldery-----------	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
831C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery-----------	25	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
831D:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very Bouldery-----------	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
831F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very Bouldery-----------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
833C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	25	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
835C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Borosaprists--------	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
861C:							
Lyman, very Bouldery-----------	45	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Severe		Severe		Moderately suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
861D:							
Lyman, very Bouldery-----------	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
861F:							
Lyman, very Bouldery-----------	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
891F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very Bouldery-----------	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
931C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
931C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Worden, very bouldery	20	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
931D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
931F:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
933C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Worden, very bouldery	30	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
933D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Worden, very bouldery	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
935C:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
937B:							
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
941C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
941D:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
941F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
942C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
943C:							
Raswonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Borosaprists--------	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
945C:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Severe		Severe		Moderately suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
945D:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
945F:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
949F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope/erodibility	0.95		
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
991D:							
Glebe, very Bouldery-----------	50	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
991F:							
Glebe, very Bouldery-----------	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
						Strength	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
997C:							
Ricker--------------	35	Severe		Severe		Moderately suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	0.50
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery-----------	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8b.--Forestland Management (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
997F:							
Ricker	40	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Histosol	1.00	Histosol	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Rock fragments	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:					
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated	
21A:					
Dawson, flooded	35	Well suited		Well suited	
Fluvaquents	25	Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Loxley, flooded	20	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
23A:					
Loxley	45	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
Dawson	35	Well suited		Well suited	
24A:					
Bucksport	45	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
Wonsqueak	35	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
25A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
Colton	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Rumney	20	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Strength	0.50
26A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
Rumney	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Strength	0.50
Bucksport	20	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
113A:					
Ondawa	55	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
113A:					
Rumney	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Strength	0.50
363A:					
Adams	80	Well suited		Well suited	
363B:					
Adams	80	Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Slope	0.50		
365A:					
Naumburg	40	Well suited		Well suited	
Croghan	35	Well suited		Well suited	
367A:					
Searsport	35	Well suited		Well suited	
Borosaprists	25	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
Naumburg	20	Well suited		Well suited	
375A:					
Colton	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Adams	30	Well suited		Well suited	
375C:					
Colton, rolling	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Adams	30	Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Slope	0.50		
375D:					
Colton, hilly	40	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Sandiness	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Adams	35	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Slope	0.50
650C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Adams	25	Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Slope	0.50		

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
650C:					
Colton	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
		Rock fragments	0.50		
650D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Adams	25	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Slope	0.50
Colton	20	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Sandiness	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
651C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Sabattis, very bouldery	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
651D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	35	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
651F:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery	35	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
653C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
653D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
654C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
654D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	45	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
707C:					
Adirondack, very bouldery	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Becket, very bouldery	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Hermon, very bouldery	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
		Slope	0.50		
708B:					
Adirondack, very bouldery	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
708B:					
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
721C:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
721D:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
721F:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
723C:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
723D:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
725B:					
Skerry, very bouldery----------	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Becket, very bouldery----------	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
727B:					
Skerry, very bouldery----------	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
741C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	50	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50	Strength	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
741D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	50	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
743C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	80	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50	Strength	0.50
743D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	80	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
745C:					
Crary, very bouldery	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50	Strength	0.50
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50	Strength	0.50
747B:					
Crary, very bouldery	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50	Strength	0.50
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
831C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
831D:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
831F:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	45	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
833C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
835C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Borosaprists--------	20	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
861C:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Ricker--------------	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
861D:					
Lymam, very bouldery	45	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
861F:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
891F:					
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
931C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50	Strength	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
931C:					
Worden, very bouldery	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
931D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
931F:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
933C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50	Strength	0.50
Worden, very bouldery	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
933D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Worden, very bouldery	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
935C:					
Worden, very bouldery	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
935C:					
Wilmington, very bouldery	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
937B:					
Wilmington, very bouldery	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Tughill, very bouldery	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
941C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery	50	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Hogback, very bouldery	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
941D:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery	50	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery	30	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
941F:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery	45	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery	30	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
942C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Wilmington, very bouldery	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
942C:					
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
943C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Borosaprists	20	Well suited		Poorly suited	
				Strength	1.00
945C:					
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Ricker	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
945D:					
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Ricker	30	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
945F:					
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker	30	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
949F:					
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50		

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
991D:					
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
991F:					
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Strength	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
997C:					
Ricker-------------	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
		Slope	0.50		
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997D:					
Ricker, very bouldery-----------	35	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.75	Rock fragments	0.50
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997F:					
Ricker--------------	40	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	20	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8c.--Forestland Management (Part 3)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Potential for seedling mortality: Value
3A:			
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated	
21A:			
Dawson, flooded	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
Fluvaquents	25	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Loxley, flooded	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
23A:			
Loxley	45	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
Dawson	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
24A:			
Bucksport	45	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Wonsqueak	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
25A:			
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Colton	25	Low	
Rumney	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00
26A:			
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Rumney	25	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Bucksport	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
113A:			
Ondawa	55	Low	
Rumney	25	High	
		Wetness	1.00
363A:			
Adams	80	Low	
363B:			
Adams	80	Low	
365A:			
Naumburg	40	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Croghan	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
367A:			
Searsport	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Borosaprists	25	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Naumburg	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00
375A:			
Colton	45	Low	
Adams	30	Low	
375C:			
Colton, rolling	45	Low	
Adams	30	Low	
375D:			
Colton, hilly	40	Low	
Adams	35	Low	
650C:			
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Low	
Adams	25	Low	
Colton	20	Low	
650D:			
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Low	
Adams	25	Low	

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
650D:			
Colton	20	Low	
651C:			
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Low	
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	25	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00
651D:			
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Low	
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
651F:			
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Low	
Tunbridge, very bouldery	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
653C:			
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Low	
653D:			
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Low	
654C:			
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	40	Low	
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	High	
		Wetness	1.00
654D:			
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	45	Low	
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	High	
		Wetness	1.00

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
707C:			
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	25	Low	
708B:			
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00
721C:			
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Low	
721D:			
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
721F:			
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
723C:			
Becket, very bouldery----------	80	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
723D:			
Becket, very bouldery----------	80	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
725B:			
Skerry, very bouldery----------	45	Low	
Becket, very bouldery----------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
727B:			
Skerry, very bouldery----------	40	Low	
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	30	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
741C:			
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	50	Low	
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
741D:			
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	50	Low	
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
743C:			
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	80	Low	
743D:			
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	80	Low	
745C:			
Crary, very bouldery	40	Low	
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	35	Low	
747B:			
Crary, very bouldery	40	Low	

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
747B:			
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	30	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
831C:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
831D:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
831F:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
833C:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	25	High	
		Wetness	1.00
		Soil reaction	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling--	15	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
835C:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Borosaprists--------	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Ricker, rolling-----	15	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
861C:			
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
861C:			
Ricker--------------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
861D:			
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
861F:			
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
891F:			
Rock Outcrop--------	45	Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
931C:			
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	25	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Worden, very bouldery-----------	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00
931D:			
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
931F:			
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value
933C:			
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	High	
		Wetness	1.00
933D:			
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	High	
		Wetness	1.00
935C:			
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	High	
		Wetness	1.00
937B:			
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	High	
		Wetness	1.00
941C:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Low	
941D:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Low	
941F:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
941F:			
Hogback, very bouldery	30	Low	
942C:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery	40	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Wilmington, very bouldery	25	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Low	
943C:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Borosaprists	20	High	
		Wetness	1.00
Ricker	15	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
945C:			
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Low	
Ricker	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
945D:			
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Low	
Ricker	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
945F:			
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Low	
Ricker	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
949F:			
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated	
Ricker	20	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Low	

Table 8d.--Forestland Management (Part 4)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
991D:			
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
991F:			
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
997C:			
Ricker-------------	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated	
997D:			
Ricker, very bouldery----------	35	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated	
997F:			
Ricker-------------	40	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery----------	20	Moderate	
		Soil reaction	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated	
W:			
Water--------------	100	Not rated	

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
3A:							
Pits, gravel and sand---------------	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
21A:							
Dawson, flooded-----	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Too sandy	0.50	Flooding	0.60
		Too sandy	0.50			Too sandy	0.50
Fluvaquents---------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Ponding	1.00
		Gravel content	0.22	Gravel content	0.22	Gravel content	1.00
						Content of large stones	0.01
Loxley, flooded-----	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
23A:							
Loxley--------------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Dawson--------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
24A:							
Bucksport-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Wonsqueak-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
25A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
Colton--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Slope	1.00
						Gravel content	1.00
						Too sandy	0.36
Rumney--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
26A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
Bucksport-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
113A:							
Ondawa--------------	55	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
363A:							
Adams---------------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41
363B:							
Adams---------------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Slope	1.00
						Too sandy	0.41
365A:							
Naumburg------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
365A:							
Croghan	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Depth to saturated zone	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
367A:							
Searsport	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Borosaprists	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Naumburg	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41
375A:							
Colton	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Gravel content	1.00
						Too sandy	0.36
Adams	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41
375C:							
Colton, rolling	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Gravel content	1.00
						Too sandy	0.36
Adams	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too sandy	0.41
375D:							
Colton, hilly	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Gravel content	1.00
						Too sandy	0.36
Adams	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41
650C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too stony	0.53

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
650C:							
Adams	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too sandy	0.41
Colton	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Gravel content	1.00
						Too sandy	0.36
650D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41
Colton	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Gravel content	1.00
						Too sandy	0.36
651C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too stony	0.53
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.42
Sabattis, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Gravel content	0.15
						Content of large stones	0.01
651D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
651D:							
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.42
651F:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.42
653C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
653D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
654C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Gravel content	0.15
						Content of large stones	0.01
654D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
654D:							
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Gravel content	0.15
						Slope	0.12
						Content of large stones	0.01
707C:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.80
						Too stony	0.53
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.80
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Too stony	0.53
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
708B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.80
						Too stony	0.53
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Gravel content	0.15
						Content of large stones	0.01

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
708B:							
Tughill, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.96	Restricted permeability	0.96	Gravel content	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Restricted permeability	0.96
						Content of large stones	0.61
721C:							
Becket, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.80
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Too stony	0.53
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
Tunbridge, very bouldery	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
Skerry, very bouldery	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.54	Depth to pan	0.54	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.54
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
721D:							
Becket, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.80
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
721F:							
Becket, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.80
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.20

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
721F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
723C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.80
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Slope	0.16	Too stony	0.53
		Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
723D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.80
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
725B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to pan	0.54	Depth to pan	0.54	Slope	0.88
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.54
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.80
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to saturated zone	0.20
727B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.54	Depth to pan	0.54	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.54
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.80
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Slope	0.12

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
741C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.64	Depth to pan	0.64	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.65
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
741D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.64	Depth to pan	0.64	Depth to pan	0.65
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
743C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.64	Depth to pan	0.64	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.65
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
743D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.64	Depth to pan	0.64	Depth to pan	0.65
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
745C:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.84	Depth to pan	0.84	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.84
		Too stony	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.77
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
745C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.64	Depth to pan	0.64	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.65
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
747B:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to pan	0.84	Depth to pan	0.84	Slope	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.84
		Too stony	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.77
						Too stony	0.53
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.80
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Slope	0.12
831C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
831D:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
831F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
831F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
833C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.79	Depth to pan	0.79	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.80
						Too stony	0.53
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling--	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
835C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Too stony	0.53
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Ricker, rolling-----	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too stony	0.53
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too sandy	0.50
861C:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too stony	0.53
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too sandy	0.50

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
861D:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
861F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
891F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01
931C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.71	Depth to pan	0.71	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.71
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Too stony	0.53

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
931C:							
Worden, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	0.88
		Depth to pan	0.46	Depth to pan	0.46	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to pan	0.46
931D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.71	Depth to pan	0.71	Depth to pan	0.71
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Too stony	0.53
931F:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.71	Depth to pan	0.71	Depth to pan	0.71
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Too stony	0.53
933C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to pan	0.71	Depth to pan	0.71	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.71
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too stony	0.53
Worden, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	0.88
		Depth to pan	0.46	Depth to pan	0.46	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to pan	0.46
933D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to pan	0.71	Depth to pan	0.71	Depth to pan	0.71
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
933D:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Depth to pan	0.46	Depth to pan	0.46	Depth to pan	0.46
935C:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	0.88
		Depth to pan	0.46	Depth to pan	0.46	Too stony	0.53
						Depth to pan	0.46
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to pan	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Slope	0.12
937B:							
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to pan	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Slope	0.50
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.96	Restricted permeability	0.96	Gravel content	1.00
		Too Stony	0.53	Too Stony	0.53	Restricted permeability	0.96
						Content of large stones	0.61
941C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Too stony	0.53

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
941C:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Gravel content	0.66
						Too stony	0.53
						Content of large stones	0.01
941D:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Too stony	0.53
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Gravel content	0.66
						Too stony	0.53
						Content of large stones	0.01
941F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Too stony	0.53
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Gravel content	0.66
						Too stony	0.53
						Content of large stones	0.01
942C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Too stony	0.53
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to pan	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Slope	0.12

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
942C:							
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Gravel content	0.66
						Too stony	0.53
						Content of large stones	0.01
943C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Too stony	0.53
Borosaprists	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Ricker	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
945C:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Gravel content	0.66
						Too stony	0.53
						Content of large stones	0.01
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too stony	0.53
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too sandy	0.50
945D:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Gravel content	0.66
						Too stony	0.53
						Content of large stones	0.01

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
945D:							
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
945F:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Gravel content	0.66
						Too stony	0.53
						Content of large stones	0.01
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
949F:							
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Gravel content	0.66
						Too stony	0.53
						Content of large stones	0.01
991D:							
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Gravel content	0.16
						Depth to bedrock	0.01
						Content of large stones	0.01
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
991F:							
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
						Gravel content	0.16
						Depth to bedrock	0.01
						Content of large stones	0.01
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41
997C:							
Ricker--------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too stony	0.53
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too sandy	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too stony	0.53
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too sandy	0.41
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997F:							
Ricker--------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50

Table 9a.--Recreation (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
997F:							
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W:							
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Paths and trails: Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Off-road motorcycle trails: Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Golf fairways: Value
3A:							
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
21A:							
Dawson, flooded	35	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Too sandy	 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Too sandy	 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 1.00 0.60
Fluvaquents	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Flooding	 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Flooding	 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Gravel content Content of large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.22 0.01
Loxley, flooded	20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Content of organic matter Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00
23A:							
Loxley	45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Content of organic matter Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Dawson	35	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Too sandy	 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Too sandy	 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
24A:							
Bucksport	45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
Wonsqueak	35	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
25A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
Colton--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Droughty	1.00
Rumney--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
26A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
Bucksport-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
113A:							
Ondawa--------------	55	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
363A:							
Adams---------------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.38
363B:							
Adams---------------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.38
365A:							
Naumburg------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.71

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
365A:							
Croghan-------------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Droughty	0.69
		Depth to saturated zone	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.68
367A:							
Searsport-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Borosaprists--------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Naumburg------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.71
375A:							
Colton--------------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Droughty	1.00
Adams---------------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.38
375C:							
Colton, rolling-----	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Droughty	1.00
						Slope	0.16
Adams---------------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.38
						Slope	0.16
375D:							
Colton, hilly-------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too sandy	0.36	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.36			Droughty	1.00
Adams---------------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too sandy	0.41	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41			Droughty	0.38
650C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too Stony	0.53	Too Stony	0.53	Slope	0.16
Adams---------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.38
						Slope	0.16

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
650C:							
Colton--------------	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.36	Too sandy	0.36	Droughty	1.00
						Slope	0.16
650D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too Stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53				
Adams---------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too sandy	0.41	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41			Droughty	0.38
Colton--------------	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too sandy	0.36	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.36			Droughty	1.00
651C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	0.16
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.42
						Slope	0.16
Sabattis, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Content of large stones	0.01
651D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53				
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to bedrock	0.42
651F:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53		
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.42

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
653C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	0.04
653D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53				
654C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	0.63
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Content of large stones	0.01
654D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53				
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Content of large stones	0.01
707C:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79
						Depth to saturated zone	0.10
						Slope	0.04
						Droughty	0.01
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Droughty	0.29
						Slope	0.04

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
708B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Content of large stones	0.01
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Content of large stones	0.61
721C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79
						Depth to saturated zone	0.10
						Slope	0.04
						Droughty	0.01
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Slope	0.04
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.54
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
721D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to pan	0.79
						Depth to saturated zone	0.10
						Droughty	0.01
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to bedrock	0.84

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
721F:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79
						Depth to saturated zone	0.10
						Droughty	0.01
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
723C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79
						Slope	0.16
						Depth to saturated zone	0.10
						Droughty	0.01
723D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to pan	0.79
						Depth to saturated zone	0.10
						Droughty	0.01
725B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.54
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79
						Depth to saturated zone	0.10
						Droughty	0.01
727B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.54
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
741C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.64
						Slope	0.04
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Slope	0.04
741D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to pan	0.64
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to bedrock	0.84
743C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.64
						Slope	0.04
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02
743D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to pan	0.64
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02
745C:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.84
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.43
						Slope	0.04
						Droughty	0.01
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.64
						Slope	0.04
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
747B:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.84
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.43
						Droughty	0.01
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79
831C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Slope	0.04
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Droughty	0.46
						Slope	0.04
831D:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to bedrock	0.84
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too sandy	0.01	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01			Droughty	0.46
831F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Droughty	0.46
833C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Slope	0.16
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.79

