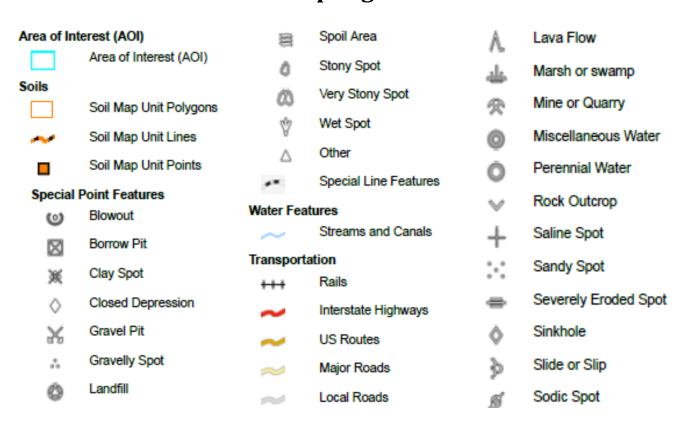
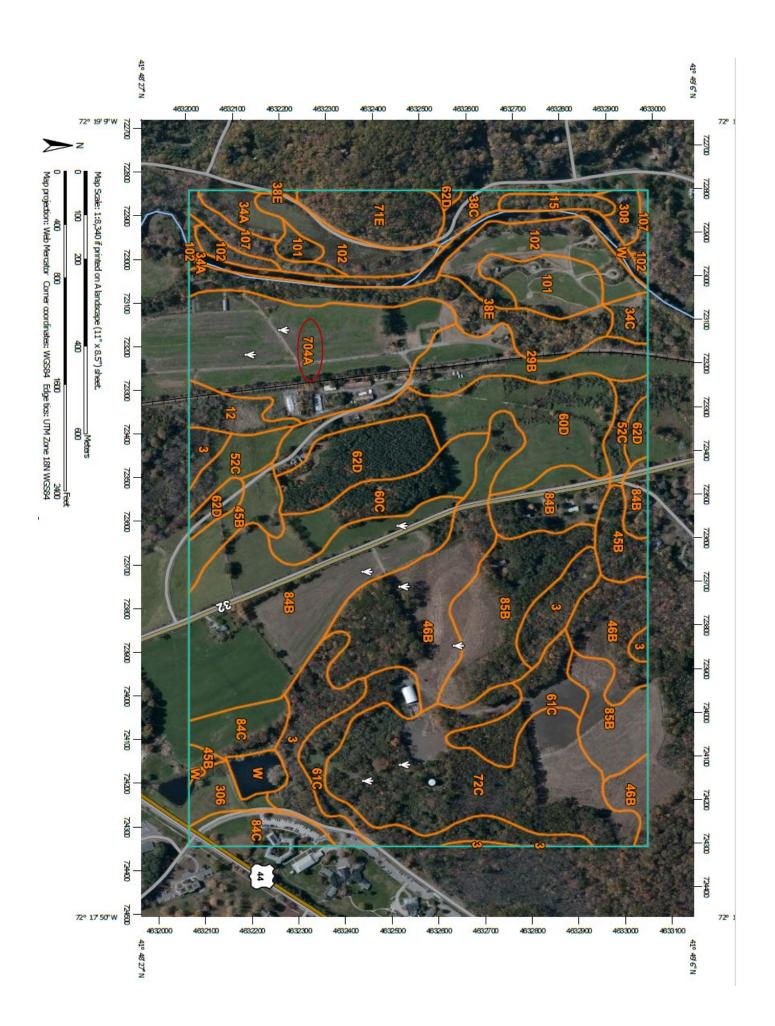
## **Exercise 2: Soil Survey Report**

- 1. What soil map unit symbol covers the largest area within the map? (Hint: look at percent in AOI)
- 2. How many acres does this soil map unit cover in the AOI?
- 3. What is the soil map unit name?
- 4. Looking at the soil map, is the 60C soil map unit mostly forested or open fields?
- 5. On the soil map, circle soil map unit 704A. What does the white symbols represent?
- 6. What is the polygon in the south east corner of the soils map labeled as W?

