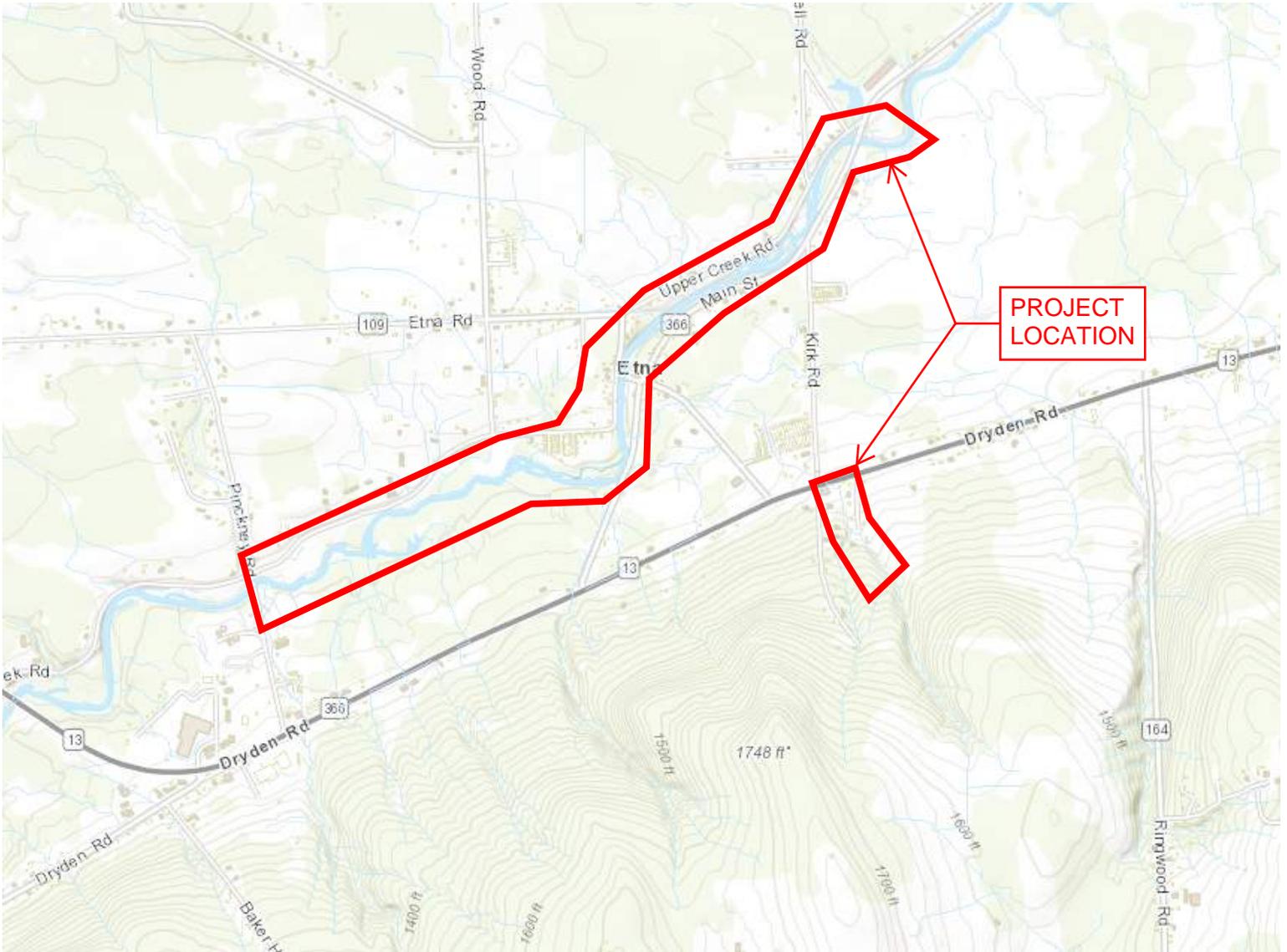