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
833C:							
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling--	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Slope	0.63
						Droughty	0.46
835C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Slope	0.16
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ricker, rolling-----	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	0.16
861C:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Droughty	0.46
						Slope	0.04
Ricker--------------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	0.04
861D:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too sandy	0.01	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01			Droughty	0.46
Ricker--------------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50				
861F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Droughty	0.46
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50		
891F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
891F:							
Ricker--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50		
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.01	Too sandy	0.01	Droughty	0.46
931C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.71
						Slope	0.04
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Slope	0.04
Worden, very bouldery-----------	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.46
931D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to pan	0.71
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to bedrock	0.71
931F:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.71
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
933C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.71
						Slope	0.04

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
933C:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.46
933D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to pan	0.71
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	0.63
						Depth to pan	0.46
935C:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to pan	0.46
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
937B:							
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Content of large stones	0.61
941C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Slope	0.04

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
941C:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	0.04
						Content of large stones	0.01
941D:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to bedrock	0.71
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Slope	1.00
						Content of large stones	0.01
941F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Content of large stones	0.01
942C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Slope	0.63
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to pan	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	0.96
						Content of large stones	0.01
943C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Slope	0.63

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
943C:							
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Content of orgamic matter	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ricker--------------	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	0.96
945C:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	0.04
						Content of large stones	0.01
Ricker--------------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	0.04
945D:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Slope	1.00
						Content of large stones	0.01
Ricker--------------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50				
945F:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Content of large stones	0.01
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50		
949F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	1.00

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
949F:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Content of large stones	0.01
991D:							
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53			Depth to bedrock	0.01
						Content of large stones	0.01
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too sandy	0.41	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41			Droughty	0.01
991F:							
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.01
						Content of large stones	0.01
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.01
997C:							
Ricker--------------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	0.04
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Slope	0.04
						Droughty	0.01
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too sandy	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50				
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.92	Too stony	0.53	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too sandy	0.41	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41			Droughty	0.01

Table 9b.--Recreation (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
997D:							
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997F:							
Ricker--------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50	Too sandy	0.50		
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too stony	0.53	Too stony	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.41	Too sandy	0.41	Droughty	0.01
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W:							
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life
3A:										
Pits, gravel and sand	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
21A:										
Dawson, flooded	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair
Fluvaquents	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Poor	Good
Loxley, flooded	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
23A:										
Loxley	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
Dawson	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair
24A:										
Bucksport	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good
Wonsqueak	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good
25A:										
Wonsqueak, flooded	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good
Colton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Rumney	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
26A:										
Wonsqueak, flooded	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good
Rumney	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Bucksport	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good
113A:										
Ondawa	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Rumney	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
363A:										
Adams	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba-ceous plants	Hard-wood trees	Conif-erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open-land wild-life	Wood-land wild-life	Wetland wild-life
363B:										
Adams------------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
365A:										
Naumburg---------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
Croghan----------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
367A:										
Searsport--------------	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Borosaprists-----------	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
Naumburg---------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
375A:										
Colton-----------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Adams------------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
375C:										
Colton, rolling---------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Adams------------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
375D:										
Colton, hilly-----------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Adams------------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
650C:										
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery--------------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Adams------------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
Colton-----------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
650D:										
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery--------------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Adams------------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
Colton-----------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
651C:										
Monadnock, very bouldery	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Sabattis, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good
651D:										
Monadnock, very bouldery	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
651F:										
Monadnock, very bouldery	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
653C:										
Monadnock, very bouldery	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
653D:										
Monadnock, very bouldery	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
654C:										
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good
654D:										
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good
707C:										
Adirondack, very bouldery	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Becket, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
707C:										
Hermon, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
708B:										
Adirondack, very bouldery	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good
Tughill, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
721C:										
Becket, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Skerry, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
721D:										
Becket, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
721F:										
Becket, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
721F:										
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
723C:										
Becket, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
723D:										
Becket, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
725B:										
Skerry, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Becket, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
727B:										
Skerry, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
727B:										
Adirondack, very bouldery	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
741C:										
Potsdam, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
741D:										
Potsdam, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
743C:										
Potsdam, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
743D:										
Potsdam, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
745C:										
Crary, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Potsdam, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
747B:										
Crary, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Adirondack, very bouldery	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
831C:										
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Lyman, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
831D:										
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Lyman, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
831F:										
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
831F:										
Lyman, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
833C:										
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
833C:										
Adirondack, very bouldery	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
835C:										
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Borosaprists	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good
Ricker, rolling	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
861C:										
Lyman, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
861D:										
Lyman, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
861F:										
Lyman, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
891F:										
Rock outcrop	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
Lyman, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba-ceous plants	Hard-wood trees	Conif-erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Open-land wild-life	Wood-land wild-life	Wetland wild-life
931C:										
Mundalite, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Rawsonville, very bouldery---------------	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Worden, very bouldery---	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
931D:										
Mundalite, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Rawsonville, very bouldery---------------	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
931F:										
Mundalite, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Rawsonville, very bouldery---------------	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
933C:										
Mundalite, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Worden, very bouldery---	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
933D:										
Mundalite, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Worden, very bouldery---	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
935C:										
Worden, very bouldery---	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Wilmington, very bouldery---------------	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
937B:										
Wilmington, very bouldery---------------	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Tughill, very bouldery--	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
941C:										
Rawsonville, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Hogback, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
941D:										
Rawsonville, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Hogback, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
941F:										
Rawsonville, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Hogback, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
942C:										
Rawsonville, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Wilmington, very bouldery	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Hogback, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
943C:										
Rawsonville, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Borosaprists	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
945C:										
Hogback, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
945D:										
Hogback, very bouldery	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
945F:										
Hogback, very bouldery--	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Ricker------------------	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
949F:										
Rock outcrop------------	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
Ricker------------------	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
Hogback, very bouldery--	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
991D:										
Glebe, very bouldery----	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Skylight, very bouldery-	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
991F:										
Glebe, very bouldery----	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Skylight, very bouldery-	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
997C:										
Ricker------------------	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
Skylight, very bouldery-	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rock outcrop------------	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
997D:										
Ricker, very bouldery---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
Skylight, very bouldery-	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rock outcrop------------	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
997F:										
Ricker------------------	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
Skylight, very bouldery-	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rock outcrop------------	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor

Table 10.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
W: Water.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 11a.--Building Site Development

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:							
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
21A:							
Dawson, flooded	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00			Subsidence	1.00
Fluvaquents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Loxley, flooded	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
23A:							
Loxley	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
Dawson	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00			Subsidence	1.00
24A:							
Bucksport	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
24A:							
Wonsqueak-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00			Subsidence	1.00
25A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00			Subsidence	1.00
Colton--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Slope	1.00
Rumney--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
26A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00			Subsidence	1.00
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Bucksport-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
113A:							
Ondawa--------------	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
363A:							
Adams	80	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
363B:							
Adams	80	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.48
365A:							
Naumburg	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Croghan	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
367A:							
Searsport	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Borosaprists	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Subsidence	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00			Content of organic matter	1.00
Naumburg	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
375A:							
Colton	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Adams	30	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
375C:							
Colton, rolling	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Adams	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
375D:							
Colton, hilly	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Adams	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
650C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Adams	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
650C:							
Colton	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
650D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Colton	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
651C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.42	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	0.42
Sabattis, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
651D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.42	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.42
651F:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Tunbridge, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.42	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.42
653C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
653D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
654C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
654D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
707C:							
Adirondack, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.48
Becket, very bouldery	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
Hermon, very bouldery	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
708B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.48
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Tughill, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
721C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.48
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
721D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
721F:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
723C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
723D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.20

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
725B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
						Slope	0.12
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.20	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
727B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.48
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
741C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
741D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
743C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.03

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
743D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
745C:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.77
							0.77
Potsdam, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
747B:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.77
						Slope	0.01
Adirondack, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
831C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
831D:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
831F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
833C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
Adirondack, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.48
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
835C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
Borosaprists	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00			Subsidence	1.00
Ricker, rolling	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
861C:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
861C:							
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
861D:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
861F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
891F:							
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
931C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Slope	1.00
				Slope	0.04		

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
931C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71
Worden, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
931D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.94		
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71
931F:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.94		
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71
933C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Slope	1.00
				Slope	0.04		
Worden, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
933D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.94		

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
933D:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
935C:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
937B:							
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.01
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
941C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
941D:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
941F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
942C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Slope	1.00
943C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00			Subsidence	1.00
Ricker--------------	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Slope	1.00
945C:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
945C:							
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
945D:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
945F:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
949F:							
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
991D:							
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.01	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.01

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
991D:							
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
991F:							
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.01	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.01
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
997C:							
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 11a.--Building Site Development (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
997F:							
Ricker	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water.		---	---	---	---	---	

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:							
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
21A:							
Dawson, flooded	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Subsidence	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
Fluvaquents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Gravel content	0.22
						Content of large stones	0.01
Loxley, flooded	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
23A:							
Loxley	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Dawson	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
24A:							
Bucksport-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Wonsqueak-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
25A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Subsidence	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Colton--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.01	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01
Rumney--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
26A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Subsidence	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
26A:							
Bucksport-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
113A:							
Ondawa--------------	55	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Frost action	0.50	Flooding	0.60		
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
363A:							
Adams---------------	80	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.38
363B:							
Adams---------------	80	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.38
365A:							
Naumburg------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.71
Croghan-------------	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.69
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
367A:							
Searsport-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
Borosaprists--------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00		
Naumburg------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.71

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
375A:							
Colton	45	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	1.00
Adams	30	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.38
375C:							
Colton, rolling	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Adams	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.38
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
375D:							
Colton, hilly	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Slope	1.00	Droughty	1.00
Adams	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Slope	1.00	Droughty	0.38
650C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.16
				Slope	0.16		
Adams	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.38
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Colton	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
650D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Slope	1.00		
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Slope	1.00	Droughty	0.38
Colton	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Slope	1.00	Droughty	1.00
651C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.16
				Slope	0.16		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
651C:							
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.42
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.42	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16		
Sabattis, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01
651D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Slope	1.00		
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.42
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.42	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
651F:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	1.00		
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.42
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.42	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
653C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.04
				Slope	0.04		
653D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Slope	1.00		
654C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.63	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.63
				Slope	0.63		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
654C:							
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01
654D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Slope	1.00		
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01
707C:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.29
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
708B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
708B:							
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Content of large stones	0.79
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
721C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
721D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00		
721F:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.10

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
721F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
723C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Droughty	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
723D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
725B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01
727B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
741C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Depth to dense layer	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Slope	0.04		
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
741D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Cutbankc cave	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00		
743C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Depth to dense layer	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Slope	0.04		
743D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
745C:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.43
		Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Depth to dense layer	0.50	Droughty	0.01
				Slope	0.04		
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Depth to dense layer	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Slope	0.04		
747B:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.43
		Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.01
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
831C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.46
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
831D:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
831D:							
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.46
831F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.46
833C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16		
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling--	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.46
835C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.84	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16		
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
835C:							
Ricker, rolling-----	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.16
861C:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Droughty	0.46
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
861D:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Droughty	0.46
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	1.00
861F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Droughty	0.46
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
891F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
891F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.46
931C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.94		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Slope	0.04		
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
Worden, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
931D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.94		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
931F:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.94		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
931F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Slope	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
933C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.94		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Slope	0.04		
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to dense layer	0.50	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Slope	0.04		
933D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.94		
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Slope	0.63	Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
935C:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to dense layer	0.50	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Slope	0.04		

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
935C:							
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
937B:							
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Content of large stones	0.79
				Depth to dense layer	0.50		
941C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Content of large stones	0.01
941D:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
941F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Hogback, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01
942C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Wilmington, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to dense layer	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01
943C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Borosaprists	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00		
Ricker	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.96

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
945C:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Content of large stones	0.01
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
945D:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	1.00
945F:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of organic matter	1.00
949F:							
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of organic matter	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of large stones	0.01

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
991D:							
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Content of large stones	0.01
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.01	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.01
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.01
991F:							
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of large stones	0.01
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.01	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.01
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.01
997C:							
Ricker--------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Droughty	0.01
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.01

Table 11b.--Building Site Development (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
997C:							
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.01
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997F:							
Ricker--------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Content of organic matter	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.01
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:					
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated	
21A:					
Dawson, flooded	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
Fluvaquents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Loxley, flooded	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
23A:					
Loxley	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Dawson	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
24A:					
Bucksport-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Wonsqueak-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.72	Seepage	1.00
25A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.72	Seepage	1.00
Colton--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	1.00
Rumney--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
26A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.72	Seepage	1.00
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
26A:					
Bucksport-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
113A:					
Ondawa--------------	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.01
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
363A:					
Adams---------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
363B:					
Adams---------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	0.91
365A:					
Naumburg------------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Croghan-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	0.01
367A:					
Searsport-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
367A:					
Borosaprists	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Naumburg	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
375A:					
Colton	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.01
Adams	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
375C:					
Colton, rolling	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Adams	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
375D:					
Colton, hilly	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Adams	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
650C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
650C:					
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Colton	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
650D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Colton	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
651C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Sabattis, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.68	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.32
				Slope	0.01

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
651D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
651F:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Tunbridge, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
653C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
653D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
654C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
654C:					
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.68	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.32
				Slope	0.01
654D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.68	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.32
				Slope	0.09
707C:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.91
				Seepage	0.50
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
708B:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.91
				Seepage	0.50

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
708B:					
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.68	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.32
				Slope	0.01
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of large stones	0.01
721C:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage saturated zone	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.91
				Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.25
721D:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
721D:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
721F:					
Becket, very bouldery----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
723C:					
Becket, very bouldery----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40
723D:					
Becket, very bouldery----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Content	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40
725B:					
Skerry, very bouldery----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.67
				Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.25

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
725B:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40
727B:					
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.91
				Seepage	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.25
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.09
741C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
				Seepage	0.50
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
741D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
				Seepage	0.50

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
741D:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
743C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Contnet of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
					0.64
				Seepage	0.50
743D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
				Seepage	0.50
745C:					
Crary, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
					0.08
Potsdam, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
				Seepage	0.50
747B:					
Crary, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.33
				Depth to saturated zone	0.08

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
747B:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.09
831C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
831D:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
831F:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
831F:					
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
833C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Adirondack, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.91
				Seepage	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
835C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Borosaprists	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Ricker, rolling	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
861C:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
861D:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
861F:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
891F:					
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
891F:					
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
931C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Worden, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.67
				Seepage	0.50
931D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
931F:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
933C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
933D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
935C:					
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.09
937B:					
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.33
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of large stones	0.01
				Slope	0.01
941C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
941D:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
941D:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
941F:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
942C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.09
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
943C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
943C:					
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Subsidence	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Ricker--------------	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
945C:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
945D:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
945F:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
945F:					
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
949F:					
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
991D:					
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
991F:					
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	

Table 12a.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
997C:					
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997D:					
Ricker, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997F:					
Ricker	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Skylight, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Content of organic matter	1.00
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water.	---	---	---	---	---

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:							
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
21A:							
Dawson, flooded	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
		Too sandy	1.00				
Fluvaquents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage	1.00			Gravel content	0.88
Loxley, flooded	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Seepage	1.00			Seepage	0.15
23A:							
Loxley	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Seepage	1.00			Seepage	0.15
Dawson	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Too sandy	0.50
24A:							
Bucksport	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Seepage	1.00			Seepage	0.15

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
24A:							
Wonsqueak	35	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Content of organic matter	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Content of organic matter Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.15
25A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Ponding Content of organic matter	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Ponding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Content of organic matter Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.15
Colton	25	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Slope	 1.00 1.00 0.01	Very limited Seepage Slope	 1.00 0.01	Very limited Too sandy Seepage Gravel content Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.01
Rumney	20	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Too sandy	 1.00 1.00 0.50
26A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Ponding Content of organic matter	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Ponding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Content of organic matter Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.15
Rumney	25	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Too sandy	 1.00 1.00 0.50
Bucksport	20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Content of organic matter Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Content of organic matter Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.15

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
113A:							
Ondawa	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage	1.00				
Rumney	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
		Too sandy	1.00				
363A:							
Adams	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
363B:							
Adams	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
365A:							
Naumburg	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Croghan	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.99
367A:							
Searsport	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
Borosaprists	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
Naumburg	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
375A:							
Colton	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
						Gravel content	1.00
Adams	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	1.00
375C:							
Colton, rolling	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Gravel content	1.00
						Slope	0.16
Adams	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
375D:							
Colton, hilly	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
						Gravel content	1.00
Adams	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
650C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.16	Too sandy	0.50
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
						Gravel content	0.14
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
Colton	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Gravel content	1.00
						Slope	0.16
650D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Seepage	1.00			Too sandy	0.50
						Gravel content	0.14

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
650D:							
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
Colton	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
						Gravel content	1.00
651C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.16	Too sandy	0.50
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
						Gravel content	0.14
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Sabattis, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
651D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Seepage	1.00			Too sandy	0.50
						Gravel content	0.14
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
651F:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Seepage	1.00			Too sandy	0.50
						Gravel content	0.14
Tunbridge, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
653C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.04	Too sandy	0.50
		Slope	0.04			Gravel content	0.14
						Slope	0.04
653D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Seepage	1.00			Too sandy	0.50
						Gravel content	0.14
654C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.63
		Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.63	Seepage	0.50
		Slope	0.63			Too sandy	0.50
						Gravel content	0.14
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
654D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Seepage	1.00			Too sandy	0.50
						Gravel content	0.14
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
707C:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.78
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
707C:							
Hermon, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Gravel content	0.76
						Slope	0.04
708B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Tughill, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Gravel content	0.15
721C:							
Becket, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.78
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Tunbridge, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Skerry, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
721D:							
Becket, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.78
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
721F:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.78
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
723C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.78
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
723D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.78
725B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.78
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01
727B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
741C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.36	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
741C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
741D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.36	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
743C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.36	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
743D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.36	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
745C:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Potsdam, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.36	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
747B:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
Adirondack, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
831C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
						Slope	0.04
831D:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
831F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
833C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Adirondack, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
						Seepage	0.50

