



United States
Department of
Agriculture



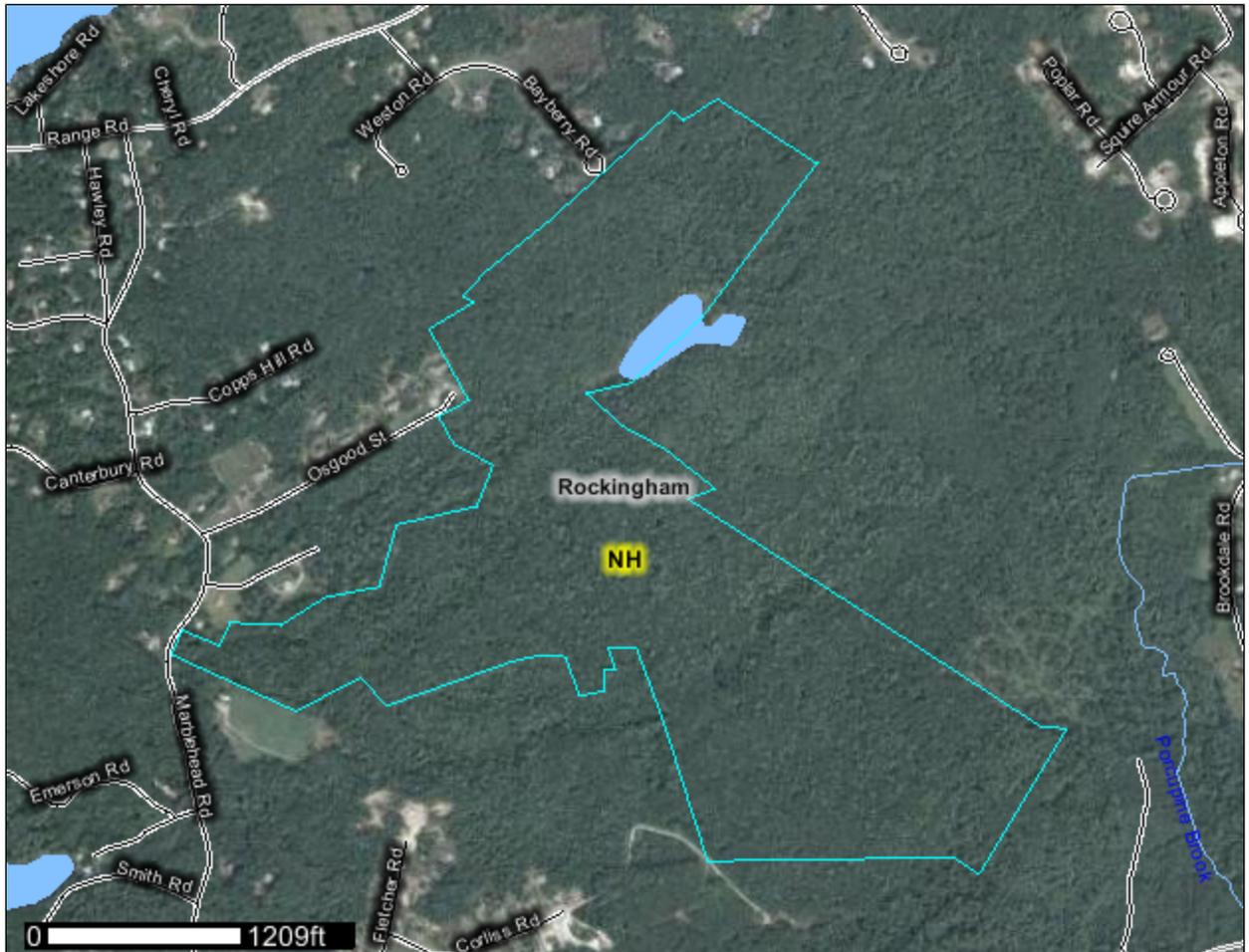
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product 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
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Rockingham County, New Hampshire

Lord-Stolarz Property, Windham,
NH



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is 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.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nracs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. 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.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is 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 (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

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Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