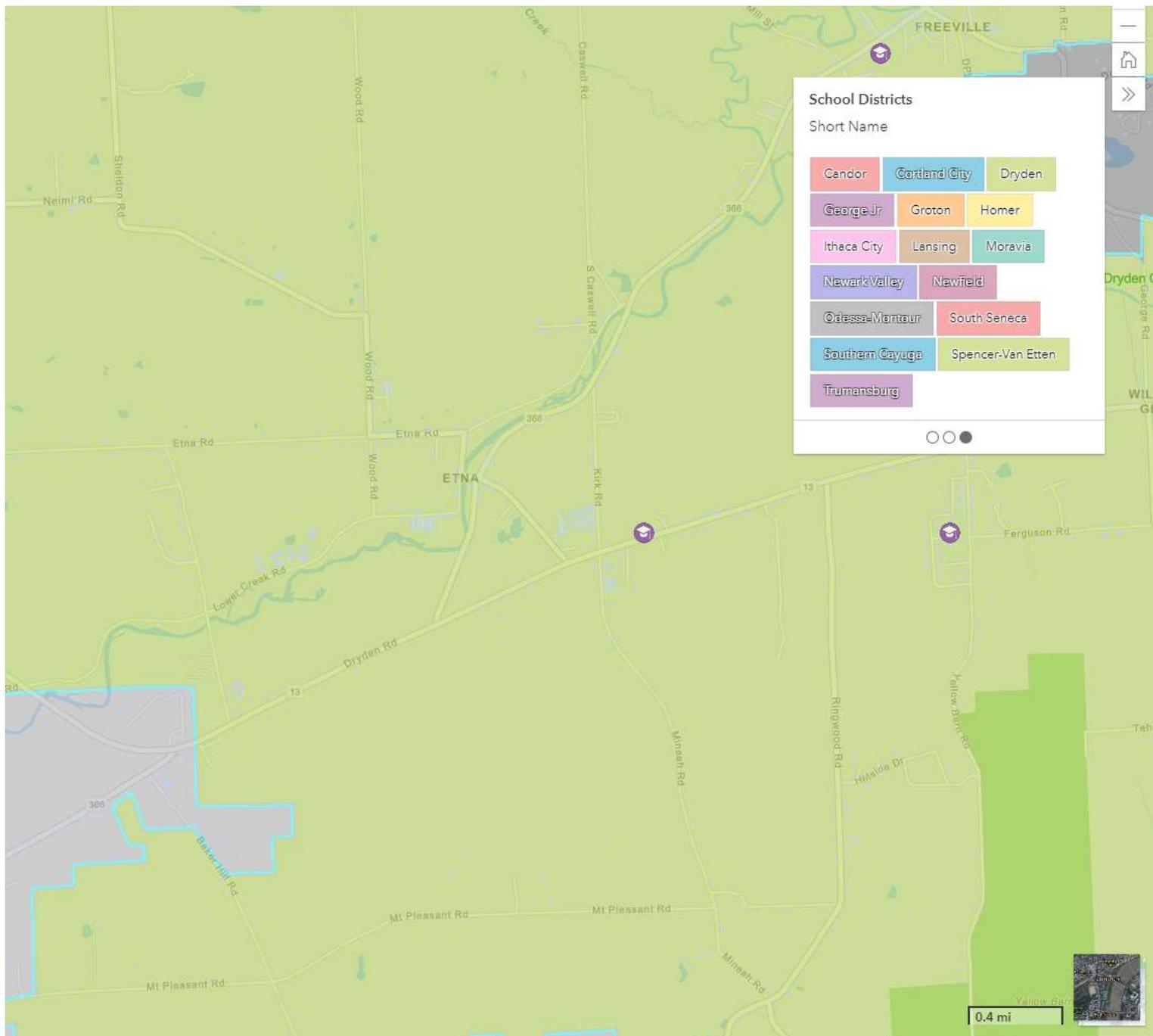