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
835C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
Ricker, rolling-----	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	0.16	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Seepage	0.50
						Slope	0.16
861C:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
						Slope	0.04
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Seepage	0.50
						Slope	0.04
861D:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
861F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00			Content of organic matter	1.00
						Seepage	0.50

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
891F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00			Content of organic matter	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
931C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.41	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Slope	0.04			Slope	0.04
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Worden, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
931D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.41			Depth to saturated zone	0.08
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
931F:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.41			Depth to saturated zone	0.08
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
933C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.41	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Slope	0.04			Slope	0.04
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
933D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.41			Depth to saturated zone	0.08
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
935C:							
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
937B:							
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Gravel content	0.15
941C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
941C:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
						Slope	0.04
941D:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
941F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
942C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.63
				Slope	0.63	Seepage	0.21
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96
						Seepage	0.50
943C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.63
				Slope	0.63	Seepage	0.21

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
943C:							
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
Ricker--------------	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	0.96	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.96			Slope	0.96
						Seepage	0.50
945C:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
						Slope	0.04
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Seepage	0.50
						Slope	0.04
945D:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
945F:							
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00			Content of organic matter	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
949F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
949F:							
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00			Content of organic matter	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
991D:							
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Seepage	0.50
						Too sandy	0.50
991F:							
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	0.50
						Too sandy	0.50
997C:							
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	0.04	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Seepage	0.50
						Slope	0.04
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
		Slope	0.04			Too sandy	0.50
						Slope	0.04
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 12b.--Sanitary Facilities (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00	Slope	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Seepage	0.50
						Too sandy	0.50
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997F:							
Ricker	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Content of organic matter	1.00			Content of organic matter	1.00
						Seepage	0.50
Skylight, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Seepage	0.50
						Too sandy	0.50
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
3A:					
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated	
21A:					
Dawson, flooded	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
Fluvaquents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Loxley, flooded	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
23A:					
Loxley	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
Dawson	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
24A:					
Bucksport	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
Wonsqueak	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
25A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Colton	25	Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
25A:					
Rumney--------------	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.50
26A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Rumney--------------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.50
Bucksport-----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
113A:					
Ondawa--------------	55	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.22
Rumney--------------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.50
363A:					
Adams---------------	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.67
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.97
363B:					
Adams---------------	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.67
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.97
365A:					
Naumburg------------	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.22
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.50
Croghan-------------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.22
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.22
367A:					
Searsport-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.12
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.50
Borosaprists--------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Naumburg------------	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.22
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.50

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
375A:					
Colton	45	Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Thickest layer	0.00
Adams	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.67
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.97
375C:					
Colton, rolling	45	Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Thickest layer	0.00
Adams	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.67
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.97
375D:					
Colton, hilly	40	Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Thickest layer	0.00
Adams	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.67
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.97
650C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Adams	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.67
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.97
Colton	20	Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Thickest layer	0.00
650D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Adams	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.67
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.97
Colton	20	Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Thickest layer	0.00
651C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
651C:					
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
Sabattis, very bouldery	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
651D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
651F:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Tunbridge, very bouldery	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
653C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
653D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
654C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Sabattis, very bouldery, undrained	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
654D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Sabattis, very Bouldery, undrained	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
707C:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
708B:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
721C:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
721D:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
721F:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
723C:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
723D:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
725B:					
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.12
727B:					
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
741C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
741D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
743C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
743D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	80	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
745C:					
Crary, very bouldery	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
747B:					
Crary, very bouldery	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
831C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
831C:					
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
831D:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
831F:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
833C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling--	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
835C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
Borosaprists--------	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Ricker, rolling-----	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
861C:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ricker--------------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
861D:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ricker--------------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
861F:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ricker--------------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
891F:					
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
931C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
931C:					
Worden, very bouldery-----------	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08
931D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
931F:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
933C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08
933D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08
935C:					
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
937B:					
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
941C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
941D:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
941F:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
942C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
943C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Borosaprists--------	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Ricker--------------	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
945C:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ricker--------------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
945D:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ricker--------------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
945F:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ricker--------------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
949F:					
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
949F:					
Hogback, very bouldery----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
991D:					
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
991F:					
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.07
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
997C:					
Ricker--------------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997D:					
Ricker, very bouldery----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 13a.--Construction Materials (Part 1)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
997F:					
Ricker	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Content of organic matter	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
Skylight, very bouldery	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated	
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:					
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated	
21A:					
Dawson, flooded	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.41
Fluvaquents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
Loxley, flooded	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
23A:					
Loxley	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
Dawson	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.41
24A:					
Bucksport	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.98

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
24A:					
Wonsqueak-----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.76
25A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.76
Colton--------------	25	Good		Poor	
				Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.99
Rumney--------------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
26A:					
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.76
Rumney--------------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
Bucksport-----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Too acid	0.98
113A:					
Ondawa--------------	55	Good		Good	
Rumney--------------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
363A:					
Adams---------------	80	Good		Poor	
				Too sandy	0.00
				Too acid	0.95

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
363B:					
Adams	80	Good		Poor	
				Too sandy	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
365A:					
Naumburg	40	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Too acid	0.88
Croghan	35	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.22	Too sandy	0.22
				Depth to saturated zone	0.22
				Too acid	0.95
367A:					
Searsport	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.00
Borosaprists	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.54
				Too acid	0.88
Naumburg	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Too acid	0.88
375A:					
Colton	45	Good		Poor	
				Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.99
Adams	30	Good		Poor	
				Too sandy	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
375C:					
Colton, rolling	45	Good		Poor	
				Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.99
Adams	30	Good		Poor	
				Too sandy	0.00
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.95

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
375D:					
Colton, hilly-------	40	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Slope	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.99
Adams---------------	35	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Too sandy	0.00
				Slope	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
650C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	35	Good		Fair	
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.95
Adams---------------	25	Good		Poor	
				Too sandy	0.00
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.95
Colton--------------	20	Good		Poor	
				Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.99
650D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Too acid	0.95
Adams---------------	25	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Too sandy	0.00
				Slope	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
Colton--------------	20	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Slope	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.99
651C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	35	Good		Fair	
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.95

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
651C:					
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.58
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
Sabattis, very bouldery-----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.78
				Hard to reclaim	0.92
				Rock fragments	0.92
651D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Too acid	0.95
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.58
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
651F:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Too acid	0.95
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.58
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
653C:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Good		Fair	
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
653D:					
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	80	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Too acid	0.95
654C:					
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	40	Good		Fair	
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Slope	0.37
				Too acid	0.95
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.78
				Hard to reclaim	0.92
				Rock fragments	0.92
654D:					
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.12
				Too acid	0.95
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.78
				Hard to reclaim	0.92
				Rock fragments	0.92
707C:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.20
				Too acid	0.88
Becket, very bouldery-----------	25	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.65	Depth to saturated zone	0.65
				Too acid	0.76
				Rock fragments	0.88
				Slope	0.96

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
707C:					
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	25	Good		Poor	
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96
708B:					
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.20
				Too acid	0.88
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.78
				Hard to reclaim	0.92
				Rock fragments	0.92
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
		Cobble content	0.96	Rock fragments	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
721C:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.65	Depth to saturated zone	0.65
				Too acid	0.76
				Rock fragments	0.88
				Slope	0.96
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
				Slope	0.96
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.53
				Too acid	0.95

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
721D:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.65	Depth to saturated zone	0.65
				Too acid	0.76
				Rock fragments	0.88
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
721F:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.65	Depth to saturated zone	0.65
				Too acid	0.76
				Rock fragments	0.88
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
723C:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.65	Depth to saturated zone	0.65
				Too acid	0.76
				Slope	0.84
				Rock fragments	0.88
723D:					
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.65	Depth to saturated zone	0.65
				Too acid	0.76
				Rock fragments	0.88
725B:					
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.53
				Too acid	0.95

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
725B:					
Becket, very bouldery----------	30	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.65	Depth to saturated zone	0.65
				Too acid	0.76
				Rock fragments	0.88
727B:					
Skerry, very bouldery----------	40	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.53
				Too acid	0.95
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.20
				Too acid	0.88
741C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	50	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.80	Hard to reclaim	0.35
				Depth to saturated zone	0.80
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
				Slope	0.96
741D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery----------	50	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.80	Hard to reclaim	0.35
				Depth to saturated zone	0.80
				Too acid	0.95
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
743C:					
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.80	Hard to reclaim	0.35
				Depth to saturated zone	0.80
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96
743D:					
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	80	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.80	Hard to reclaim	0.35
				Depth to saturated zone	0.80
				Too acid	0.95
745C:					
Crary, very bouldery	40	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.32	Hard to reclaim	0.16
				Depth to saturated zone	0.32
				Too acid	0.88
				Slope	0.96
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	35	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.80	Hard to reclaim	0.35
				Depth to saturated zone	0.80
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96
747B:					
Crary, very bouldery	40	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.32	Hard to reclaim	0.16
				Depth to saturated zone	0.32
				Too acid	0.88
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.20
				Too acid	0.88
831C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
				Slope	0.96

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
831C:					
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96
831D:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	50	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Too acid	0.95
831F:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Too acid	0.95
833C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.20
				Too acid	0.88
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling--	15	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Slope	0.37
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Too acid	0.95

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
835C:					
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
				Slope	0.84
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
Borosaprists--------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.54
				Too acid	0.88
Ricker, rolling-----	15	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
				Slope	0.84
861C:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96
Ricker--------------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
				Slope	0.96
861D:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Too acid	0.95
Ricker--------------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Slope	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
861F:					
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Too acid	0.95

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
861F:					
Ricker	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
891F:					
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.50
				Too acid	0.95
931C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	35	Good		Fair	
				Hard to reclaim	0.29
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
				Slope	0.96
Rawsonville, very bouldery	25	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.29
				Too acid	0.76
				Slope	0.96
Worden, very bouldery	20	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04
				Hard to reclaim	0.54
				Too acid	0.88
931D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.29
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.29
				Too acid	0.76

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
931F:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.29
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.29
				To acid	0.76
933C:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Good		Fair	
				Hard to reclaim	0.29
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
				Slope	0.96
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04
				Hard to reclaim	0.54
				Too acid	0.88
				Slope	0.96
933D:					
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	45	Fair		Poor	
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.29
				Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
Worden, very bouldery-----------	30	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04
				Slope	0.37
				Hard to reclaim	0.54
				Too acid	0.88
935C:					
Worden, very bouldery-----------	45	Fair		Fair	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04
				Hard to reclaim	0.54
				Too acid	0.88
				Slope	0.96

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
935C:					
Wilmington, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.68
				Too acid	0.95
937B:					
Wilmington, very bouldery----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.68
				Too acid	0.95
Tughill, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
		Cobble content	0.96	Rock fragments	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.08
941C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery----------	50	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.29
				Too acid	0.76
				Slope	0.96
Hogback, very bouldery----------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96
941D:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery----------	50	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.29
				Too acid	0.76
Hogback, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
941F:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.29
				Too acid	0.76

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
941F:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
942C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	40	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.29
				Slope	0.37
				Too acid	0.76
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.68
				Too acid	0.95
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Slope	0.04
				Too acid	0.95
943C:					
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.29
				Slope	0.37
				Too acid	0.76
Borosaprists--------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.00
				Content of organic matter	0.00
				Hard to reclaim	0.54
				Too acid	0.88
Ricker--------------	15	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Slope	0.04
				Too acid	0.12
945C:					
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
				Slope	0.96

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
945C:					
Ricker	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
				Slope	0.96
945D:					
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
Ricker	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Slope	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
945F:					
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.95
Ricker	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
949F:					
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Rock fragments	0.00
				Too acid	0.95

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
991D:					
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
				Depth to bedrock	0.99
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Too sandy	0.44
				Too acid	0.88
991F:					
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Too acid	0.88
				Rock fragments	0.92
				Depth to bedrock	0.99
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too sandy	0.44
				Too acid	0.88
997C:					
Ricker--------------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
				Slope	0.96
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too sandy	0.44
				Too acid	0.88
				Slope	0.96
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997D:					
Ricker, very bouldery-----------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Slope	0.00
				Too acid	0.12

Table 13b.--Construction Materials (Part 2)--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
997D:					
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
				Too sandy	0.44
				Too acid	0.88
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
997F:					
Ricker--------------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Content of organic matter	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too acid	0.12
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	20	Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
				Too sandy	0.44
				Too acid	0.88
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water.	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Water Management

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
3A:							
Pits, gravel and sand	80	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
21A:							
Dawson, flooded	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.12		
Fluvaquents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.01		
Loxley, flooded	20	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
23A:							
Loxley	45	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Dawson	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.12		
24A:							
Bucksport	45	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Wonsqueak	35	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.01		

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
25A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.01		
Colton--------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.12	Deep to water	1.00
Rumney--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	0.50		
26A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded--	35	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.01		
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	0.50		
Bucksport-----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
113A:							
Ondawa--------------	55	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.22	Deep to water	1.00
Rumney--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	0.50		
363A:							
Adams---------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
363B:							
Adams---------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Deep to water	1.00

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
365A:							
Naumburg------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	0.50		
Croghan-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	0.22		
367A:							
Searsport-----------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.50		
Borosaprists--------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.03		
Naumburg------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Seepage	0.50		
375A:							
Colton--------------	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.12	Deep to water	1.00
Adams---------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
375C:							
Colton, rolling-----	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.12	Deep to water	1.00
Adams---------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
375D:							
Colton, hilly-------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.12	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21				
Adams---------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21				
650C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
Adams---------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Deep to water	1.00

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
650C:							
Colton--------------	20	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.12	Deep to water	1.00
650D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21				
Adams---------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21				
Colton--------------	20	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.12	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21				
651C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.85	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.85	Seepage	0.07		
Sabattis, very bouldery-----------	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.57	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.43
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Seepage	0.03		
651D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21				
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.85	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.85	Seepage	0.07		
		Slope	0.21				
651F:							
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.97				
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.85	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.97	Seepage	0.07		
		Depth to bedrock	0.85				

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
653C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery----------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
653D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery----------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21				
654C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.01				
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.57	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.43
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Seepage	0.03		
654D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21				
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.57	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.43
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Seepage	0.03		
707C:							
Adirondack, very bouldery----------	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.08		
Becket, very bouldery----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.12		
Hermon, very bouldery----------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.03	Deep to water	1.00

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
708B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.08		
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.57	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.43
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Seepage	0.03		
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.03	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.30
721C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.12		
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.88		
				Seepage	0.08		
721D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.21	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Deep to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.02				
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.12		
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
		Slope	0.21				

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
721F:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Deep to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.02	Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.12		
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
		Slope	0.88				
723C:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.12		
723D:							
Becket, very bouldery-----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.21	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Deep to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.02	Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.12		
725B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.88		
				Seepage	0.08		
Becket, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.12		
727B:							
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.88		
				Seepage	0.08		
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.08		

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
741C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.93		
				Thin layer	0.91		
				Seepage	0.07		
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
741D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	50	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Depth to saturated zone	0.93		
				Thin layer	0.91		
				Seepage	0.07		
Tunbridge, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
		Slope	0.21				
743C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.93		
				Thin layer	0.91		
				Seepage	0.07		
743D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Depth to saturated zone	0.93		
				Thin layer	0.91		
				Seepage	0.07		
745C:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Piping	1.00		
				Thin layer	0.96		
				Seepage	0.06		

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
745C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.93		
				Thin layer	0.91		
				Seepage	0.07		
747B:							
Crary, very bouldery	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Piping	1.00		
				Thin layer	0.96		
				Seepage	0.06		
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.08		
831C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
Lyman, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Seepage	0.03		
831D:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	50	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
		Slope	0.21				
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Seepage	0.03		
831F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.07		
		Depth to bedrock	0.96				
Lyman, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.03		

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
833C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.95		
				Seepage	0.08		
Lyman, very bouldery, rolling--	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Seepage	0.03		
835C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.96	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.96	Seepage	0.07		
Borosaprists--------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.03		
Ricker, rolling-----	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
861C:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Seepage	0.03		
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
861D:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Seepage	0.03		
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
		Slope	0.21				
861F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.88	Seepage	0.03		

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
861F:							
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
		Slope	0.97				
891F:							
Rock outcrop	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
		Slope	1.00				
Lyman, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.03		
931C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.93		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40		
				Seepage	0.06		
Rawsonville, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.93	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.93	Seepage	0.04		
Worden, very bouldery	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.86		
				Seepage	0.08		
931D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Thin layer	0.93		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40		
				Seepage	0.06		
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.93	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.93	Seepage	0.04		
		Slope	0.21				

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
931F:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.70	Thin layer	0.93		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40		
				Seepage	0.06		
Rawsonville, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.93	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.04		
		Depth to bedrock	0.93				
933C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.93		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40		
				Seepage	0.06		
Worden, very bouldery	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.86		
				Seepage	0.08		
933D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Thin layer	0.93		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.40		
				Seepage	0.06		
Worden, very bouldery	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Thin layer	0.86		
				Seepage	0.08		
935C:							
Worden, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.86		
				Seepage	0.08		

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
935C:							
Wilmington, very bouldery	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	1.00		
				Seepage	0.06		
937B:							
Wilmington, very bouldery	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	1.00		
				Seepage	0.06		
Tughill, very bouldery	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.03	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.30
941C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.93	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.93	Seepage	0.04		
Hogback, very bouldery	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Seepage	0.01		
941D:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.93	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.93	Seepage	0.04		
		Slope	0.21				
Hogback, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Seepage	0.01		
941F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.93	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.04		
		Depth to bedrock	0.93				
Hogback, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.01		