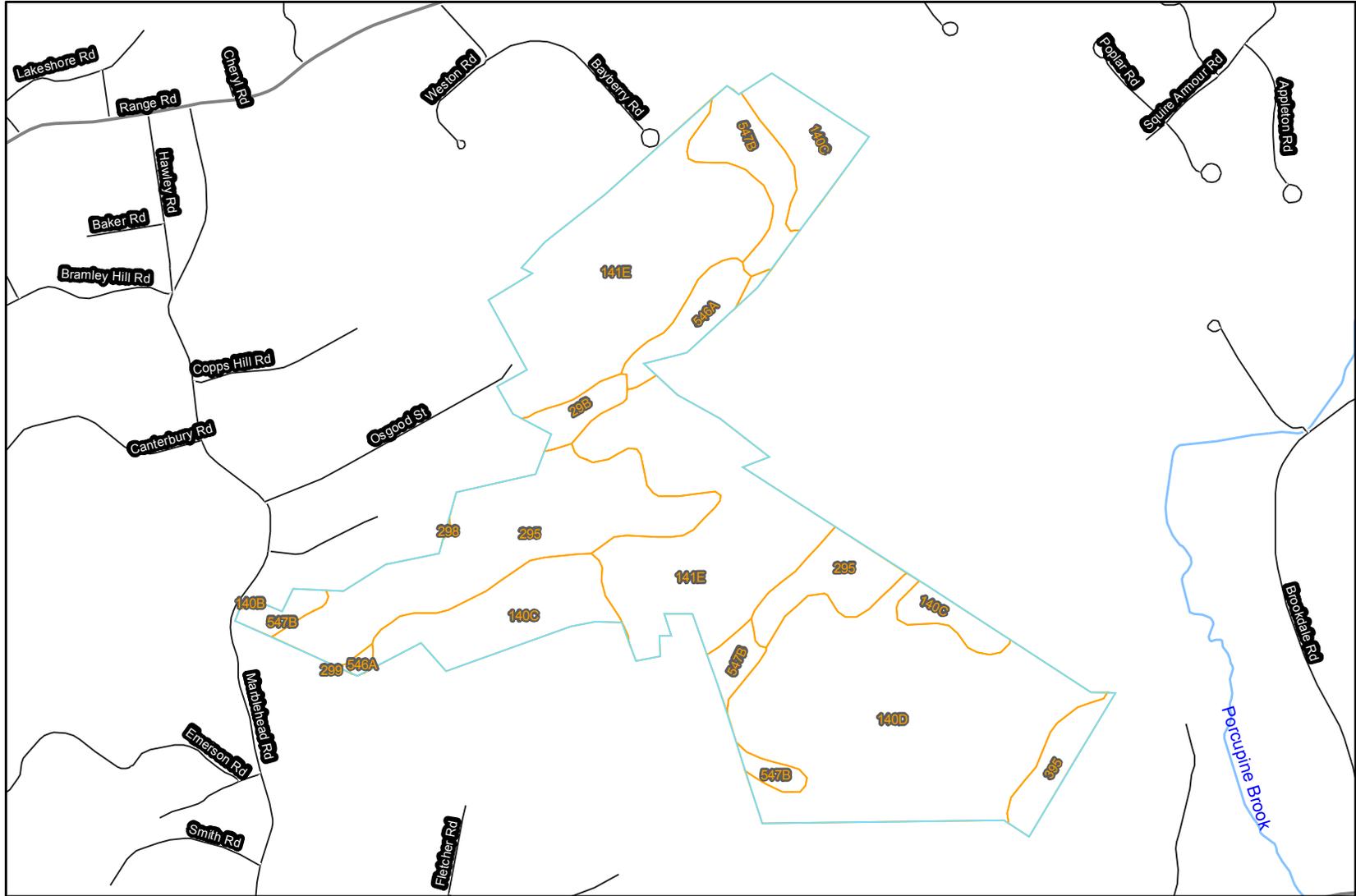
Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map (Lord-Stolarz Property, Windham, NH)

71° 17' 54"

71° 16' 2"

42° 47' 10"

42° 47' 12"



42° 46' 15"

42° 46' 17"

71° 17' 52"

71° 16' 0"



Map Scale: 1:12,200 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Units

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot
-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

Special Line Features

-  Gully
-  Short Steep Slope
-  Other

Political Features

 Cities

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:12,200 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Rockingham County, New Hampshire
 Survey Area Data: Version 11, Oct 27, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/28/2003

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Lord-Stolarz Property, Windham, NH)

Rockingham County, New Hampshire (NH015)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
29B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.9	1.4%
140B	Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	0.1	0.0%
140C	Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	23.2	11.4%
140D	Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	52.2	25.7%
141E	Hollis-Rock outcrop-Chatfield complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes	67.8	33.3%
295	Greenwood mucky peat	34.7	17.1%
298	Pits, sand and gravel	0.0	0.0%
299	Udorthents, smoothed	0.0	0.0%
395	Chocorua mucky peat	4.3	2.1%
546A	Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	5.3	2.6%
547B	Walpole very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	12.7	6.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		203.3	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Lord-Stolarz Property, Windham, NH)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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

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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. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. 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 important soil properties and qualities.