**Town of Dryden - Streambed and Streambank Stabilization
SEQR FEAF Supporting Information
3/18/2021**

Project Overview Map

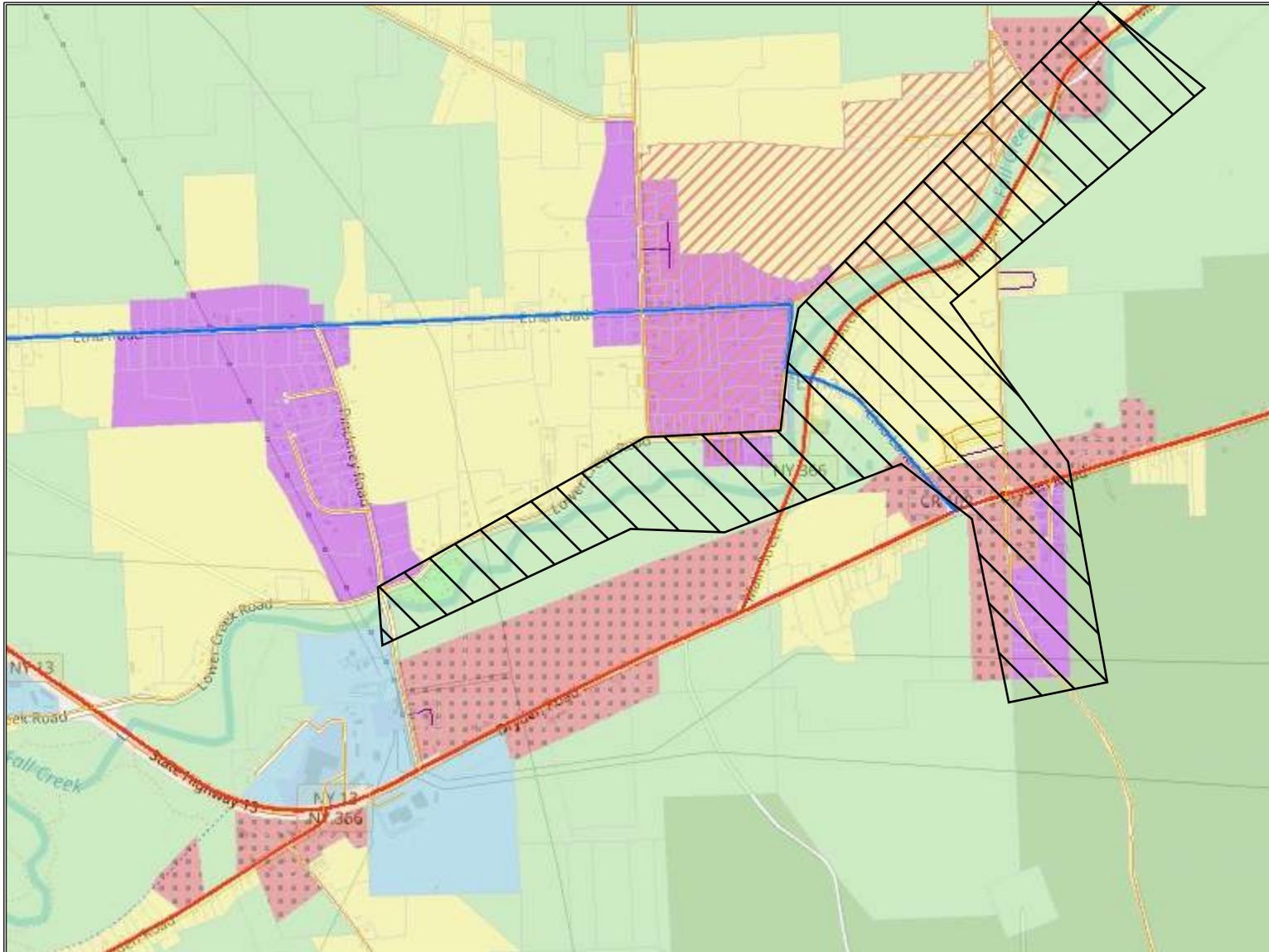


School District Map





Town of Dryden Zoning Map, NY 2013



LEGEND

Roads

- County
- County Outside
- Not Maintained
- State
- Private
- TC3
- Town
- Village

ZoningParcels

- Commercial
- Conservation
- Light Indus/Adult
- Light Industrial
- Neigh Residential
- Traditional Neighborhood Dev
- Rural Agriculture
- Rural Residential
- Varna Hamelt Mixed Use Distr
- Varna Hamlet Residential Ove
- Varna Hamlet Traditional Distr
- Village

DrydenBoundary

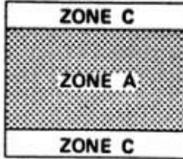
1: 36,112

Printed: **3/17/2021**

Data contained on this map is provided as is by the Town of Dryden. The originators do not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or fitness for specific uses of the information portrayed by the data.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

ZONE DESIGNATIONS*



- Base Flood Elevation Line with elevation in feet — 513 —
- Base Flood Elevation where uniform within zone (EL 987)
- Elevation Reference Mark RM7₂
- River Mile • M1.6

***EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS**

A flood insurance map displays the zone designations for a community according to areas of designated flood hazards. The zone designations used by FEMA are

- | Zone | Explanation |
|--------|--|
| A | Areas of 100-year flood, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. |
| AO | Areas of 100-year shallow flooding, flood depth 1 to 3 feet; product of flood depth (feet) and velocity (feet per second) less than 15 |
| AH | Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined. |
| A1-A30 | Areas of 100-year flood, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined. |
| A99 | Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by a flood protection system under construction, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. |
| B | Area between limits of 100-year flood and 500-year flood; areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths less than 1 foot. |
| C | Areas outside 500-year flood. |
| D | Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards. |
| V | Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. |
| V1-V30 | Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factor determined. |

NOTES TO USER

Certain areas not in the special flood hazard areas (zones A and V) may be protected by flood control structures.

This map is for flood insurance purposes only; it does not necessarily show all areas subject to flooding in the community or all planimetric features outside special flood hazard areas.

Refer to the FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE date shown on this map to determine when actual rates apply to structures in the zones where elevations or depths have been established.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent, or call the National Flood Insurance Program, at (800) 638-6620.

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION: JULY 19, 1974
 FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS: JULY 2, 1976
 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE: MAY 15, 1985
 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:

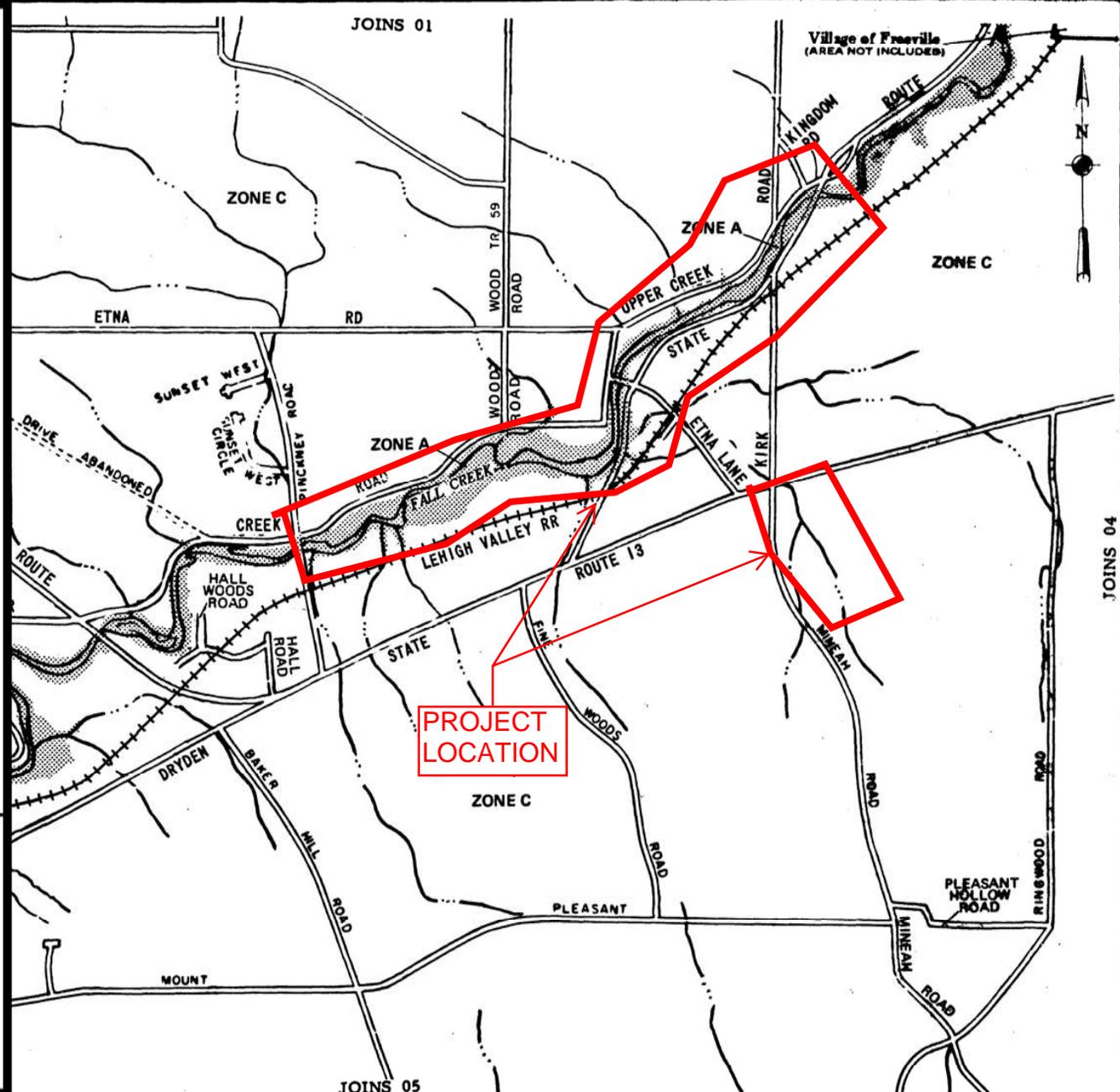
federal emergency management agency



**FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP 01-06
MAP INDEX**

**TOWN OF DRYDEN, NY
(TOMPKINS CO.)**

COMMUNITY NUMBER 360846 B



APPROXIMATE SCALE
 0 2000 4000 8000 FEET

JOINS 04

federal emergency management agency

**TOWN OF DRYDEN, NY
(TOMPKINS CO.)**

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
 COMMUNITY NUMBER 360846 B

EFFECTIVE DATE
 May 15, 1985



Spill Incidents Database Search Results

Record Count: 1 Rows: 1 to 1

[Export XLS](#) [Export CSV](#)

not in project limits

	Spill Number	Date Spill Reported	Spill Name	County	City/Town	Address
1.	1909953	01/22/2020	FIRE AT SERVICE GARAGE	Tompkins	DRYDEN	1834 DRYDEN ROAD

[Refine This Search](#)

County:
City:
Street:
Date spill reported:

From To

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

USN Building Points (View)

- Eligible
- Listed
- Not Eligible
- Not Eligible - Demolished
- Undetermined

Survey Building Areas (View)



Consultation Projects (View)