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
942C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.93	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.93	Seepage	0.04		
		Slope	0.01				
Wilmington, very bouldery	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Thin layer	1.00		
				Seepage	0.06		
Hogback, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.02	Seepage	0.01		
943C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.93	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.93	Seepage	0.04		
		Slope	0.01				
Borosaprists	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.03		
Ricker	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
		Slope	0.02				
945C:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Seepage	0.01		
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
945D:							
Hogback, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Seepage	0.01		
Ricker	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
		Slope	0.21				

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
945F:							
Hogback, very bouldery----------	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.01		
Ricker--------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00				
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
949F:							
Rock outcrop--------	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker--------------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00				
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
Hogback, very bouldery----------	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.01		
991D:							
Glebe, very bouldery	50	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.52	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.52	Seepage	0.07		
		Slope	0.21				
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Seepage	0.17		
991F:							
Glebe, very bouldery	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	0.52	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.88	Seepage	0.07		
		Depth to bedrock	0.52				
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.17		
997C:							
Ricker--------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00				
				Thin layer	1.00		
Skylight, very bouldery----------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
				Seepage	0.17		
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 14.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00				
		Slope	0.21	Thin layer	1.00		
Skylight, very bouldery	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	0.21	Seepage	0.17		
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
997F:							
Ricker	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Content of organic matter	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00				
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	1.00		
Skylight, very bouldery	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Deep to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.17		
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
3A:												
Pits, gravel and sand-----------	0-72	Sand, loamy sand, very gravelly sand, gravelly loamy coarse sand	SP, SP-SM, SM, GP-GM, GP, GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0-1	0-15	50-100	35-100	15-75	0-30	15-20	NP
21A:												
Dawson, flooded-	0-8	Peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	8-12	Mucky peat, muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	12-30	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	30-72	Loamy sand, gravelly sand, very gravelly very fine sand	SC-SM, SC, SM, SP, GP	A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0-3	50-100	35-100	15-80	0-35	0-20	NP-10
Fluvaquents-----	0-10	Gravelly loam	SC, SM, ML, GM, CL	A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0-15	50-100	30-100	20-100	0-90	0-25	NP-15
	10-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sand, fine sandy loam, silt loam	SC, SC-SM, ML, GM, CL	A-2, A-1, A-6	0	0-15	50-100	30-100	15-100	0-90	0-30	NP-20
Loxley, flooded-	0-16	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	16-80	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
23A:												
Loxley----------	0-16	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	16-80	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dawson----------	0-8	Peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	8-12	Mucky peat, muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	12-30	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	30-72	Loamy sand, gravelly sand, very gravelly very fine sand	SC-SM, SC, SM, SP, GP	A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0-3	50-100	35-100	15-80	0-35	0-20	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
24A:												
Bucksport-------	0-7	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	7-22	Muck, mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	22-84	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
Wonsqueak-------	0-9	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-44	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	44-72	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	SC, SM, ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	55-100	35-95	0-40	NP-20
25A:												
Wonsqueak, flooded--------	0-9	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-44	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	44-72	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	SC, SM, ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	55-100	35-95	0-40	NP-20

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
25A:												
Colton----------	0-6	Gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-10	65-92	35-85	20-60	2-45	0-10	NP-2
	6-10	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sand, gravelly coarse sandy loam	SM, GW-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	0-10	65-90	35-75	20-50	2-30	0-10	NP-2
	10-27	Very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand, gravelly loamy fine sand, cobbly coarse sand	SP, GM, GW, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	0-15	55-90	35-75	15-50	2-25	0-14	NP
	27-72	Stratified extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand, very cobbly sand	GP, GW, SP, SW	A-1	0-1	0-25	40-75	20-50	10-30	0-15	0-14	NP
Rumney----------	0-12	Silt loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	85-100	75-100	45-95	25-80	0-25	NP-4
	12-34	Very fine sandy loam, loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4	0	0	85-100	75-100	45-95	25-75	0-15	NP-4
	34-39	Loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4	0	0	55-100	45-100	30-90	15-75	0-14	NP
	39-72	Loamy sand, stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand, gravelly sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	55-100	45-100	25-75	5-30	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
26A:												
Wonsqueak, flooded--------	0-9	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-44	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	44-72	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	SC, SM, ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	55-100	35-95	0-40	NP-20
Rumney----------	0-12	Silt loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	85-100	75-100	45-95	25-80	0-25	NP-4
	12-34	Very fine sandy loam, loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4	0	0	85-100	75-100	45-95	25-75	0-15	NP-4
	34-39	Loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4	0	0	55-100	45-100	30-90	15-75	0-14	NP
	39-72	Loamy sand, stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand, gravelly sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	55-100	45-100	25-75	5-30	0-14	NP
Bucksport-------	0-7	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	7-22	Muck, mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	22-84	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
113A:												
Ondawa----------	0-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4	0	0	85-100	75-100	50-95	30-75	0-14	NP
	9-40	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2	0	0	85-100	75-100	50-95	30-75	0-14	NP
	40-72	Loamy sand, gravelly sand, stratified very gravelly coarse sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP, SP-SM	A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0	70-100	45-100	25-75	0-30	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	Percentage passing sieve number--: 10	Percentage passing sieve number--: 40	Percentage passing sieve number--: 200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
113A:												
Rumney----------	0-12	Silt loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	85-100	75-100	45-95	25-80	0-25	NP-4
	12-34	Very fine sandy loam, loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4	0	0	85-100	75-100	45-95	25-75	0-15	NP-4
	34-39	Loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4	0	0	55-100	45-100	30-90	15-75	0-14	NP
	39-72	Loamy sand, stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand, gravelly sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	55-100	45-100	25-75	5-30	0-14	NP
363A:												
Adams-----------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	3-9	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	15-20	NP-4
	9-17	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	17-32	Sand, coarse sand, gravelly fine sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
	32-72	Coarse sand, fine sand, gravelly sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
363B:												
Adams-----------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	3-9	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	15-20	NP-4
	9-17	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	17-32	Sand, coarse sand, gravelly fine sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
	32-72	Coarse sand, fine sand, gravelly sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
365A:												
Naumburg--------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2, A-3, A-4	0	0	100	92-100	50-80	5-45	0-14	NP
	5-8	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2, A-3, A-4	0	0	100	92-100	50-80	5-45	0-14	NP
	8-19	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0	95-100	90-100	45-75	5-35	0-14	NP
	19-72	Stratified sand, coarse sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	95-100	90-100	45-75	5-35	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
365A:												
Croghan---------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	97-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	3-7	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0	97-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	7-32	Loamy fine sand, loamy sand, sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	92-100	75-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	32-72	Loamy sand, coarse sand, fine sand, sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0	85-100	75-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
367A:												
Searsport-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand, coarse sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	85-100	75-100	35-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	17-72	Coarse sand, fine sand, gravelly sand, very gravelly coarse sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0	65-100	40-100	20-80	2-35	0-14	NP
Borosaprists----	0-30	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	30-72	Fine sandy loam, gravelly loam, silt loam, very gravelly loamy sand	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0-2	65-100	40-100	20-95	10-90	0-30	NP-12

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
367A:												
Naumburg--------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2, A-3, A-4	0	0	100	92-100	50-80	5-45	0-14	NP
	5-8	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2, A-3, A-4	0	0	100	92-100	50-80	5-45	0-14	NP
	8-19	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0	95-100	90-100	45-75	5-35	0-14	NP
	19-72	Stratified sand, coarse sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	95-100	90-100	45-75	5-35	0-14	NP
375A:												
Colton----------	0-6	Gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-10	65-92	35-85	20-60	2-45	0-10	NP-2
	6-10	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sand, gravelly coarse sandy loam	SM, GW-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	0-10	65-90	35-75	20-50	2-30	0-10	NP-2
	10-27	Very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand, gravelly loamy fine sand, cobbly coarse sand	SP, GM, GW, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	0-15	55-90	35-75	15-50	2-25	0-14	NP
	27-72	Stratified extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand, very cobbly sand	GP, GW, SP, SW	A-1	0-1	0-25	40-75	20-50	10-30	0-15	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
375A:												
Adams-----------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	3-9	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	15-20	NP-4
	9-17	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	17-32	Sand, coarse sand, gravelly fine sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
	32-72	Coarse sand, fine sand, gravelly sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
375C:												
Colton, rolling-	0-6	Gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-10	65-92	35-85	20-60	2-45	0-10	NP-2
	6-10	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sand, gravelly coarse sandy loam	SM, GW-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	0-10	65-90	35-75	20-50	2-30	0-10	NP-2
	10-27	Very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand, gravelly loamy fine sand, cobbly coarse sand	SP, GM, GW, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	0-15	55-90	35-75	15-50	2-25	0-14	NP
	27-72	Stratified extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand, very cobbly sand	GP, GW, SP, SW	A-1	0-1	0-25	40-75	20-50	10-30	0-15	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
375C:												
Adams-----------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	3-9	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	15-20	NP-4
	9-17	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	17-32	Sand, coarse sand, gravelly fine sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
	32-72	Coarse sand, fine sand, gravelly sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
375D:												
Colton, hilly---	0-6	Gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-10	65-92	35-85	20-60	2-45	0-10	NP-2
	6-10	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sand, gravelly coarse sandy loam	SM, GW-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	0-10	65-90	35-75	20-50	2-30	0-10	NP-2
	10-27	Very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand, gravelly loamy fine sand, cobbly coarse sand	SP, GM, GW, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	0-15	55-90	35-75	15-50	2-25	0-14	NP
	27-72	Stratified extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand, very cobbly sand	GP, GW, SP, SW	A-1	0-1	0-25	40-75	20-50	10-30	0-15	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
375D:												
Adams-----------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	3-9	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	15-20	NP-4
	9-17	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	17-32	Sand, coarse sand, gravelly fine sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
	32-72	Coarse sand, fine sand, gravelly sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
650C:												
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
650C:												
Adams-----------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	3-9	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	15-20	NP-4
	9-17	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	17-32	Sand, coarse sand, gravelly fine sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
	32-72	Coarse sand, fine sand, gravelly sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
Colton----------	0-6	Gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-10	65-92	35-85	20-60	2-45	0-10	NP-2
	6-10	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sand, gravelly coarse sandy loam	SM, GW-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	0-10	65-90	35-75	20-50	2-30	0-10	NP-2
	10-27	Very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand, gravelly loamy fine sand, cobbly coarse sand	SP, GM, GW, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	0-15	55-90	35-75	15-50	2-25	0-14	NP
	27-72	Stratified extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand, very cobbly sand	GP, GW, SP, SW	A-1	0-1	0-25	40-75	20-50	10-30	0-15	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
650D: Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10
Adams-----------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	3-9	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	15-20	NP-4
	9-17	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	95-100	92-100	45-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	17-32	Sand, coarse sand, gravelly fine sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP
	32-72	Coarse sand, fine sand, gravelly sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SM	A-3, A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0-1	85-100	70-100	40-80	5-30	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
650D:												
Colton----------	0-6	Gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-10	65-92	35-85	20-60	2-45	0-10	NP-2
	6-10	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sand, gravelly coarse sandy loam	SM, GW-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	0-10	65-90	35-75	20-50	2-30	0-10	NP-2
	10-27	Very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand, gravelly loamy fine sand, cobbly coarse sand	SP, GM, GW, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	0-15	55-90	35-75	15-50	2-25	0-14	NP
	27-72	Stratified extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand, very cobbly sand	GP, GW, SP, SW	A-1	0-1	0-25	40-75	20-50	10-30	0-15	0-14	NP
651C:												
Monadnock, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
651C:												
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sabattis, very bouldery-------	0-11	Mucky loam	CL-ML, ML, OL, SM	A-4	0-7	0-15	65-98	55-96	35-80	20-70	0-30	NP-10
	11-21	Fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, silt loam	SC-SM, CL-ML, GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-98	55-96	35-80	20-70	0-30	NP-10
	21-31	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam, cobbly sandy loam	SC-SM, GC-GM, GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	55-95	45-92	30-80	15-65	0-30	NP-10
	31-72	Very fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, GC-GM, GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	55-95	45-92	25-80	15-65	0-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
651D:												
Monadnock, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
651F:												
Monadnock, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
653C:												
Monadnock, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10
653D:												
Monadnock, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
654C:												
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained------	0-11	Mucky loam	CL-ML, ML, OL, SM	A-4	0-7	0-15	65-98	55-96	35-80	20-70	0-30	NP-10
	11-21	Fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, silt loam	SC-SM, CL-ML, GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-98	55-96	35-80	20-70	0-30	NP-10
	21-31	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam, cobbly sandy loam	SC-SM, GC-GM, GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	55-95	45-92	30-80	15-65	0-30	NP-10
	31-72	Very fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, GC-GM, GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	55-95	45-92	25-80	15-65	0-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
654D:												
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	2-7	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	85-99	75-99	40-90	20-65	0-20	NP-10
	7-27	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-99	70-96	50-90	30-65	0-12	NP-10
	27-72	Very gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand	SW-SC, SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-25	55-95	40-92	20-60	5-30	0-14	NP-10
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained------	0-11	Mucky loam	CL-ML, ML, OL, SM	A-4	0-7	0-15	65-98	55-96	35-80	20-70	0-30	NP-10
	11-21	Fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, silt loam	SC-SM, CL-ML, GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-98	55-96	35-80	20-70	0-30	NP-10
	21-31	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam, cobbly sandy loam	SC-SM, GC-GM, GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	55-95	45-92	30-80	15-65	0-30	NP-10
	31-72	Very fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, GC-GM, GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	55-95	45-92	25-80	15-65	0-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
707C:												
Adirondack, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-6	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	6-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	18-26	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	26-72	Gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-80	10-60	0-25	NP-3

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
707C:												
Becket, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-50	0-30	NP-10
	5-15	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	15-26	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-14	NP
	26-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
707C:												
Hermon, very bouldery-------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-15	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, GM	A-2, A-1	1-7	1-25	60-90	35-80	20-60	2-35	0-40	NP-10
	5-31	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very gravelly loamy fine sand, extremely gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly coarse sand	SC-SM, SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-7	5-25	60-88	30-80	15-55	2-35	0-40	NP-10
	31-72	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly loamy sand	GP, GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	1-15	5-25	45-88	25-75	15-50	0-20	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
708B:												
Adirnondack, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-6	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	6-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	18-26	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	26-72	Gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-80	10-60	0-25	NP-3
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained------	0-11	Mucky loam	CL-ML, ML, OL, SM	A-4	0-7	0-15	65-98	55-96	35-80	20-70	0-30	NP-10
	11-21	Fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, silt loam	SC-SM, CL-ML, GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-98	55-96	35-80	20-70	0-30	NP-10
	21-31	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam, cobbly sandy loam	SC-SM, GC-GM, GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	55-95	45-92	30-80	15-65	0-30	NP-10
	31-72	Very fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, GC-GM, GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	55-95	45-92	25-80	15-65	0-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
708B:												
Tughill, very bouldery-------	0-13	Cobbly mucky fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-95	30-80	15-65	20-30	3-9
	13-37	Very gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly fine sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam, very gravelly silt loam	SC-SM, GC, GC-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	8-30	50-75	30-60	20-55	10-40	20-30	3-9
	37-72	Very gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly fine sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam, very gravelly silt loam	SC-SM, GC, GC-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	8-30	50-75	30-55	15-50	10-40	20-30	3-9

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
721C:												
Becket, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-50	0-30	NP-10
	5-15	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	15-26	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-14	NP
	26-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
721C:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
721C:												
Skerry, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-7	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-4, A-2, A-1-b	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	35-70	15-45	0-30	NP-10
	7-25	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	35-70	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	25-29	Loamy sand, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-25	NP-10
	29-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly sandy loam, loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
721D:												
Becket, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-50	0-30	NP-10
	5-15	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	15-26	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-14	NP
	26-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
721D:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
721F:												
Becket, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-50	0-30	NP-10
	5-15	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	15-26	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-14	NP
	26-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
721F:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
723C:												
Becket, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-50	0-30	NP-10
	5-15	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	15-26	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-14	NP
	26-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	Percentage passing sieve number--: 10	Percentage passing sieve number--: 40	Percentage passing sieve number--: 200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
723D:												
Becket, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-50	0-30	NP-10
	5-15	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	15-26	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-14	NP
	26-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
725B:												
Skerry, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-7	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-4, A-2, A-1-b	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	35-70	15-45	0-30	NP-10
	7-25	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	35-70	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	25-29	Loamy sand, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-25	NP-10
	29-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly sandy loam, loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
725B:												
Becket, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-50	0-30	NP-10
	5-15	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-75	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	15-26	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-14	NP
	26-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-2, A-1	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
727B:												
Skerry, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	3-7	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-4, A-2, A-1-b	1-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	35-70	15-45	0-30	NP-10
	7-25	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	35-70	15-45	0-25	NP-10
	25-29	Loamy sand, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	60-92	30-70	10-45	0-25	NP-10
	29-72	Gravelly loamy fine sand, gravelly sandy loam, loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-70	10-45	0-14	NP

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
727B:												
Adirondack, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-6	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	6-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	18-26	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	26-72	Gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-80	10-60	0-25	NP-3

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
741C:												
Potsdam, very bouldery-------	0-2	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-8	Loam	ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	8-10	Fine sandy loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	60-100	35-90	0-15	NP-4
	10-25	Loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	25-28	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4
	28-72	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
741C:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
741D:												
Potsdam, very bouldery-------	0-2	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-8	Loam	ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	8-10	Fine sandy loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	60-100	35-90	0-15	NP-4
	10-25	Loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	25-28	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4
	28-72	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
741D:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
743C:												
Potsdam, very bouldery-------	0-2	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-8	Loam	ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	8-10	Fine sandy loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	60-100	35-90	0-15	NP-4
	10-25	Loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	25-28	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4
	28-72	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
743D:												
Potsdam, very bouldery-------	0-2	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-8	Loam	ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	8-10	Fine sandy loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	60-100	35-90	0-15	NP-4
	10-25	Loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	25-28	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4
	28-72	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4
745C:												
Crary, very bouldery-------	0-4	Loam	ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-5	85-100	75-100	55-100	35-90	20-30	1-6
	4-21	Loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	85-100	75-100	60-100	35-90	0-30	NP-6
	21-25	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	45-95	25-75	0-30	NP-6
	25-72	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-92	50-85	30-70	15-60	0-30	NP-6