# **Map Legend**





Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony	17.1	4.7%
12	Raypol silt loam	4.1	1.1%
15	Scarboro muck, 0 to 3 percent slopes	2.2	0.6%
29B	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	11.2	3.0%
34A	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.1	0.8%
34C	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.0	0.5%
38C	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes	2.8	0.8%
38E	Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 45 percent slopes	14.0	3.8%
45B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	9.7	2.7%
46B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	33.1	9.0%
52C	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	6.9	1.9%
60C	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	10.7	2.9%
60D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	21.0	5.7%
61C	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	18.3	5.0%
62D	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	14.5	3.9%
71E	Nipmuck-Brimfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	8.0	2.2%
72C	Nipmuck-Brookfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	36.2	9.9%

84B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	42.9	11.7%
84C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	10.3	2.8%
85B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	23.0	6.3%
101	Occum fine sandy loam	8.0	2.2%
102	Pootatuck fine sandy loam	18.5	5.0%
107	Limerick and Lim soils	4.2	1.2%
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	3.3	0.9%
308	Udorthents, smoothed	1.8	0.5%
704A	Enfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	30.4	8.3%
W	Water	9.5	2.6%
Totals fo	r Area of Interest	366.9	100.0%

Use the soil map unit descriptions and land classification information below to complete the following:

- 1. Draw a circle around the farmland classification of soil map units 15, 46B, and 84C.
- 2. Draw a rectangle around the soil parent material of soil map units 15, 46B, and 84C.
- 3. Under the typical profile, is there an O horizon described for soil map units 15, 46B, and 84C?
- 4. What soil map unit has the highest water table?
- 5. What soil map unit has a moderate rating for available water storage in the profile?

- 6. What soil map unit has the steepest slope?
- 7. What soil map unit has a negligible rating for runoff class? Why?
- 8. Draw a circle around the soil map units on the **Inland Wetlands table** and map that are CT Inland Wetlands.

## 84C—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2w67b

Elevation: 0 to 1,550 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Paxton and similar soils: 55 percent Montauk and similar soils: 30 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Paxton**

#### Settina

Landform: Ground moraines, drumlins, hills Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

#### Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam

Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low

(0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Description of Montauk Setting**

Landform: Recessionial moraines, drumlins, hills, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy lodgment till derived from gneiss,

granite, and/or schist

## **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 4 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 26 to 34 inches: sandy loam

2Cd - 34 to 72 inches: gravelly loamy sand

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating:

No

#### Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills, depressions, drumlins, drainageways, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Stockbridge

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

## 46B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2t2gr

Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

Woodbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 82 percent

Minor components: 18 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### Description of Woodbridge, Very Stony

#### Setting

Landform: Hills, ground moraines, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or

schist

#### Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 9 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 20 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam

Cd - 32 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low

(0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 19 to 27 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

## Minor Components Paxton,

#### very stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

## Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, depressions, drumlins, drainageways, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## 15—Scarboro muck, 0 to 3 percent slopes

### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2svkt

Elevation: 0 to 1,350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Scarboro and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

### **Description of Scarboro**

#### Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas, depressions, drainageways, outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist and/or gneiss

and/or granite

#### Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 8 inches: muck

A - 8 to 14 inches: mucky fine sandy loam

Cg1 - 14 to 22 inches: sand

Cg2 - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly sand

#### Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat). Moderately high to high

(1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 2 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144AY031MA - Very Wet Outwash

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### **Minor Components**

#### **Timakwa**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Swamps

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-Slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

### Walpole

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Deltas, outwash terraces, depressions, outwash plains, depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash plains, terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