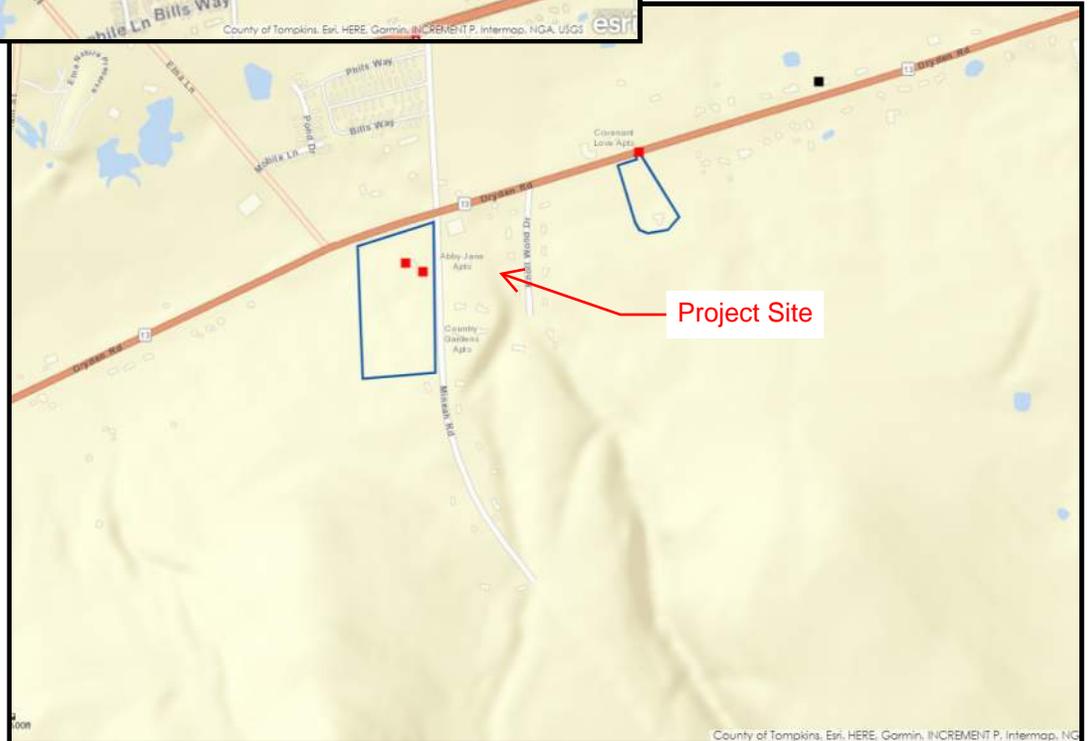
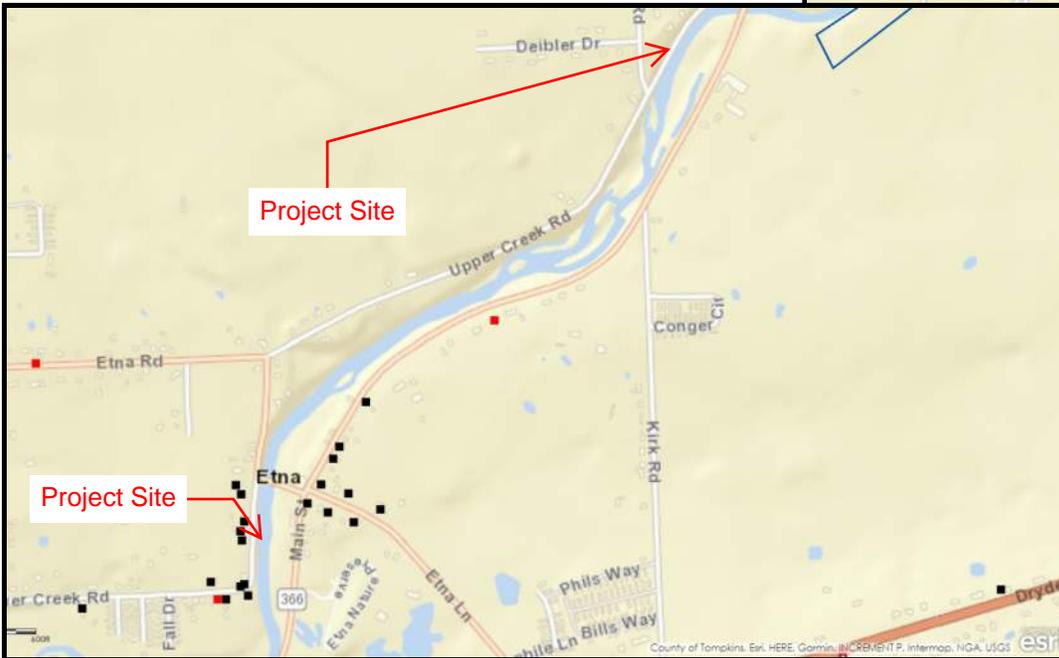
USN Building Districts (View)