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
745C:												
Potsdam, very bouldery-------	0-2	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-8	Loam	ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	8-10	Fine sandy loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	60-100	35-90	0-15	NP-4
	10-25	Loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	65-100	40-90	0-15	NP-4
	25-28	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4
	28-72	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-92	50-86	30-65	15-45	0-15	NP-4
747B:												
Crary, very bouldery-------	0-4	Loam	ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-5	85-100	75-100	55-100	35-90	20-30	1-6
	4-21	Loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	85-100	75-100	60-100	35-90	0-30	NP-6
	21-25	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-8	85-100	75-100	45-95	25-75	0-30	NP-6
	25-72	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-92	50-85	30-70	15-60	0-30	NP-6

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
747B:												
Adirondack, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-6	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	6-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	18-26	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	26-72	Gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-80	10-60	0-25	NP-3

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
831C:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	1-5	0-10	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-6
	3-14	Cobbly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-4
	14-22	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
831D:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	1-5	0-10	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-6
	3-14	Cobbly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-4
	14-22	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
831F:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery-------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	1-5	0-10	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-6
	3-14	Cobbly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-4
	14-22	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
833C:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
833C:												
Adirondack, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-6	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	6-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	18-26	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, stony loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-70	0-25	NP-3
	26-72	Gravelly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	25-80	10-60	0-25	NP-3

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
835C:												
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-7	Sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	7-21	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-50	NP-6
	21-25	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-85	15-65	0-20	NP-2
	25-33	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Borosaprists----	0-30	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	30-72	Fine sandy loam, gravelly loam, silt loam, very gravelly loamy sand	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-4, A-2, A-6	0-2	0-10	65-100	40-100	20-95	10-90	0-30	NP-12

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
861C:												
Lyman, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	1-5	0-10	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-6
	3-14	Cobbly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-4
	14-22	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
861D:												
Lyman, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	1-5	0-10	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-6
	3-14	Cobbly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-4
	14-22	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
861F:												
Lyman, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	1-5	0-10	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-6
	3-14	Cobbly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-4
	14-22	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
891F:												
Rock outcrop----	0-72	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-3	Fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	1-5	0-10	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-6
	3-14	Cobbly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2, A-1	0-5	0-15	70-95	65-92	35-80	15-70	0-30	NP-4
	14-22	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
931C:												
Mundalite, very bouldery-------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-98	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-10
	3-27	Fine sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	0-5	0-15	75-98	65-96	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-7
	27-37	Very cobbly fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, GM, GC-GM	A-2-4, A-4	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	10-50	15-25	NP-7
	37-72	Very cobbly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, cobbly sandy loam	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	5-50	10-20	NP-5
Rawsonville, very bouldery--	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	7-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	0-5	0-8	75-100	70-100	40-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	9-26	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-75	20-50	NP-10
	26-27	Gravelly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM, GC	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-70	15-45	15-30	NP-10
	27-35	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
931C:												
Worden, very bouldery-------	0-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-100	35-85	20-55	20-50	NP-10
	5-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	30-47	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, GM, CL-ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-25	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	0-30	NP-10
	47-72	Cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, GC-GM, ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-25	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	0-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
931D:												
Mundalite, very bouldery-------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-98	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-10
	3-27	Fine sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	0-5	0-15	75-98	65-96	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-7
	27-37	Very cobbly fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, GM, GC-GM	A-2-4, A-4	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	10-50	15-25	NP-7
	37-72	Very cobbly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, cobbly sandy loam	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	5-50	10-20	NP-5
Rawsonville, very bouldery--	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	7-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	0-5	0-8	75-100	70-100	40-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	9-26	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-75	20-50	NP-10
	26-27	Gravelly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM, GC	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-70	15-45	15-30	NP-10
	27-35	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	Percentage passing sieve number--: 10	Percentage passing sieve number--: 40	Percentage passing sieve number--: 200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
931F:												
Mundalite, very bouldery-------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-98	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-10
	3-27	Fine sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	0-5	0-15	75-98	65-96	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-7
	27-37	Very cobbly fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, GM, GC-GM	A-2-4, A-4	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	10-50	15-25	NP-7
	37-72	Very cobbly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, cobbly sandy loam	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	5-50	10-20	NP-5
Rawsonville, very bouldery--	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	7-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	0-5	0-8	75-100	70-100	40-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	9-26	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-75	20-50	NP-10
	26-27	Gravelly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM, GC	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-70	15-45	15-30	NP-10
	27-35	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
933C:												
Mundalite, very bouldery-------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-98	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-10
	3-27	Fine sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	0-5	0-15	75-98	65-96	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-7
	27-37	Very cobbly fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, GM, GC-GM	A-2-4, A-4	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	10-50	15-25	NP-7
	37-72	Very cobbly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, cobbly sandy loam	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	5-50	10-20	NP-5
Worden, very bouldery-------	0-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-100	35-85	20-55	20-50	NP-10
	5-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	30-47	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, GM, CL-ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-25	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	0-30	NP-10
	47-72	Cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, GC-GM, ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-25	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	0-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
933D:												
Mundalite, very bouldery-------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-98	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-10
	3-27	Fine sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-2-4	0-5	0-15	75-98	65-96	50-90	30-70	15-27	1-7
	27-37	Very cobbly fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, GM, GC-GM	A-2-4, A-4	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	10-50	15-25	NP-7
	37-72	Very cobbly loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand, cobbly sandy loam	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	0-30	65-95	40-92	25-70	5-50	10-20	NP-5
Worden, very bouldery-------	0-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-100	35-85	20-55	20-50	NP-10
	5-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	30-47	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, GM, CL-ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-25	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	0-30	NP-10
	47-72	Cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, GC-GM, ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-25	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	0-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
935C:												
Worden, very bouldery-------	0-4	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	75-100	65-100	35-85	20-55	20-50	NP-10
	5-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	30-47	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, GM, CL-ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-25	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	0-30	NP-10
	47-72	Cobbly fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, GC-GM, ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-25	75-100	65-100	35-95	20-75	0-30	NP-10
Wilmington, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-4	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4, A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-90	20-65	20-50	NP-10
	7-17	Gravelly sandy loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	20-50	NP-10
	17-29	Gravelly sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, SC, ML, CL	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	15-30	NP-10
	29-72	Gravelly sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, SC, ML, CL	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	15-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
937B:												
Wilmington, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-4	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4, A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-90	20-65	20-50	NP-10
	7-17	Gravelly sandy loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	20-50	NP-10
	17-29	Gravelly sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, SC, ML, CL	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	15-30	NP-10
	29-72	Gravelly sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, SC, ML, CL	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	15-30	NP-10
Tughill, very bouldery-------	0-13	Cobbly mucky fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	0-7	0-20	65-95	50-95	30-80	15-65	20-30	3-9
	13-37	Very gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly fine sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam, very gravelly silt loam	SC-SM, GC, GC-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	8-30	50-75	30-60	20-55	10-40	20-30	3-9
	37-72	Very gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly fine sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam, very gravelly silt loam	SC-SM, GC, GC-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	8-30	50-75	30-55	15-50	10-40	20-30	3-9

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
941C:												
Rawsonville, very bouldery--	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	7-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	0-5	0-8	75-100	70-100	40-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	9-26	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-75	20-50	NP-10
	26-27	Gravelly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM, GC	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-70	15-45	15-30	NP-10
	27-35	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery-------	0-7	Gravelly loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-60	20-50	NP-10
	7-19	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	1-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-60	20-50	NP-10
	19-27	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
941D:												
Rawsonville, very bouldery--	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	7-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	0-5	0-8	75-100	70-100	40-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	9-26	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-75	20-50	NP-10
	26-27	Gravelly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM, GC	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-70	15-45	15-30	NP-10
	27-35	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery-------	0-7	Gravelly loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-60	20-50	NP-10
	7-19	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	1-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-60	20-50	NP-10
	19-27	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
941F:												
Rawsonville, very bouldery--	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	7-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	0-5	0-8	75-100	70-100	40-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	9-26	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-75	20-50	NP-10
	26-27	Gravelly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM, GC	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-70	15-45	15-30	NP-10
	27-35	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery-------	0-7	Gravelly loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-60	20-50	NP-10
	7-19	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	1-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-60	20-50	NP-10
	19-27	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
942C:												
Rawsonville, very bouldery--	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	7-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	0-5	0-8	75-100	70-100	40-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	9-26	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-75	20-50	NP-10
	26-27	Gravelly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM, GC	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-70	15-45	15-30	NP-10
	27-35	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilmington, very bouldery-------	0-1	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-4	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4, A-2, A-5	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-90	20-65	20-50	NP-10
	7-17	Gravelly sandy loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	20-50	NP-10
	17-29	Gravelly sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, SC, ML, CL	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	15-30	NP-10
	29-72	Gravelly sandy loam, cobbly fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	SC-SM, SM, SC, ML, CL	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-20	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-65	15-30	NP-10

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
942C:												
Hogback, very bouldery-------	0-7	Gravelly loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-60	20-50	NP-10
	7-19	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	1-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-60	20-50	NP-10
	19-27	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
943C:												
Rawsonville, very bouldery--	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	4-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-8	80-100	70-100	---	---	---	---
	7-9	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	0-5	0-8	75-100	70-100	40-95	20-75	20-50	NP-10
	9-26	Fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-85	15-75	20-50	NP-10
	26-27	Gravelly fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, SC, GM, GC	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	55-92	30-70	15-45	15-30	NP-10
	27-35	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Borosaprists----	0-30	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	30-72	Fine sandy loam, gravelly loam, silt loam, very gravelly loamy sand	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-4, A-2, A-6	0-2	0-10	65-100	40-100	20-95	10-90	0-30	NP-12

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
945C:												
Hogback, very bouldery-------	0-7	Gravelly loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-60	20-50	NP-10
	7-19	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	1-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-60	20-50	NP-10
	19-27	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
945D:												
Hogback, very bouldery-------	0-7	Gravelly loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-60	20-50	NP-10
	7-19	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	1-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-60	20-50	NP-10
	19-27	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
945F:												
Hogback, very bouldery-------	0-7	Gravelly loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-60	20-50	NP-10
	7-19	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	1-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-60	20-50	NP-10
	19-27	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
945F:												
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
949F:												
Rock outcrop----	0-72	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery-------	0-7	Gravelly loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4, A-2-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-60	20-50	NP-10
	7-19	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	1-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-60	20-50	NP-10
	19-27	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
991D:												
Glebe, very bouldery-------	0-6	Loam	CL-ML, SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-65	10-40	NP-10
	6-10	Sandy loam, loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam, cobbly loam, very fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	25-80	10-50	10-40	NP-10
	10-29	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-50	10-40	NP-10
	29-39	Sandy loam, loamy sand, very gravelly fine sandy loam, cobbly loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, GM	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	1-25	50-92	30-85	15-60	5-40	10-40	NP-10
	39-47	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-9	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-1, A-3	0-5	0-10	85-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	9-15	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand, gravelly sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0-5	0-10	70-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	15-23	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
991F:												
Glebe, very bouldery-------	0-6	Loam	CL-ML, SM, ML	A-4, A-2-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	35-80	20-65	10-40	NP-10
	6-10	Sandy loam, loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam, cobbly loam, very fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	50-92	25-80	10-50	10-40	NP-10
	10-29	Sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, GM, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-15	65-95	50-92	30-80	15-50	10-40	NP-10
	29-39	Sandy loam, loamy sand, very gravelly fine sandy loam, cobbly loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM, GM	A-2-4, A-4	0-5	1-25	50-92	30-85	15-60	5-40	10-40	NP-10
	39-47	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-9	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-1, A-3	0-5	0-10	85-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	9-15	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand, gravelly sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0-5	0-10	70-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	15-23	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
997C:												
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
997C:												
Skylight, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-9	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-1, A-3	0-5	0-10	85-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	9-15	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand, gravelly sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0-5	0-10	70-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	15-23	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop----	0-60	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
997D:												
Ricker, very bouldery-------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-9	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-1, A-3	0-5	0-10	85-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	9-15	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand, gravelly sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0-5	0-10	70-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	15-23	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop----	0-60	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
997F:												
Ricker----------	0-4	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-9	Muck	PT	A-8	0-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	9-17	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery-------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0-5	0-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-9	Loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-1, A-3	0-5	0-10	85-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	9-15	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand, gravelly sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0-5	0-10	70-100	60-100	30-75	5-30	5-15	NP-3
	15-23	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop----	0-72	Unweathered bedrock			0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
W:												
Water.												