## Table—Inland Wetlands (CT) (Spring Manor)

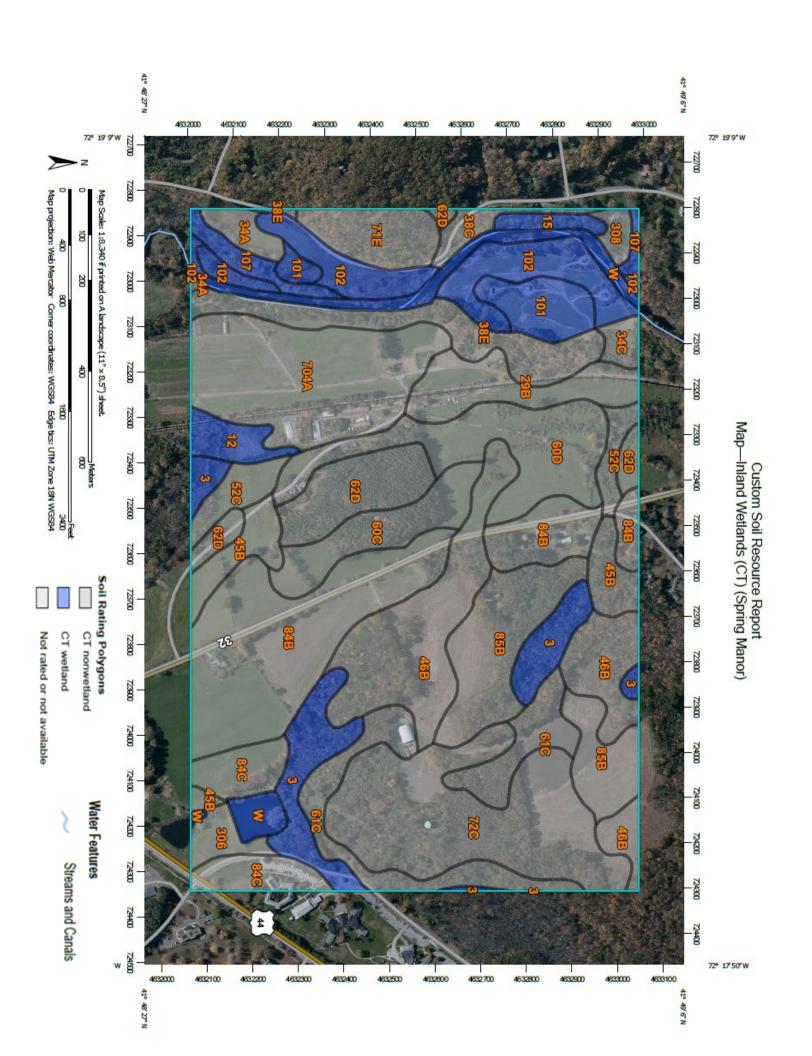
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony	CT wetland	Ridgebury, extremely stony (40%)	17.1	4.7%
			Leicester, extremely stony (35%)		
			Whitman, extremely stony (17%)		
			Swansea (2%)		
12	Raypol silt loam	CT wetland	Raypol (80%)	4.1	1.1%
	,,		Walpole (2%)		

			Scarboro (2%)		
	Scarboro muck, 0		Scarboro (80%)		
15	to 3 percent	CT wetland	Timakwa (10%)	2.2	0.6%
			Walpole (8%)		
			Agawam (85%)		
	Agawam fine		Hinckley (5%)		3.0%
29B	sandy loam, 3	CT nonwetland	Sudbury (5%)	11.2	
	to 8 percent slopes		Merrimac (3%)		
			Windsor(2%)		
			Merrimac (85%)		
	Merrimac fine		Hinckley (5%)		
34A	sandy loam, 0	CT nonwetland	Sudbury (5%)	3.1	0.8%
	to 3 percent slopes		Agawam (3%)		2.070
	· ·		Windsor(2%)		
			Merrimac (85%)		0.5%
	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 8	CT nonwetland	Sudbury (5%)		
34C	to 15 percent		Windsor(5%)	2.0	
	slopes		Hinckley (5%)		
	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes	CT nonwetland	Hinckley (85%)		0.8%
			Windsor(5%)		
38C			Merrimac (5%)	2.8	
			Agawam (3%)		
			Sudbury (2%)		
	Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 45 percent slopes	CT nonwetland	Hinckley (85%)		3.8%
			Merrimac (5%)		
38E			Windsor(5%)	44.0	
			Agawam (3%)	14.0	
			Sudbury (2%)		
45B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes		Woodbridge, fine		2.7%
			sandy loam (82%)	9.7	
			Paxton (10%)		
46B	Woodbridgefine		Woodbridge,	33.1	9.0%
	sandy loam, 0 to		very stony		
	8 percent slopes, very stony	CT nonwetland	(82%) Paxton, very		
			stony (10%)		
	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes,	CT nonwetland	Sutton,		1.9%
52C			extremely stony (80%)	6.9	
			Woodbridge,		
	extremely stony		extremely stony (7%)		