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, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha 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. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Rockingham County, New Hampshire

29B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 45 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Woodbridge and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Woodbridge

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Fine sandy loam

8 to 22 inches: Fine sandy loam

22 to 60 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Paxton

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Depressions

Scituate

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

140B—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 1,600 feet

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 180 days

Map Unit Composition

Chatfield and similar soils: 35 percent
Canton and similar soils: 20 percent
Hollis and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Chatfield

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical profile

0 to 20 inches: Fine sandy loam
20 to 31 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam
31 to 35 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Hollis

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Fine sandy loam
2 to 13 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

13 to 17 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Canton

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam

5 to 21 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam

21 to 60 inches: Loamy sand

Minor Components

Other inclusions

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Depressions

Greenwood & ossipee

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Bogs

Newfields

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

140C—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 195 days

Map Unit Composition

Chatfield and similar soils: 35 percent
Canton and similar soils: 20 percent
Hollis and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Chatfield

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical profile

0 to 20 inches: Fine sandy loam
20 to 31 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam
31 to 35 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Hollis

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Fine sandy loam
2 to 13 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

13 to 17 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Canton

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam

5 to 21 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam

21 to 60 inches: Loamy sand

Minor Components

Not named

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Newfields

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Ossipee and greenwood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Bogs

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

140D—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Chatfield and similar soils: 35 percent

Canton and similar soils: 20 percent

Hollis and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Chatfield

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical profile

0 to 20 inches: Fine sandy loam

20 to 31 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam

31 to 35 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Hollis

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Fine sandy loam

2 to 13 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam

13 to 17 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Canton

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam

5 to 21 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam

21 to 60 inches: Loamy sand

Minor Components

Montauk

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Ossipee and greenwood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Bogs

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

141E—Hollis-Rock outcrop-Chatfield complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Hollis and similar soils: 35 percent

Rock outcrop: 30 percent

Chatfield and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Hollis

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Fine sandy loam

2 to 13 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam

13 to 17 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Rock Outcrop

Properties and qualities

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Description of Chatfield

Setting

Parent material: Till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical profile

0 to 20 inches: Fine sandy loam

20 to 31 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam

31 to 35 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Canton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Montauk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Scarboro, ossipee, greenwood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Bogs

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions

295—Greenwood mucky peat

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 45 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frost-free period: 60 to 195 days

Map Unit Composition

Greenwood and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Greenwood

Setting

Landform: Bogs

Parent material: Organics

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water capacity: Very high (about 31.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7w

Typical profile

0 to 60 inches: Mucky peat

Minor Components

Chocorua

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Bogs

Ossipee

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Bogs

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Swamps

298—Pits, sand and gravel

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 100 percent

299—Udorthents, smoothed

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Udorthents

Properties and qualities

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

395—Chocorua mucky peat

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Chocorua and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Chocorua

Setting

Landform: Bogs

Parent material: Organic material over outwash

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water capacity: Very high (about 15.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8w

Typical profile

0 to 25 inches: Mucky peat

25 to 60 inches: Coarse sand

Minor Components

Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Greenwood

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Bogs

Pipestone

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ground moraines

546A—Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 45 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 195 days

Map Unit Composition

Walpole and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Walpole

Setting

Landform: Depressions

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w

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Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Very fine sandy loam
7 to 16 inches: Sandy loam
16 to 60 inches: Gravelly loamy sand

Minor Components

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions

Newfields

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

547B—Walpole very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 195 days

Map Unit Composition

Walpole and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Walpole

Setting

Landform: Depressions

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Very fine sandy loam
7 to 16 inches: Sandy loam
16 to 60 inches: Gravelly loamy sand

Minor Components

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions

Newfields

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Squamscott

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Marine terraces

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