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
3A:														
Pits, gravel and sand---------------	0-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.40	6-101	0.01-0.10	0.0-2.9	---	.02	.05	5	8	0
21A:														
Dawson, flooded-----	0-8	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	65-100	---	---	2	2	134
	8-12	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	65-100	---	---			
	12-30	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	65-100	---	---			
	30-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.55-1.75	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.15			
Fluvaquents---------	0-10	24-52	28-50	7-27	1.10-1.50	0.2-20	0.03-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-12	.20	.28	-	3	86
	10-72	0-100	0-80	0-27	1.20-1.60	0.06-20	0.03-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.32			
Loxley, flooded-----	0-16	---	---	0-0	0.15-0.40	0.2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.7	70-100	---	---	3	2	134
	16-80	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.7	70-100	---	---			
23A:														
Loxley--------------	0-16	---	---	0-0	0.15-0.40	0.2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---	3	2	134
	16-80	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---			
Dawson--------------	0-8	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	65-100	---	---	2	2	134
	8-12	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	65-100	---	---			
	12-30	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	65-100	---	---			
	30-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.55-1.75	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.15			
24A:														
Bucksport-----------	0-7	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---	3	8	0
	7-22	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---			
	22-84	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---			
Wonsqueak-----------	0-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---	2	8	0
	9-44	---	---	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---			
	44-72	9-85	0-80	0-34	1.50-1.70	0.2-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.32	.32			
25A:														
Wonsqueak, flooded--	0-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---	2	8	0
	9-44	---	---	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---			
	44-72	0-85	0-80	0-34	1.50-1.70	0.2-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.32	.32			
Colton--------------	0-6	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.40	6-101	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.10	.15	4	2	134
	6-10	44-100	0-49	0-15	1.15-1.45	6-101	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.24	.24			
	10-27	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.25-1.55	6-101	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	27-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.45-1.65	20-101	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	---	.10	.17			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
25A:														
Rumney--------------	0-12	15-50	50-80	0-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-6	0.12-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-10	.32	.32	3	3	86
	12-34	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.15-1.45	0.6-6	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	34-39	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.30-1.50	0.6-6	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	39-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.50	6-20	0.04-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
26A:														
Wonsqueak, flooded--	0-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---	2	8	0
	9-44	---	---	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---			
	44-72	0-85	0-80	0-34	1.50-1.70	0.2-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.32	.32			
Rumney--------------	0-12	15-50	50-80	0-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-6	0.12-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-10	.32	.32	3	3	86
	12-34	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.15-1.45	0.6-6	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	34-39	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.30-1.50	0.6-6	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	39-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.50	6-20	0.04-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
Bucksport-----------	0-7	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---	3	8	0
	7-22	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---			
	22-84	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	70-100	---	---			
113A:														
Ondawa--------------	0-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.15-1.40	0.6-6	0.12-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	9-40	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.15-1.45	0.6-6	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	40-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.50	6-101	0.04-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.24			
Rumney--------------	0-12	15-50	50-80	0-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-6	0.12-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-10	.32	.32	3	5	56
	12-34	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.15-1.45	0.6-6	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	34-39	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.30-1.50	0.6-6	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	39-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.50	6-20	0.04-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
363A:														
Adams---------------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	2-3	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	3-9	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	9-17	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-3.0	.17	.17			
	17-32	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
	32-72	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
363B:														
Adams---------------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	2-3	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	3-9	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	9-17	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-3.0	.17	.17			
	17-32	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
	32-72	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
365A:														
Naumburg------------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	1-5	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.50	6-20	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	2.0-9.0	.20	.20			
	5-8	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.50	6-20	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.17			
	8-19	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.50	6-20	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.17			
	19-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.45-1.65	6-20	0.04-0.06	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.17			
Croghan-------------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	50-100	---	---	4	2	134
	2-3	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.50	6-20	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	2.0-9.0	.24	.24			
	3-7	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.50	6-20	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	7-32	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.17			
	32-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.06	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.17			
367A:														
Searsport-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	50-100	---	---	1	8	0
	1-9	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.35-1.55	6-101	0.01-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
	17-72	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.35-1.55	6-101	0.01-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.15			
Borosaprists--------	0-30	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	-	---	---
	30-72	0-91	0-80	0-27	1.55-1.95	0.2-20	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37			
Naumburg------------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	1-5	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.50	6-20	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	2.0-9.0	.20	.20			
	5-8	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.50	6-20	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.17			
	8-19	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.20-1.50	6-20	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.17			
	19-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.45-1.65	6-20	0.04-0.06	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.17			
375A:														
Colton--------------	0-6	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.40	6-101	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.10	.15	4	2	134
	6-10	44-100	0-49	0-15	1.15-1.45	6-101	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.24	.24			
	10-27	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.25-1.55	6-101	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	27-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.45-1.65	20-101	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	---	.10	.17			
Adams---------------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	2-3	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	3-9	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	9-17	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-3.0	.17	.17			
	17-32	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
	32-72	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
375C:														
Colton, rolling-----	0-6	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.40	6-101	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.10	.15	4	2	134
	6-10	44-100	0-49	0-15	1.15-1.45	6-101	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.24	.24			
	10-27	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.25-1.55	6-101	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	27-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.45-1.65	20-101	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	---	.10	.17			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
375C:														
Adams---------------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	2-3	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	3-9	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	9-17	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-3.0	.17	.17			
	17-32	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
	32-72	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
375D:														
Colton, hilly-------	0-6	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.40	6-101	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.10	.15	4	2	134
	6-10	44-100	0-49	0-15	1.15-1.45	6-101	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.24	.24			
	10-27	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.25-1.55	6-101	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	27-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.45-1.65	20-101	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	---	.10	.17			
Adams---------------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	2-3	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	3-9	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	9-17	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-3.0	.17	.17			
	17-32	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
	32-72	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
650C:														
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			
Adams---------------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	2-3	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	3-9	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	9-17	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-3.0	.17	.17			
	17-32	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
	32-72	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
Colton--------------	0-6	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.40	6-101	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.10	.15	4	2	134
	6-10	44-100	0-49	0-15	1.15-1.45	6-101	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.24	.24			
	10-27	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.25-1.55	6-101	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	27-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.45-1.65	20-101	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	---	.10	.17			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
650D:														
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			
Adams---------------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	4	2	134
	2-3	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.15	.15			
	3-9	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	9-17	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-3.0	.17	.17			
	17-32	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
	32-72	86-100	0-14	0-10	1.20-1.50	20-101	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
Colton--------------	0-6	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.40	6-101	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.10	.15	4	2	134
	6-10	44-100	0-49	0-15	1.15-1.45	6-101	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.24	.24			
	10-27	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.25-1.55	6-101	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	27-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.45-1.65	20-101	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	---	.10	.17			
651C:														
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Sabattis, very bouldery-----------	0-11	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-2	0.14-0.25	0.0-2.9	10-30	.20	.24	4	5	56
	11-21	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.06-2	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-3.0	.24	.28			
	21-31	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.40-1.70	0.06-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			
	31-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.40-1.70	0.06-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
651D:														
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
651F:														
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
653C:														
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
653D:														
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			
654C:														
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	0-11	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-2	0.14-0.25	0.0-2.9	10-30	.20	.24	4	5	56
	11-21	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.06-2	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-3.0	.24	.28			
	21-31	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.40-1.70	0.06-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			
	31-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.40-1.70	0.06-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			
654D:														
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-2	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24			
	2-7	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.20	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.32			
	7-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.32			
	27-72	70-91	0-29	0-15	1.30-1.60	2-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.17	.24			
abattis, very bouldery; undrained	0-11	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-2	0.14-0.25	0.0-2.9	10-30	.20	.24	4	5	56
	11-21	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.06-2	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-3.0	.24	.28			
	21-31	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.40-1.70	0.06-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			
	31-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.40-1.70	0.06-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			
707C:														
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	4-6	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-10	.20	.24			
	6-18	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.37			
	18-26	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.32			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
707C:														
Becket, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-15	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	15-26	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.6-2	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
Hermon, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---	4	8	0
	1-5	44-85	0-49	0-15	0.85-1.20	6-20	0.06-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.28			
	5-31	44-100	0-49	0-15	0.85-1.30	6-20	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-3.0	.10	.17			
	31-72	70-100	0-29	0-15	1.10-1.70	6-20	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.10	.17			
708B:														
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	4-6	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-10	.20	.24			
	6-18	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.37			
	18-26	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.32			
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	0-11	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-2	0.14-0.25	0.0-2.9	10-30	.20	.24	4	5	56
	11-21	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.06-2	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-3.0	.24	.28			
	21-31	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.40-1.70	0.06-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			
	31-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.40-1.70	0.06-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	0-13	44-85	0-49	0-20	1.00-1.35	0.6-2	0.18-0.25	0.0-2.9	10-20	.15	.20	3	5	56
	13-37	0-85	0-80	0-27	1.20-1.50	0.2-0.6	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-3.0	.20	.28			
	37-72	0-85	0-80	0-27	1.70-1.95	0.06-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.28			
721C:														
Becket, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-15	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	15-26	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.6-2	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
721C:														
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-7	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-8.0	.24	.28			
	7-25	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	25-29	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	29-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
721D:														
Becket, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-15	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	15-26	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.6-2	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
721F:														
Becket, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-15	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	15-26	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.6-2	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea-bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
721F:														
Tunbridge, very bouldery----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
723C:														
Becket, very bouldery----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-15	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	15-26	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.6-2	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
723D:														
Becket, very bouldery----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-15	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	15-26	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.6-2	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
725B:														
Skerry, very bouldery----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-7	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-8.0	.24	.28			
	7-25	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	25-29	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	29-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
Becket, very bouldery----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-15	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	15-26	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.6-2	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
727B:														
Skerry, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	3-7	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.30	0.6-2	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-8.0	.24	.28			
	7-25	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	25-29	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	29-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.60-1.75	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	---	.17	.24			
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	4-6	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-10	.20	.24			
	6-18	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.37			
	18-26	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.32			
741C:														
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-8	32-52	28-50	7-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.32	.32			
	8-10	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	10-25	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	25-28	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	28-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
741D:														
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-8	32-52	28-50	7-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.32	.32			
	8-10	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	10-25	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	25-28	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	28-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
741D:														
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
743C:														
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-8	32-52	28-50	7-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.32	.32			
	8-10	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	10-25	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	25-28	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	28-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
743D:														
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-8	32-52	28-50	7-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.32	.32			
	8-10	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	10-25	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	25-28	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	28-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
745C:														
Crary, very bouldery	0-4	32-52	28-50	7-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.13-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.32	.32	3	8	0
	4-21	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.11-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.64	.64			
	21-25	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.80	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
	25-72	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.2	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			
Potsdam, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-8	32-52	28-50	7-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.32	.32			
	8-10	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	10-25	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	25-28	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	28-72	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
747B:														
Crary, very bouldery	0-4	32-52	28-50	7-17	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.13-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.32	.32	3	8	0
	4-21	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.11-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.64	.64			
	21-25	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.80	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
	25-72	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.2	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.28			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
747B:														
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	4-6	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-10	.20	.24			
	6-18	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.37			
	18-26	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.32			
831C:														
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	---	---
	1-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	2-3	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-14	0-85	0-80	0-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	14-22	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
831D:														
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	---	---
	1-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	2-3	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-14	0-85	0-80	0-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	14-22	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
831F:														
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	---	---
	1-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	2-3	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-14	0-85	0-80	0-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	14-22	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
833C:														
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Adirondack, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	4-6	44-85	0-49	0-17	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.15-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-10	.20	.24			
	6-18	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.37			
	18-26	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37			
	26-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.2	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.24	.32			
835C:														
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling--	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-7	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	7-21	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.28			
	21-25	15-85	0-80	0-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Borosaprists--------	0-30	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	-	---	---
	30-72	0-91	0-80	0-17	1.55-1.95	0.2-20	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
861C:														
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	---	---
	1-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	2-3	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-14	0-85	0-80	0-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	14-22	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
861D:														
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	---	---
	1-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	2-3	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-14	0-85	0-80	0-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	14-22	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
861F:														
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	---	---
	1-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	2-3	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-14	0-85	0-80	0-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	14-22	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
891F:														
Rock outcrop--------	0-72	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---	-	8	0
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	---	---
	1-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	2-3	44-85	0-49	0-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-14	0-85	0-80	0-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	14-22	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
931C:														
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.60	---	35-80	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.10-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	3.0-12	.28	---			
	27-37	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	---			
	37-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.10	---			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-7	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	7-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	9-26	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	26-27	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-20	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	27-35	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Worden, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-30	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.10-0.45	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.64	.64			
	30-47	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.80-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.43			
	47-72	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.70-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.28	.32			
931D:														
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.60	---	35-80	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.10-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	3.0-12	.28	---			
	27-37	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	---			
	37-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.10	---			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-7	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	7-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	9-26	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	26-27	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-20	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	27-35	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
931F:														
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.60	---	35-80	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.10-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	3.0-12	.28	---			
	27-37	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	---			
	37-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.10	---			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
										Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
931F:														
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-7	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	7-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	9-26	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	26-27	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-20	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	27-35	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
933C:														
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.60	---	35-80	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.10-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	3.0-12	.28	---			
	27-37	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	---			
	37-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.10	---			
Worden, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-30	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.10-0.45	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.64	.64			
	30-47	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.80-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.43			
	47-72	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.70-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.28	.32			
933D:														
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.60	---	35-80	---	---	3	3	86
	1-3	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.10-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.24			
	3-27	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	3.0-12	.28	---			
	27-37	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.20	---			
	37-72	44-91	0-49	0-17	1.65-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.10	---			
Worden, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-30	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.10-0.45	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.64	.64			
	30-47	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.80-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.43			
	47-72	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.70-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.28	.32			
935C:														
Worden, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-5	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.17	.20			
	5-30	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.10-0.45	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.64	.64			
	30-47	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.80-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.43			
	47-72	32-85	0-50	0-17	1.70-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.28	.32			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea-bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
935C:														
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	8	0
	1-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.60	---	35-100	---	---			
	4-7	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	4.0-10	.24	.28			
	7-17	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	17-29	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.80-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.37	.43			
	29-72	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.70-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.11-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
937B:														
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	8	0
	1-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.60	---	35-100	---	---			
	4-7	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	4.0-10	.24	.28			
	7-17	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	17-29	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.80-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.37	.43			
	29-72	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.70-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.11-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	0-13	44-85	0-49	0-20	1.00-1.35	0.6-2	0.18-0.25	0.0-2.9	10-20	.15	.20	3	8	0
	13-37	0-85	0-80	0-27	1.20-1.50	0.2-0.6	0.06-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-3.0	.20	.28			
	37-72	0-85	0-80	0-27	1.70-1.95	0.06-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.28			
941C:														
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-7	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	7-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	9-26	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	26-27	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-20	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	27-35	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	24-52	28-50	7-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	7-19	24-85	0-50	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	19-27	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
941D:														
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-7	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	7-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	9-26	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	26-27	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-20	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	27-35	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
941D:														
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	24-52	28-50	7-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	7-19	24-85	0-50	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	19-27	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
941F:														
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-7	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	7-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	9-26	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	26-27	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-20	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	27-35	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	24-52	28-50	7-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	7-19	24-85	0-50	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	19-27	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
942C:														
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-7	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	7-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	9-26	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	26-27	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-20	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	27-35	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	0-1	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	2	8	0
	1-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.60	---	35-100	---	---			
	4-7	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	4.0-10	.24	.28			
	7-17	32-85	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	17-29	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.80-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.37	.43			
	29-72	15-85	0-80	0-17	1.70-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.11-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	24-52	28-50	7-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	7-19	24-85	0-50	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	19-27	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea-bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
943C:														
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	35-100	---	---	3	8	0
	4-7	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	---	35-100	---	---			
	7-9	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	9-26	15-85	0-80	0-17	0.70-1.00	0.6-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	26-27	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.80-1.10	0.06-20	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	27-35	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Borosaprists--------	0-30	---	---	0-0	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	-	2	134
	30-72	0-91	0-80	0-27	1.55-1.95	0.2-20	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37			
945C:														
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	24-52	28-50	7-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	7-19	24-85	0-50	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	19-27	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
945D:														
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	24-52	28-50	7-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	7-19	24-85	0-50	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	19-27	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
945F:														
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	24-52	28-50	7-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	7-19	24-85	0-50	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	19-27	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
949F:														
Rock outcrop--------	0-72	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---	-	8	0

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea-bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
949F:														
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	24-52	28-50	7-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	7-19	24-85	0-50	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	19-27	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
991D:														
Glebe, very bouldery	0-6	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.80-1.00	2-6	0.14-0.21	0.0-2.9	4.0-20	.24	.28	3	8	0
	6-10	32-91	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.00	2-6	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.49			
	10-29	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.18-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	29-39	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	39-47	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Skylight very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	2	2	134
	2-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-9	70-91	0-29	0-15	0.70-1.30	2-6	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-30	.10	.15			
	9-15	70-100	0-29	0-15	0.50-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	6.0-20	.17	---			
	15-23	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
991F:														
Glebe, very bouldery	0-6	32-52	28-50	7-17	0.80-1.00	2-6	0.14-0.21	0.0-2.9	4.0-20	.24	.28	3	8	0
	6-10	32-91	0-50	0-17	0.80-1.00	2-6	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.49			
	10-29	44-85	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.18-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	29-39	44-91	0-49	0-17	0.60-1.00	2-6	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	---	.64	.64			
	39-47	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	2	2	134
	2-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-9	70-91	0-29	0-15	0.70-1.30	2-6	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-30	.10	.15			
	9-15	70-100	0-29	0-15	0.50-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	6.0-20	.17	---			
	15-23	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
997C:														
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 16.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
997C:														
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	2	2	134
	2-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-9	70-91	0-29	0-15	0.70-1.30	2-6	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-30	.10	.15			
	9-15	70-100	0-29	0-15	0.50-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	6.0-20	.17	---			
	15-23	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop--------	0-60	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---	-	8	0
997D:														
Ricker, very bouldery-----------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	2	2	134
	2-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-9	70-91	0-29	0-15	0.70-1.30	2-6	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-30	.10	.15			
	9-15	70-100	0-29	0-15	0.50-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	6.0-20	.17	---			
	15-23	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop--------	0-60	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---	-	8	0
997F:														
Ricker--------------	0-4	---	---	---	0.10-0.35	2-6	0.25-0.50	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---	1	7	38
	4-9	---	---	---	0.10-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.65	0.0-2.9	50-100	---	---			
	9-17	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Skylight, very bouldery-----------	0-2	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---	2	2	134
	2-5	---	---	---	0.10-0.40	0.2-6	0.20-0.65	0.0-2.9	35-100	---	---			
	5-9	70-91	0-29	0-15	0.70-1.30	2-6	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	2.0-30	.10	.15			
	9-15	70-100	0-29	0-15	0.50-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	6.0-20	.17	---			
	15-23	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop--------	0-72	---	---	---	---	0.0000-0.0015	---	---	---	---	---	-	8	0
W:														
Water.														