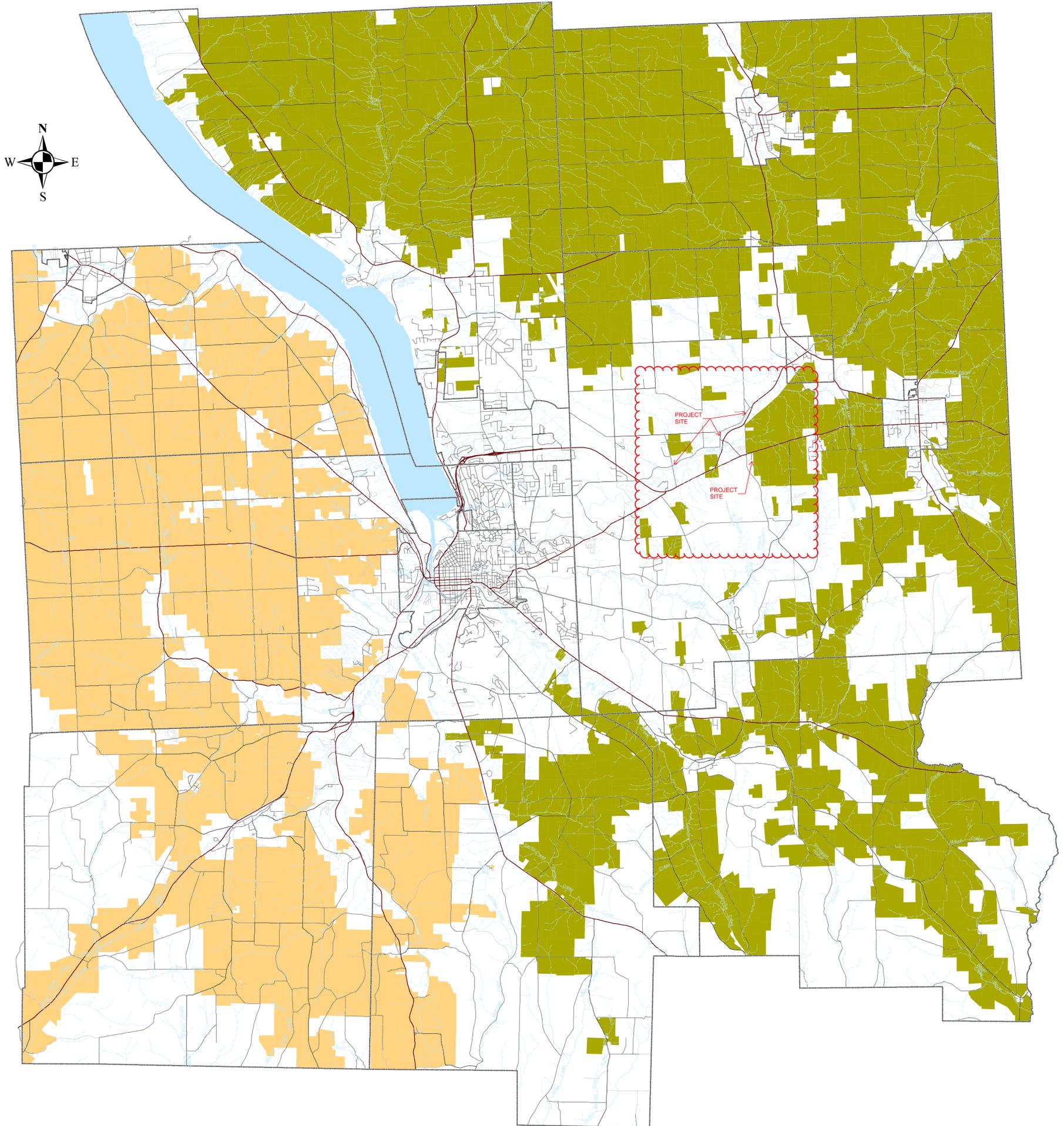


National Register Building Sites (View)



Archeologically Sensitive Areas (View)





Tompkins County Agricultural Districts

Legend

- District 1
- District 2
- Water
- Municipal Boundaries



1:50,000

New York State Plane
Central Projection
1983 North American Datum

References

Roads and Hydrography by
Tompkins County Digital Planimetric Map 1991-1992 & ITCTC

2012 Agricultural District Boundaries and
2012 Tax Parcel Boundaries produced by
Tompkins County Information Technology Services
and the Tompkins County Assessment Dept

Disclaimer

Tompkins County does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information portrayed. The end user of these maps agrees to accept the data as is with the full knowledge that errors and omissions may exist, and to hold harmless the

Prepared by the
Tompkins County Planning Department
April 2013



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 Tompkins County, New York



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://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

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 Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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Gn—Genesee silt loam.....	25
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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various 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 observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile 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 or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and 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. 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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

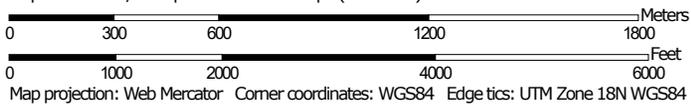
Soil Map

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



Map Scale: 1:21,500 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

-  Soil Map Unit Polygons
-  Soil Map Unit Lines
-  Soil Map Unit Points

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

Water Features

-  Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

-  Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Tompkins County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 11, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 29, 2012—Nov 6, 2016