			Canton, extremely stony (5%) Charlton, extremely stony (5%)		
60C	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	CT nonwetland	Canton (50%) Charlton (35%) Chatfield (5%) Sutton (5%)	10.7	2.9%
60D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	CT nonwetland	Canton (45%) Charlton (35%) Hollis (5%) Sutton (5%) Chatfield (5%)	21.0	5.7%
61C	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	CT nonwetland	Canton, very stony (50%)  Charlton, very stony (35%)  Chatfield, very stony (5%)  Sutton, very stony (5%)	18.3	5.0%
62D	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	CT nonwetland	Canton, extremely stony (55%)  Charlton, extremely stony (30%)  Sutton, extremely stony (5%)  Chatfield, extremely stony (5%)  Hollis, extremely stony (5%)	14.5	3.9%
71E	Nipmuck- Brimfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	CT nonwetland	Nipmuck (45%)  Brimfield (35%)  Rock outcrop (10%)  Brookfield (10%)	8.0	2.2%
72C	Nipmuck- Brookfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	CT nonwetland	Nipmuck (50%)  Brookfield (40%)  Brimfield (5%)	36.2	9.9%

			Rock outcrop (5%)		
	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	CT nonwetland	Paxton (55%)	42.9	11.7%
			Montauk (30%)		
84B			Woodbridge (5%)		
	310 p 30		Charlton (5%)		
			Paxton (55%)		
	Paxton and		Montauk (30%)		
84C	Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent	CT nonwetland	Woodbridge (6%)	10.3	2.8%
	slopes		Charlton (5%)		
			Stockbridge (1%)		
	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony		Paxton, very stony (55%)		6.3%
		CT nonwetland	Montauk, very stony (30%)	23.0	
85B			Woodbridge, very stony (8%)		
			Charlton, very stony (3%)		
			Stockbridge, very stony (1%)		
			Occum (80%)		
101	Occum fine sandy loam	CT wetland	Rippowam (5%)	8.0	2.2%
101			Suncook (5%)		
			Pootatuck (5%)		
	Pootatuck fine sandy loam	ndy CT wetland	Pootatuck (80%)	18.5	5.00/
102			Occum (5%)		
			Suncook (5%)		
			Rippowam (3%)		5.0%
			Lim (3%)		
			Limerick (2%)		

			Saco (2%)		
			Limerick (50%)		
		CT wetland	Lim (30%)	4.2	1.2%
			Saco (8%)		
107	Limerick and Lim soils		Rippowam (5%)		
			Winooski (3%)		
			Hadley (2%)		
			Bash (2%)		
			Udorthents (50%)		
	Udorthents- Urban land complex	CT nonwetland	Urban land (35%)	3.3	0.9%
306			Unnamed, undisturbed soils (8%)		
	Udorthents, smoothed		Rock outcrop (2%)	1.8	0.5%
			Udorthents (80%)		
308		CT nonwetland	Unnamed, undisturbed soils (7%)		
			Urban land (5%)		
704A	Enfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes		Rock outcrop (1%)	30.4 8.3%	
			Enfield (85%)		
		CT nonwetland	Tisbury (5%)		8.3%
			Haven (5%)		
			Agawam (3%)		
W	Water	9.5	2.6%		
Totals for Area of Interest				366.9	100.0%



## **Exercise 3: Web Soil Survey**



Launch Web Soil Survey by clicking the green 'Start WSS' button

On the left-hand of the screen under "quick navigation" click the down arrow next to "latitude and longitude or current location" and enter the coordinates (41.81218, -72.30917).

Create an AOI (area of interest) using either the polygon tool , or the rectangle tool

You should see a defined hatched area.

The next few steps will require navigating the tabs.



Click the Soil Map tab and observe the map unit legend. Scroll down the legend and click on Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes and read the Description of Charlton.

- 1. Under Settings, what are the three landforms Canton and Charlton soils are formed on?
- 2. Under properties and qualities, does this soil map unit flood or pond?
- 3. Under the Typical Profile, how many horizons are described?

Click on the **Soil Data Explorer** tab, **Soil Properties and Qualities** tab, **Soil Health Properties tab, Soil Health – Organic Matter**, and **View Rating**. Open the **legend** tab to see what the colors represent. Below the map is the interpretation report – view the soil organic matter ratings (percent) for each soil map unit.

1. Why are some soils much higher in organic matter than others? Could it be that some soils are forested, and others are cropped?

Click on **Soil Qualities and Features, Parent Material Name**, and **View Rating**. Read the summary rating by soil map unit below the map.

What are some of the soil map unit symbols of the soils formed in eolian deposits?

❖ If you have time, locate what soils are mapped at your school or home.