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
3A:			
Pits, gravel and sand	0-72	3.5-7.8	0
21A:			
Dawson, flooded------	0-8	3.5-4.4	0
	8-12	3.5-4.4	0
	12-30	3.5-4.4	0
	30-72	4.5-6.5	0
Fluvaquents----------	0-10	4.5-7.8	0
	10-72	4.5-7.8	0-3
Loxley, flooded------	0-16	3.5-5.0	0
	16-80	3.5-5.0	0
23A:			
Loxley---------------	0-16	3.5-5.0	0
	16-80	3.5-5.0	0
Dawson---------------	0-8	3.5-4.4	0
	8-12	3.5-4.4	0
	12-30	3.5-4.4	0
	30-72	4.5-6.5	0
24A:			
Bucksport------------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-22	3.5-6.0	0
	22-84	4.5-6.5	0
Wonsqueak------------	0-9	3.5-6.5	0
	9-44	4.5-6.5	0
	44-72	5.1-7.3	0
25A:			
Wonsqueak, flooded---	0-9	3.5-6.5	0
	9-44	4.5-6.5	0
	44-72	5.1-7.3	0
Colton---------------	0-6	3.5-6.0	0
	6-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	4.5-6.5	0
Rumney---------------	0-12	4.5-7.3	0
	12-34	4.5-7.3	0
	34-39	4.5-7.3	0
	39-72	4.5-7.3	0
26A:			
Wonsqueak, flooded---	0-9	3.5-6.5	0
	9-44	4.5-6.5	0
	44-72	5.1-7.3	0
Rumney---------------	0-12	4.5-7.3	0
	12-34	4.5-7.3	0
	34-39	4.5-7.3	0
	39-72	4.5-7.3	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate
	In	pH	Pct
26A:			
Bucksport	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-22	3.5-6.0	0
	22-84	4.5-6.5	0
113A:			
Ondawa	0-9	4.5-6.5	0
	9-40	4.5-6.5	0
	40-72	4.5-6.5	0
Rumney	0-12	4.5-7.3	0
	12-34	4.5-7.3	0
	34-39	4.5-7.3	0
	39-72	4.5-7.3	0
363A:			
Adams	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.6-6.0	0
	3-9	4.5-6.0	0
	9-17	4.5-6.0	0
	17-32	4.5-6.0	0
	32-72	4.5-6.5	0
363B:			
Adams	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.6-6.0	0
	3-9	4.5-6.0	0
	9-17	4.5-6.0	0
	17-32	4.5-6.0	0
	32-72	4.5-6.5	0
365A:			
Naumburg	0-1	3.5-5.5	0
	1-5	3.5-5.5	0
	5-8	3.5-5.5	0
	8-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-72	4.5-6.5	0
Croghan	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-32	4.5-6.0	0
	32-72	4.5-6.0	0
367A:			
Searsport	0-1	4.5-6.5	0
	1-9	4.5-6.5	0
	9-17	4.5-6.5	0
	17-72	4.5-6.5	0
Borosaprists	0-30	3.5-6.5	0
	30-72	3.5-6.5	0
Naumburg	0-1	3.5-5.5	0
	1-5	3.5-5.5	0
	5-8	3.5-5.5	0
	8-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-72	4.5-6.5	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate
	In	pH	Pct
375A:			
Colton---------------	0-6	3.5-6.0	0
	6-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	4.5-6.5	0
Adams----------------	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.6-6.0	0
	3-9	4.5-6.0	0
	9-17	4.5-6.0	0
	17-32	4.5-6.0	0
	32-72	4.5-6.5	0
375C:			
Colton, rolling------	0-6	3.5-6.0	0
	6-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	4.5-6.5	0
Adams----------------	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.6-6.0	0
	3-9	4.5-6.0	0
	9-17	4.5-6.0	0
	17-32	4.5-6.0	0
	32-72	4.5-6.5	0
375D:			
Colton, hilly--------	0-6	3.5-6.0	0
	6-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	4.5-6.5	0
Adams----------------	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.6-6.0	0
	3-9	4.5-6.0	0
	9-17	4.5-6.0	0
	17-32	4.5-6.0	0
	32-72	4.5-6.5	0
650C:			
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery-------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
Adams----------------	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.6-6.0	0
	3-9	4.5-6.0	0
	9-17	4.5-6.0	0
	17-32	4.5-6.0	0
	32-72	4.5-6.5	0
Colton---------------	0-6	3.5-6.0	0
	6-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	4.5-6.5	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
650D:			
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery-------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
Adams----------------	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.6-6.0	0
	3-9	4.5-6.0	0
	9-17	4.5-6.0	0
	17-32	4.5-6.0	0
	32-72	4.5-6.5	0
Colton---------------	0-6	3.5-6.0	0
	6-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	4.5-6.5	0
651C:			
Monadnock, very bouldery------------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery-------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
Sabattis, very bouldery------------	0-11	4.5-6.5	0
	11-21	4.5-6.5	0
	21-31	5.1-6.5	0
	31-72	5.1-7.8	0
651D:			
Monadnock, very bouldery------------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery-------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
651F:			
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
Tunbridge, very bouldery-----------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
653C:			
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
653D:			
Monadnock, very bouldery-----------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
654C:			
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery-------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained-	0-11	4.5-6.5	0
	11-21	4.5-6.5	0
	21-31	5.1-6.5	0
	31-72	5.1-7.8	0
654D:			
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery-------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-72	3.5-6.0	0
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained-	0-11	4.5-6.5	0
	11-21	4.5-6.5	0
	21-31	5.1-6.5	0
	31-72	5.1-7.8	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
707C:			
Adirondack, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.0	0
	2-4	3.5-5.0	0
	4-6	3.5-5.5	0
	6-18	3.5-5.5	0
	18-26	4.5-6.0	0
	26-72	5.1-6.0	0
Becket, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.5	0
	1-3	3.5-6.5	0
	3-5	3.5-6.5	0
	5-15	3.5-6.5	0
	15-26	3.5-6.5	0
	26-72	4.5-7.3	0
Hermon, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-5.5	0
	1-5	3.6-6.0	0
	5-31	3.6-6.0	0
	31-72	5.1-6.0	0
708B:			
Adirondack, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.0	0
	2-4	3.5-5.0	0
	4-6	3.5-5.5	0
	6-18	3.5-5.5	0
	18-26	4.5-6.0	0
	26-72	5.1-6.0	0
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	0-11	4.5-6.5	0
	11-21	4.5-6.5	0
	21-31	5.1-6.5	0
	31-72	5.1-7.8	0
Tughill, very bouldery	0-13	3.5-5.5	0
	13-37	3.5-6.0	0
	37-72	5.6-6.5	0
721C:			
Becket, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.5	0
	1-3	3.5-6.5	0
	3-5	3.5-6.5	0
	5-15	3.5-6.5	0
	15-26	3.5-6.5	0
	26-72	4.5-7.3	0
Tunbridge, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
721C:			
Skerry, very bouldery	0-1	4.5-6.5	0
	1-3	4.5-6.5	0
	3-7	4.5-6.5	0
	7-25	4.5-6.5	0
	25-29	4.5-6.5	0
	29-72	4.5-7.3	0
721D:			
Becket, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.5	0
	1-3	3.5-6.5	0
	3-5	3.5-6.5	0
	5-15	3.5-6.5	0
	15-26	3.5-6.5	0
	26-72	4.5-7.3	0
Tunbridge, very bouldery------------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
721F:			
Becket, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.5	0
	1-3	3.5-6.5	0
	3-5	3.5-6.5	0
	5-15	3.5-6.5	0
	15-26	3.5-6.5	0
	26-72	4.5-7.3	0
Tunbridge, very bouldery------------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
723C:			
Becket, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.5	0
	1-3	3.5-6.5	0
	3-5	3.5-6.5	0
	5-15	3.5-6.5	0
	15-26	3.5-6.5	0
	26-72	4.5-7.3	0
723D:			
Becket, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.5	0
	1-3	3.5-6.5	0
	3-5	3.5-6.5	0
	5-15	3.5-6.5	0
	15-26	3.5-6.5	0
	26-72	4.5-7.3	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
725B:			
Skerry, very bouldery	0-1	4.5-6.5	0
	1-3	4.5-6.5	0
	3-7	4.5-6.5	0
	7-25	4.5-6.5	0
	25-29	4.5-6.5	0
	29-72	4.5-7.3	0
Becket, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.5	0
	1-3	3.5-6.5	0
	3-5	3.5-6.5	0
	5-15	3.5-6.5	0
	15-26	3.5-6.5	0
	26-72	4.5-7.3	0
727B:			
Skerry, very bouldery	0-1	4.5-6.5	0
	1-3	4.5-6.5	0
	3-7	4.5-6.5	0
	7-25	4.5-6.5	0
	25-29	4.5-6.5	0
	29-72	4.5-7.3	0
Adirondack, very bouldery------------	0-2	3.5-5.0	0
	2-4	3.5-5.0	0
	4-6	3.5-5.5	0
	6-18	3.5-5.5	0
	18-26	4.5-6.0	0
	26-72	5.1-6.0	0
741C:			
Potsdam, very bouldery------------	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-8	3.5-6.0	0
	8-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-25	4.5-6.0	0
	25-28	4.5-7.3	0
	28-72	5.1-7.8	0
Tunbridge, very bouldery------------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
741D:			
Potsdam, very bouldery------------	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-8	3.5-6.0	0
	8-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-25	4.5-6.0	0
	25-28	4.5-7.3	0
	28-72	5.1-7.8	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
741D:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
743C:			
Potsdam, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-8	3.5-6.0	0
	8-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-25	4.5-6.0	0
	25-28	4.5-7.3	0
	28-72	5.1-7.8	0
743D:			
Potsdam, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-8	3.5-6.0	0
	8-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-25	4.5-6.0	0
	25-28	4.5-7.3	0
	28-72	5.1-7.8	0
745C:			
Crary, very bouldery	0-4	4.5-6.0	0
	4-21	4.5-6.0	0
	21-25	4.5-6.0	0
	25-72	5.1-7.8	0
Potsdam, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-8	3.5-6.0	0
	8-10	3.5-6.0	0
	10-25	4.5-6.0	0
	25-28	4.5-7.3	0
	28-72	5.1-7.8	0
747B:			
Crary, very bouldery	0-4	4.5-6.0	0
	4-21	4.5-6.0	0
	21-25	4.5-6.0	0
	25-72	5.1-7.8	0
Adirondack, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.0	0
	2-4	3.5-5.0	0
	4-6	3.5-5.5	0
	6-18	3.5-5.5	0
	18-26	4.5-6.0	0
	26-72	5.1-6.0	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
831C:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-14	3.5-6.0	0
	14-22	---	---
831D:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-14	3.5-6.0	0
	14-22	---	---
831F:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-14	3.5-6.0	0
	14-22	---	---
833C:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
Adirondack, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.0	0
	2-4	3.5-5.0	0
	4-6	3.5-5.5	0
	6-18	3.5-5.5	0
	18-26	4.5-6.0	0
	26-72	5.1-6.0	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate
	In	pH	Pct
835C:			
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling---	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-7	3.6-6.0	0
	7-21	3.6-6.0	0
	21-25	5.1-6.5	0
	25-33	---	---
Borosaprists---------	0-30	3.5-6.5	0
	30-72	3.5-6.5	0
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
861C:			
Lyman, very bouldery-	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-14	3.5-6.0	0
	14-22	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
861D:			
Lyman, very bouldery-	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-14	3.5-6.0	0
	14-22	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
861F:			
Lyman, very bouldery-	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-14	3.5-6.0	0
	14-22	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
891F:			
Rock outcrop---------	0-72	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
Lyman, very bouldery-	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-2	3.5-6.0	0
	2-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-14	3.5-6.0	0
	14-22	---	---

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
931C:			
Mundalite, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-37	4.5-6.5	0
	37-72	4.5-6.5	0
Rawsonville, very bouldery	0-4	3.5-5.5	0
	4-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-26	3.5-5.5	0
	26-27	3.5-5.5	0
	27-35	---	---
Worden, very bouldery	0-4	3.5-6.0	0
	4-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-30	3.5-6.0	0
	30-47	5.1-6.5	0
	47-72	5.1-6.5	0
931D:			
Mundalite, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-37	4.5-6.5	0
	37-72	4.5-6.5	0
Rawsonville, very bouldery	0-4	3.5-5.5	0
	4-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-26	3.5-5.5	0
	26-27	3.5-5.5	0
	27-35	---	---
931F:			
Mundalite, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-37	4.5-6.5	0
	37-72	4.5-6.5	0
Rawsonville, very bouldery	0-4	3.5-5.5	0
	4-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-26	3.5-5.5	0
	26-27	3.5-5.5	0
	27-35	---	---
933C:			
Mundalite, very bouldery	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-37	4.5-6.5	0
	37-72	4.5-6.5	0

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
933C:			
Worden, very bouldery	0-4	3.5-6.0	0
	4-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-30	3.5-6.0	0
	30-47	5.1-6.5	0
	47-72	5.1-6.5	0
933D:			
Mundalite, very bouldery-----------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-3	3.5-6.0	0
	3-27	3.5-6.0	0
	27-37	4.5-6.5	0
	37-72	4.5-6.5	0
Worden, very bouldery	0-4	3.5-6.0	0
	4-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-30	3.5-6.0	0
	30-47	5.1-6.5	0
	47-72	5.1-6.5	0
935C:			
Worden, very bouldery	0-4	3.5-6.0	0
	4-5	3.5-6.0	0
	5-30	3.5-6.0	0
	30-47	5.1-6.5	0
	47-72	5.1-6.5	0
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-4	3.5-6.0	0
	4-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-17	3.5-6.0	0
	17-29	5.1-6.5	0
	29-72	5.1-6.5	0
937B:			
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-4	3.5-6.0	0
	4-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-17	3.5-6.0	0
	17-29	5.1-6.5	0
	29-72	5.1-6.5	0
Tughill, very bouldery-----------	0-13	3.5-5.5	0
	13-37	3.5-6.0	0
	37-72	5.6-6.5	0
941C:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	3.5-5.5	0
	4-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-26	3.5-5.5	0
	26-27	3.5-5.5	0
	27-35	---	---

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
941C:			
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-27	---	---
941D:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	3.5-5.5	0
	4-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-26	3.5-5.5	0
	26-27	3.5-5.5	0
	27-35	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-27	---	---
941F:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	3.5-5.5	0
	4-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-26	3.5-5.5	0
	26-27	3.5-5.5	0
	27-35	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-27	---	---
942C:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery-----------	0-4	3.5-5.5	0
	4-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-26	3.5-5.5	0
	26-27	3.5-5.5	0
	27-35	---	---
Wilmington, very bouldery-----------	0-1	3.5-6.0	0
	1-4	3.5-6.0	0
	4-7	3.5-6.0	0
	7-17	3.5-6.0	0
	17-29	5.1-6.5	0
	29-72	5.1-6.5	0
Hogback, very bouldery-----------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-27	---	---

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
943C:			
Rawsonville, very bouldery------------	0-4	3.5-5.5	0
	4-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-26	3.5-5.5	0
	26-27	3.5-5.5	0
	27-35	---	---
Borosaprists---------	0-30	3.5-6.5	0
	30-72	3.5-6.5	0
945C:			
Hogback, very bouldery------------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-27	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
945D:			
Hogback, very bouldery------------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-27	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
945F:			
Hogback, very bouldery------------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-27	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
949F:			
Rock outcrop---------	0-72	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
Hogback, very bouldery------------	0-7	3.5-5.5	0
	7-19	3.5-5.5	0
	19-27	---	---
991D:			
Glebe, very bouldery-	0-6	3.5-5.5	0
	6-10	3.5-5.5	0
	10-29	3.5-5.5	0
	29-39	3.5-5.5	0
	39-47	---	---

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
991D:			
Skylight, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.5	0
	2-5	3.5-5.5	0
	5-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-15	3.5-5.5	0
	15-23	---	---
991F:			
Glebe, very bouldery	0-6	3.5-5.5	0
	6-10	3.5-5.5	0
	10-29	3.5-5.5	0
	29-39	3.5-5.5	0
	39-47	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.5	0
	2-5	3.5-5.5	0
	5-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-15	3.5-5.5	0
	15-23	---	---
997C:			
Ricker	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.5	0
	2-5	3.5-5.5	0
	5-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-15	3.5-5.5	0
	15-23	---	---
Rock outcrop	0-60	---	---
997D:			
Ricker, very bouldery	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.5	0
	2-5	3.5-5.5	0
	5-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-15	3.5-5.5	0
	15-23	---	---
Rock outcrop	0-60	---	---
997F:			
Ricker	0-4	3.5-4.4	0
	4-9	3.5-4.4	0
	9-17	---	---
Skylight, very bouldery	0-2	3.5-5.5	0
	2-5	3.5-5.5	0
	5-9	3.5-5.5	0
	9-15	3.5-5.5	0
	15-23	---	---

Table 17.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	In	pH	Pct
997F:			
Rock outcrop---------	0-72	---	---
W:	---	---	---
Water.			

Table 18.--Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In	In			
3A:							
Pits, gravel, and sand-	---	---	0	---	None	---	---
21A:							
Dawson, flooded--------	---	---	6-18	12-51	High	High	High
Fluvaquents------------	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
Loxley, flooded--------	---	---	6-18	50-55	High	High	High
23A:							
Loxley-----------------	---	---	6-18	50-55	High	High	High
Dawson-----------------	---	---	6-18	12-51	High	High	High
24A:							
Bucksport--------------	---	---	6-18	48-59	High	Moderate	High
Wonsqueak--------------	---	---	6-18	12-51	High	Moderate	Moderate
25A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded-----	---	---	6-18	12-51	High	Moderate	Moderate
Colton-----------------	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Rumney-----------------	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
26A:							
Wonsqueak, flooded-----	---	---	6-18	12-51	High	Moderate	Moderate
Rumney-----------------	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
Bucksport--------------	---	---	6-18	48-59	High	Moderate	High
113A:							
Ondawa-----------------	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Rumney-----------------	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
363A:							
Adams------------------	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
363B:							
Adams------------------	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In	In			
365A:							
Naumburg	---	---	---	0	Moderate	High	High
Croghan	---	---	---	0	Moderate	Low	High
367A:							
Searsport	---	---	---	0	Moderate	High	High
Borosaprists	---	---	---	6-18	High	High	High
Naumburg	---	---	---	0	Moderate	High	High
375A:							
Colton	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
Adams	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
375C:							
Colton, rolling	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
Adams	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
375D:							
Colton, hilly	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
Adams	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
650C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
Adams	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
Colton	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
650D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
Adams	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
Colton	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High
651C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	---	---	---	0	Low	Low	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In	In			
651C:							
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Sabattis, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
651D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
651F:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
653C:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
653D:							
Monadnock, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
654C:							
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
654D:							
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
707C:							
Adirondack, very bouldery	Dense material	15-38	0	---	High	High	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In	In			
707C:							
Becket, very bouldery	Dense material	24-36	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Hermon, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
708B:							
Adirondack, very bouldery	Dense material	15-38	0	---	High	High	High
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
Tughill, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	High	High	High
721C:							
Becket, very bouldery	Dense material	24-36	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Skerry, very bouldery	Dense material	18-36	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
721D:							
Becket, very bouldery	Dense material	24-36	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
721F:							
Becket, very bouldery	Dense material	24-36	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
723C:							
Becket, very bouldery	Dense material	24-36	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
723D:							
Becket, very bouldery	Dense material	24-36	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
725B:							
Skerry, very bouldery	Dense material	18-36	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
Becket, very bouldery	Dense material	24-36	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	In	In			
727B:							
Skerry, very bouldery--	Dense material	18-36	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
Adirondack, very bouldery--------------	Dense material	15-38	0	---	High	High	High
741C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-	Dense material	18-40	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Tunbridge, very bouldery--------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
741D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-	Dense material	18-40	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Tunbridge, very bouldery--------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
743C:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-	Dense material	18-40	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
743D:							
Potsdam, very bouldery-	Dense material	18-40	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
745C:							
Crary, very bouldery---	Dense material	18-37	0	---	High	Moderate	High
Potsdam, very bouldery-	Dense material	18-40	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
747B:							
Crary, very bouldery---	Dense material	18-37	0	---	High	Moderate	High
Adirondack, very bouldery--------------	Dense material	15-38	0	---	High	High	High
831C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery--------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Lyman, very bouldery---	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
831D:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery--------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Lyman, very bouldery---	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	Low	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In	In			
831F:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Lyman, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
833C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Adirondack, very bouldery	Dense material	15-38	0	---	High	High	High
835C:							
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Borosaprists	---	---	6-18	12-51	High	Moderate	Moderate
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
861C:							
Lyman, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
861D:							
Lyman, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
861F:							
Lyman, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
891F:							
Rock outcrop	Bedrock (lithic)	0-0	0	---	None	---	---
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
Lyman, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
931C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	Dense material	25-40	---	---	Moderate	Low	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In	In			
931C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Worden, very bouldery	Dense material	18-30	0	---	High	High	High
931D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	Dense material	25-40	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
Rawsonville, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
931F:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	Dense material	25-40	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
Rawsonville, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	
933C:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	Dense material	25-40	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
Worden, very bouldery	Dense material	18-30	0	---	High	High	High
933D:							
Mundalite, very bouldery	Dense material	25-40	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
Worden, very bouldery	Dense material	18-30	0	---	High	High	High
935C:							
Worden, very bouldery	Dense material	18-30	0	---	High	High	High
Wilmington, very bouldery	Dense material	12-24	0	---	High	High	High
937B:							
Wilmington, very bouldery	Dense material	12-24	0	---	High	High	High
Tughill, very bouldery	---	---	0	---	High	High	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In	In			
941C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Hogback, very bouldery-	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
941D:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Hogback, very bouldery-	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
941F:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Hogback, very bouldery-	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
942C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Wilmington, very bouldery-------------	Dense material	12-24	0	---	High	High	High
Hogback, very bouldery-	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
943C:							
Rawsonville, very bouldery-------------	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Borosaprists-----------	---	---	6-18	12-51	High	High	High
945C:							
Hogback, very bouldery-	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Ricker-----------------	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---			
945D:							
Hogback, very bouldery-	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Ricker-----------------	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
945F:							
Hogback, very bouldery-	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	In	In			
945F:							
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
949F:							
Rock outcrop	Bedrock (lithic)	0-0	0	---	None	---	---
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
Hogback, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
991D:							
Glebe, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	High	High	High
Skylight, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
991F:							
Glebe, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	0	---	High	High	High
Skylight, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
997C:							
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
Skylight, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Rock outcrop	Bedrock (lithic)	0-0	0	---	None	---	---
997D:							
Ricker, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
Skylight, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Rock outcrop	Bedrock (lithic)	0-0	0	---	None	---	---
997F:							
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	2-20	0	---	Low	High	High
Skylight, very bouldery	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Rock outcrop	Bedrock (lithic)	0-0	0	---	None	---	---
W:							
Water.							