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

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ab	Alluvial land	39.6	10.4%
BgC	Bath and Valois soils, 5 to 15 percent slopes	5.1	1.3%
CnB	Chenango gravelly loam, fan, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.5	0.1%
DgB	Darien gravelly silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	32.9	8.6%
EbB	Erie channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	10.9	2.8%
Em	Eel silt loam	29.8	7.8%
FdB	Fredon silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	3.0	0.8%
Gn	Genesee silt loam	18.2	4.7%
Ha	Halsey silt loam	17.4	4.5%
Hc	Halsey mucky silt loam	5.0	1.3%
HdA	Howard gravelly loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	19.9	5.2%
HdC	Howard gravelly loam, 5 to 15 percent simple slopes	20.7	5.4%
HpE	Howard and Palmyra soils, 25 to 35 percent slopes	1.0	0.3%
HwB	Hudson and Collamer silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1.5	0.4%
LaB	Langford channery silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	21.5	5.6%
LaC	Langford channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	6.4	1.7%
Mm	Madalin mucky silty clay loam	1.4	0.4%
OaA	Ovid silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	2.1	0.6%
PhA	Phelps gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	21.1	5.5%
PhB	Phelps gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	17.0	4.4%
RkA	Rhinebeck silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11.8	3.1%
RkB	Rhinebeck silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	22.1	5.8%
W	Water	23.3	6.1%
Ws	Wayland soils complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	50.8	13.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		382.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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 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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

Tompkins County, New York

Ab—Alluvial land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xkp
Elevation: 100 to 3,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquents and similar soils: 40 percent
Udifuvents and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fluvaquents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium with highly variable texture

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 72 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
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
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Udifuvents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Custom Soil Resource Report

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium with a wide range of texture

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 4 to 72 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wayland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sloan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fresh water marsh

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Eel (teel)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Genesee (hamlin)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

BgC—Bath and Valois soils, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v32c

Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Bath and similar soils: 40 percent

Valois and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Bath

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

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

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from gray and brown siltstone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: channery silt loam

Bw1 - 9 to 15 inches: channery silt loam

Bw2 - 15 to 25 inches: channery loam

E - 25 to 29 inches: channery loam

Bx - 29 to 52 inches: very channery silt loam

C - 52 to 72 inches: very channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 26 to 38 inches to fragipan

Drainage class: Well drained

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 24 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY030NY - Well Drained Dense Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Valois

Setting

Landform: Valley sides, lateral moraines, end moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from sandstone, siltstone, and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 2 to 32 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 32 to 49 inches: gravelly silt loam
H4 - 49 to 60 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 35 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
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
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Langford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Mardin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Volusia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluvium, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Erie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

CnB—Chenango gravelly loam, fan, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xlc
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chenango, fan, and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chenango, Fan

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Gravelly loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, derived mainly from sandstone, shale, and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly loam

H2 - 8 to 26 inches: gravelly silt loam

H3 - 26 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: RareNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F140XY021NY - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Red hook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Braceville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Tioga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Arkport

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Genesee (hamlin)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

DgB—Darlen gravelly silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xld
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Darlen and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Darlen

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived predominantly from calcareous gray shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 13 to 30 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
H4 - 30 to 60 inches: gravelly silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 15 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F140XY028NY - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rhinebeck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Erie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ovid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lyons

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ilion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EbB—Erie channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wn35
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Erie and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Erie

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: channery silt loam

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E - 9 to 13 inches: channery silt loam
Bg - 13 to 15 inches: channery silt loam
Bx - 15 to 38 inches: channery silt loam
C - 38 to 72 inches: channery loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 21 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 7 to 14 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Langford

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Chippewa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fremont

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Em—Eel silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xll
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eel (teel) and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eel (teel)

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 27 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 27 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Chenango

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Middlebury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tioga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wayland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Genesee (hamlin)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

FdB—Fredon silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xln
Elevation: 250 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Fredon and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fredon

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: silt loam
H2 - 15 to 25 inches: gravelly loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

H3 - 25 to 60 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: About 9 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Howard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Palmyra

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Halsey

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lamson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Phelps

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Gn—Genesee silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xlq

Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days

Custom Soil Resource Report

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Genesee and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Genesee

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam

H2 - 12 to 38 inches: very fine sandy loam

H3 - 38 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Available water capacity: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Eel (teel)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Middlebury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Tioga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Chenango

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ha—Halsey silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xlr
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Halsey and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Halsey

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 28 to 60 inches: stratified sandy loam to very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F140XY016NY - Mineral Wetlands
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Canandaigua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Phelps

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lamson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Muck and peat

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marshes, swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hc—Halsey mucky silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xls
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Halsey and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Halsey

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Custom Soil Resource Report

Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: mucky silt loam

H2 - 8 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 28 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand to sandy loam

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
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F140XY016NY - Mineral Wetlands

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Lamson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canandaigua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Phelps

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Muck and peat

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swamps, marshes

Hydric soil rating: Yes

HdA—Howard gravelly loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xlt
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Howard and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Howard

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Gravelly loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, containing significant amounts of limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 9 to 25 inches: loam
H3 - 25 to 47 inches: gravelly silt loam
H4 - 47 to 60 inches: Error

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eel (teel)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Valois

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Genesee (hamlin)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Phelps

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

HdC—Howard gravelly loam, 5 to 15 percent simple slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xlv
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Howard and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Howard

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Gravelly loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, containing significant amounts of limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 9 to 25 inches: loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