Table 19.--Water Features

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
3A:									
Pits, gravel and sand-----	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
21A:									
Dawson, flooded-----------	A/D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
Fluvaquents---------------	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		May	0.0-1.5	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Brief	Occasional	Long	Frequent
		June	0.0-1.5	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Very brief	Occasional	Long	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		October	0.0-1.5	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Very brief	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.5	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Brief	Frequent	---	None
		December	0.0-1.5	>6.0	0.0-0.5	Brief	Frequent	---	None
Loxley, flooded-----------	A/D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
23A:									
Loxley-------------------	A/D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
Dawson-------------------	A/D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
24A:									
Bucksport----------------	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
Wonsqueak----------------	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
25A:									
Wonsqueak, flooded--------	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
Colton--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rumney--------------------	C								
		January	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		February	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		March	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		December	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
26A:									
Wonsqueak, flooded--------	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
Rumney--------------------	C								
		January	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		February	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		March	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		December	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
26A:									
Bucksport-----------------	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	Long	Occasional
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
113A:									
Ondawa--------------------	B								
		January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
Rumney--------------------	C								
		January	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		February	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		March	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		December	0.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
363A:									
Adams---------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
363B:									
Adams---------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
365A:									
Naumburg	C								
		January	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Croghan	B								
		January	1.5-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
367A:									
Searsport	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		July	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Borosaprists	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		July	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
367A:									
Naumburg	C								
		January	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.5-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
375A:									
Colton	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
375C:									
Colton, rolling	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
375D:									
Colton, hilly	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
650C:									
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Colton	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
650D:									
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery-----------------	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams---------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Colton--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
651C:									
Monadnock, very bouldery--	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge, rolling, very bouldery-----------------	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Sabattis, very bouldery---	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
651D:									
Monadnock, very bouldery--	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge, hilly, very bouldery-----------------	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
651F:									
Monadnock, very bouldery--	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
653C:									
Monadnock, very bouldery--	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
653D:									
Monadnock, very bouldery--	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
654C:									
Monadnock, rolling, very bouldery-----------------	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained----------------	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
654D:									
Monadnock, hilly, very bouldery-----------------	B								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained----------------	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
707C:									
Adirondack, very bouldery-	D								
		January	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
Becket, very bouldery-----	C								
		March	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Hermon, very bouldery-----	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
708B:									
Adirondack, very bouldery-	D								
		January	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
Sabattis, very bouldery; undrained----------------	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
708B:									
Tughill, very bouldery----	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-0.5	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-0.5	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
721C:									
Becket, very bouldery-----	C								
		March	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
721C:									
Skerry, very bouldery-----	C								
		January	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
721D:									
Becket, very bouldery-----	C								
		March	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
721F:									
Becket, very bouldery-----	C								
		March	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
723C:									
Becket, very bouldery-----	C								
		March	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
723D:									
Becket, very bouldery-----	C								
		March	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
725B:									
Skerry, very bouldery-----	C								
		January	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Becket, very bouldery-----	C								
		March	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
727B:									
Skerry, very bouldery-----	C								
		January	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.5	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Adirondack, very bouldery-	D								
		January	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
741C:									
Potsdam, very bouldery----	C								
		January	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
741D:									
Potsdam, very bouldery----	C								
		January	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
743C:									
Potsdam, very bouldery----	C								
		January	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
743D:									
Potsdam, very bouldery----	C								
		January	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
745C:									
Crary, very bouldery------	C								
		February	1.5-2.0	1.5-3.1	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	1.5-3.1	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	1.5-3.1	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	1.5-3.1	---	---	None	---	None
Potsdam, very bouldery----	C								
		January	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
747B:									
Crary, very bouldery------	C								
		February	1.5-2.0	1.5-3.1	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	1.5-3.1	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	1.5-3.1	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	1.5-3.1	---	---	None	---	None
Adirondack, very bouldery-	D								
		January	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
831C:									
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lyman, very bouldery------	C/D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
831D:									
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
831D:									
Lyman, very bouldery------	C/D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
831F:									
Tunbridge, very bouldery--	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lyman, very bouldery------	C/D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
833C:									
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling------------------	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adirondack, very bouldery-	D								
		January	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.5-1.5	1.2-3.2	---	---	None	---	None
835C:									
Tunbridge, very bouldery, rolling------------------	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Borosaprists--------------	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		July	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
835C:									
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
861C:									
Lyman, very bouldery------	C/D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
861D:									
Lyman, very bouldery------	C/D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
861F:									
Lyman, very bouldery------	C/D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
891F:									
Rock outcrop--------------	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lyman, very bouldery------	C/D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
931C:									
Mundalite, very bouldery--	C								
		March	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville, very bouldery	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
931C:									
Worden, very bouldery-----	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		September	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
931D:									
Mundalite, very bouldery--	C								
		March	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville, very bouldery	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
931F:									
Mundalite, very bouldery--	C								
		March	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville, very bouldery	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
933C:									
Mundalite, very bouldery--	C								
		March	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
Worden, very bouldery-----	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		September	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
933D:									
Mundalite, very bouldery--	C								
		March	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.5-3.3	2.5-3.3	---	---	None	---	None
Worden, very bouldery-----	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		September	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
935C:									
Worden, very bouldery-----	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		September	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Wilmington, very bouldery-	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
937B:									
Wilmington, very bouldery-	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Tughill, very bouldery----	D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-0.5	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-0.5	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
941C:									
Rawsonville, very bouldery	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Hogback, very bouldery----	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
941D:									
Rawsonville, very bouldery	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Hogback, very bouldery----	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
941F:									
Rawsonville, very bouldery	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Hogback, very bouldery----	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
942C:									
Rawsonville, very bouldery	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Wilmington, very bouldery-	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Hogback, very bouldery----	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
943C:									
Rawsonville, very bouldery	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Borosaprists--------------	A/D								
		January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Very long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		July	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Occasional	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
945C:									
Hogback, very bouldery----	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
945D:									
Hogback, very bouldery----	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
945D:									
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
945F:									
Hogback, very bouldery----	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
949F:									
Rock outcrop--------------	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Hogback, very bouldery----	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
991D:									
Glebe, very bouldery------	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skylight, very bouldery---	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
991F:									
Glebe, very bouldery------	C								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skylight, very bouldery---	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
997C:									
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skylight, very bouldery---	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop--------------	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
997D:									
Ricker, very bouldery-----	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skylight, very bouldery---	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop--------------	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
997F:									
Ricker--------------------	A								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skylight, very bouldery---	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop--------------	D								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
W:									
Water---------------------	---								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	>1.0	very long	frequent	---	None

Table 20.--Engineering Index Test Data

(Dashes indicate that data were not available. LL means liquid limit; PI, plasticity index; MD, maximum dry density; OM, optimum moisture; LS, linear shrinkage. The New York State Department of Transportation, Bureau of Soil Mechanics, tested the soils. In Unified Classification, division of GM and SM groups into subdivisions of d and u are for roads and airfields only. Subdivision is on basis of Atterberg limits; suffix d (e.g.,SMd) will be used when the liquid limit is 25 or less and the plasticity index is 5 or less; the suffix u will be used otherwise. (from "Soils Manual for the Design of Asphalt Pavement Structures", The Asphalt Institute, Manual Series No. 10, March 1978.)

Soil name, report number, horizon, and depth in inches	Classification		Grain-size distribution													LL	PI	Moisture density	
				Percentage passing sieve--							Percentage smaller than--								
	AASHTO	Unified	>3 in.	2 inch	1 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 10	No. 40	No. 200	.05 mm	.02 mm	.005 mm	.002 mm			MD	OM
			Pct											Pct		Pct		Lb/ cu ft	Pct
Skylight silt loam:* (S89NY-041-002)																			
A/E----- 1 to 7	A-2-4	SMd	12	100	88	86	83	80	77	52	20	17	8	4	1	NP	NP	74.8	36.8
Bh------ 7 to 13	A-8	Pt	--	---	97	95	91	87	84	62	24	19	7	4	0	NP	NP	76.3	31.7
Adams loamy sand:** (S89NY-041-006)																			
A------- 0 to 2	A-4	SMd	--	---	---	---	---	100	100	88	45	36	12	6	2	NP	NP	81.6	31.5
Bh&Bhs-- 2 to 8	A-2-4	SMd	--	---	100	100	99	98	98	85	22	19	12	7	2	NP	NP	90.3	30.2
Bs------ 8 to 15	A-2-4	SMd	--	---	100	100	99	98	98	88	16	13	6	4	3	NP	NP	110.0	14.3
Bc----- 15 to 24	A-2-4	SMd	--	---	---	100	100	100	99	94	23	17	3	2	0	NP	NP	109.2	14.3
C1----- 24 to 35	A-3	SP	--	---	---	100	100	99	99	78	3	--	--	--	--	NP	NP	107.5	14.8
C2----- 35 to 47	A-4	SMd	--	---	---	100	100	100	99	90	46	35	6	3	0	NP	NP	110.5	13.6
C3----- 47 to 60	A-3	SW-SM	--	---	100	100	100	100	98	75	6	--	--	--	--	NP	NP	108.3	14.5
Colton gravelly loamy sand:*** (S89NY-041-007)																			
E------- 3 to 5	A-2-4	SMd	--	98	96	95	94	92	90	64	32	26	11	6	2	NP	NP	95.3	23.1
Bh&Bhs-- 5 to 27	A-1-b	SW-SM	--	94	84	80	73	66	57	30	12	--	--	--	--	NP	NP	114.5	14.1
Bs----- 27 to 35	A-1-a	SW	5	95	82	76	67	58	49	20	3	--	--	--	--	NP	NP	126.8	10.1
BC----- 35 to 50	A-1-a	SW	--	90	70	66	57	51	45	19	1	--	--	--	--	NP	NP	131.5	9.5
C------ 50 to 60	A-1-a	SW	2	92	78	73	61	51	39	13	1	--	--	--	--	NP	NP	131.7	8.4

Table 20.--Engineering Index Test Data--Continued

Soil name, report number, horizon, and depth in inches	Classification: AASHTO	Classification: Unified	Grain-size distribution: >3 in.	Percentage passing sieve--: 2 inch	1 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 10	No. 40	No. 200	Percentage smaller than--: .05 mm	.02 mm	.005 mm	.002 mm	LL	PI	Moisture density: MD	Moisture density: OM
			Pct											Pct		Pct		Lb/ cu ft	Pct
Mundalite fine sandy loam:**** (S89NY-041-011)																			
E------- 1 to 5	A-4	SMd	--	93	88	85	81	77	72	44	37	30	12	5	1	NP	NP	98.0	21.2
Bhs----- 5 to 21	A-4	SMd	--	98	95	92	88	84	79	66	36	30	15	7	2	NP	NP	105.8	18.1
Bs----- 21 to 34	A-2-4	SMd	--	88	82	80	77	71	66	53	24	20	11	5	2	NP	NP	121.9	10.8
BC----- 34 to 39	A-4	SMd	--	--	99	98	94	89	84	71	37	31	16	8	2	NP	NP	128.2	8.9
Cd----- 39 to 60	A-4	SMd	--	--	98	96	91	87	81	69	38	32	14	7	2	NP	NP	129.3	8.5

* The pedon is located in Hamilton County, Town of Indian Lake, Blue Mountain; Finch Pruyn Paper Company property (43 degrees, 52 minutes, 45 seconds north latitude, 74 degrees, 24 minutes, 44 seconds west longitude).

** The pedon is located in Hamilton County, Town of Lake Pleasant, Jessup River Road; International Paper Company property (43 degrees, 34 minutes, 52 seconds north latitude, 74 degrees, 26 minutes, 20 seconds west longitude).

*** The pedon is located in Hamilton County, Town of Lake Pleasant, Jessup River Road; International Paper Company property (43 degrees, 34 minutes, 17 seconds north latitude, 74 degrees, 28 minutes, 40 seconds west longitude).

**** The pedon is located in Hamilton County, Town of Morehouse, Jerseyfield Lake (43 degrees, 18 minutes, 0 seconds north latitude, 74 degrees, 45 minutes, 6 seconds west longitude).

Table 21.--Relationship Between Soil Series and Their Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage

Parent material and soil Characteristics	Excessively drained to well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
Soils on outwash terraces, eskers, kames, deltas, and beaches:					
Very deep, brownish, coarse textured soils formed in glaciofluvial materials	Colton				
Very deep, brownish to grayish acid, coarse textured soils formed on beaches, deltas, and terraces	Adams	Croghan	Naumburg	Naumburg	Searsport
Very deep soils formed in well decomposed organic material					Borosaprists
Soils on glacial till uplands:					
Very deep, brownish, moderately coarse textured soils formed in loose gravelly glacial till	Hermon				
Very deep, reddish brown, medium textured soils formed in moderately coarse, dense glacial till with low base status	Becket	Skerry			
Very deep, reddish brown, moderately coarse textured soil formed in dense glacial till with a very thick spodic horizon	Mundalite		Worden	Wilmington	Tughill
Very deep, reddish brown, medium textured soils formed in silty parent material overlying dense glacial till with low base status	Potsdam	Crary		Adirondack	
Very deep, reddish brown and grayish, medium textured soils that formed in loose, acid, glacial till	Monadnock			Sabattis	Sabattis
Moderately deep, brownish red, medium textured soils that formed in glacial till with low base status on bedrock-controlled hills and ridges	Tunbridge				
Moderately deep, reddish brown, medium textured soils with a thick spodic horizon formed in glacial till on bedrock-controlled hills	Rawsonville				
Moderately deep, reddish brown, medium textured soils with a thick spodic horizon formed in glacial till at high elevations	Glebe				

Table 21.--Relationship Between Soil Series and Their Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage--Continued

Parent material and soil Characteristics	Excessively drained to well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
Soils on glacial till uplands:					
Shallow, reddish brown, medium textured soils formed in glacial till with low base status on bedrock-controlled hills and ridges	Lyman				
Shallow, reddish brown, medium textured soils with a thick spodic horizon formed in glacial till on bedrock-controlled hills	Hogback				
Shallow, reddish brown, coarse textured soils with a thick spodic horizon formed in glacial till at high elevations	Skylight				
Very shallow and shallow, black, acid soils formed in organic material on bedrock-controlled hills and ridges	Ricker				
Soils in bogs and swamps:					
Very deep soils formed in well decomposed organic material with high base status more than 51 inches thick					Bucksport
Very deep soils formed in well decomposed organic material with high base status 16 to 51 inches thick over loamy mineral material					Wonsqueak
Very deep soils formed in well decomposed organic material with low base status more than 51 inches thick					Loxley
Very deep soils formed in well decomposed organic material with low base status 16 to 51 inches thick over coarse textured material					Dawson
Soils on flood plains in valleys:					
Very deep, medium textured soils formed in brownish alluvial sediments on active flood plains	Ondawa				Rumney
Very deep, coarse textured to fine textured brownish soils formed in alluvial sediments			Fluvaquents	Fluvaquents	Fluvaquents

Table 22.--Classification of the Soils

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Adams	Sandy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Adirondack	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplaquods
Becket	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Borosaprists	Borosaprists
Bucksport	Euic Typic Borosaprists
Colton	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Crary	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Croghan	Sandy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Dawson	Sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, dysic Terric Borosaprists
Fluvaquents	Fluvaquents
Glebe	Coarse-loamy Humic Cryorthods
Hermon	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Hogback	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Loxley	Dysic Typic Borosaprists
Lyman	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Monadnock	Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Mundalite	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Naumburg	Sandy, mixed, frigid Aeric Haplaquods
Ondawa	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Fluventic Dystrochrepts
Potsdam	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Rawsonville	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Ricker	Dysic Lithic Borofolists
Rumney	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Aeric Fluvaquents
Sabattis	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Searsport	Sandy, mixed, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Skerry	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Skylight	Sandy, mixed Lithic Cryorthods
Tughill	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Tunbridge	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Wilmington	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplaquods
Wonsqueak	Loamy, mixed, euic Terric Borosaprists
Worden	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods

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