H3 - 25 to 47 inches: gravelly silt loam

H4 - 47 to 60 inches: Error

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lansing

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Phelps

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Genesee (hamlin)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Valois

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

HpE—Howard and Palmyra soils, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xm2

Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Howard and similar soils: 40 percent

Palmyra and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Howard

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Gravelly loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, containing significant amounts of limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly loam

H2 - 9 to 25 inches: loam

H3 - 25 to 47 inches: gravelly silt loam

H4 - 47 to 60 inches: Error

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Palmyra

Setting

Landform: Deltas, outwash plains, terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, derived mainly from limestone and other sedimentary rocks

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: gravelly loam

H2 - 12 to 21 inches: gravelly clay loam

H3 - 21 to 60 inches: stratified extremely gravelly sand

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F101XY005NY - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Langford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Mardin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Chenango

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Arkport

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Valois

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

HwB—Hudson and Collamer silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xmf

Elevation: 300 to 2,460 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hudson and similar soils: 41 percent

Collamer and similar soils: 39 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Hudson

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam

H2 - 12 to 36 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 36 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Available water capacity: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F101XY009NY - Moist Lake Plain

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Collamer

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Silty and clayey glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam

H2 - 8 to 11 inches: silt loam

H3 - 11 to 27 inches: silt loam

H4 - 27 to 48 inches: stratified very fine sand to silt

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY009NY - Moist Lake Plain
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Dunkirk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Niagara

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rhinebeck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Cayuga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

LaB—Langford channery silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ywp2
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Langford and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Description of Langford

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: channery silt loam
Bw - 9 to 17 inches: channery silt loam
E - 17 to 21 inches: channery loam
Bx - 21 to 48 inches: channery silt loam
C - 48 to 72 inches: channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 28 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 14 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Erie

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Schuyler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: F139XY006OH - Moist Till Highlands
Hydric soil rating: No

LaC—Langford channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ywp4
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Langford and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Langford

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: channery silt loam
Bw - 9 to 17 inches: channery silt loam
E - 17 to 21 inches: channery loam
Bx - 21 to 48 inches: channery silt loam
C - 48 to 72 inches: channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 28 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 14 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Custom Soil Resource Report

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Schuyler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interflue, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F139XY006OH - Moist Till Highlands
Hydric soil rating: No

Erie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interflue
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Chadakoin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F139XY006OH - Moist Till Highlands
Hydric soil rating: No

Mm—Madalin mucky silty clay loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xng
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Madalin and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Madalin

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: mucky silty clay loam
H2 - 8 to 26 inches: silty clay
H3 - 26 to 60 inches: clay

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 low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Ovid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rhinebeck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Muck and peat

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canandaigua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

OaA—Ovid silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xnm
Elevation: 250 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Ovid and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ovid

Setting

Landform: Reworked lake plains, till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till with a significant component of reddish shale or reddish glaciolacustrine clays, mixed with limestone and some sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: silt loam
H2 - 14 to 24 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 24 to 60 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rhinebeck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ilion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lyons

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Cayuga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Kendaia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

PhA—Phelps gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xnx
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Phelps and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Phelps

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, containing significant amounts of limestone

Custom Soil Resource Report

Typical profile

- H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam*
- H2 - 9 to 15 inches: gravelly loam*
- H3 - 15 to 25 inches: silt loam*
- H4 - 25 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly loam to silt*

Properties and qualities

- Slope: 0 to 3 percent*
- Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*
- Drainage class: Moderately well drained*
- Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)*
- Depth to water table: About 15 to 24 inches*
- Frequency of flooding: None*
- Frequency of ponding: None*
- Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent*
- Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)*

Interpretive groups

- Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified*
- Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w*
- Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D*
- Ecological site: F101XY006NY - Moist Outwash*
- Hydric soil rating: No*

Minor Components

Fredon

- Percent of map unit: 5 percent*
- Hydric soil rating: No*

Palmyra

- Percent of map unit: 5 percent*
- Hydric soil rating: No*

Howard

- Percent of map unit: 5 percent*
- Hydric soil rating: No*

Braceville

- Percent of map unit: 5 percent*
- Hydric soil rating: No*

Arkport

- Percent of map unit: 5 percent*
- Hydric soil rating: No*

PhB—Phelps gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

- National map unit symbol: 9xny*
- Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet*

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Phelps and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Phelps

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, containing significant amounts of limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 9 to 15 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 15 to 25 inches: silt loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly loam to silt

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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F101XY006NY - Moist Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Arkport

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Braceville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Howard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Palmyra

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

RkA—Rhinebeck silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xp0

Elevation: 80 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Rhinebeck and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Rhinebeck

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam

H2 - 12 to 23 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 23 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F140XY018NY - Moist Lake Plain

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ovid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Niagara

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canandaigua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

RkB—Rhinebeck silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xp1

Elevation: 80 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Rhinebeck and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Rhinebeck

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam
H2 - 12 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 23 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Canandaigua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ovid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Niagara

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1nc3d
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Ws—Wayland soils complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2srgv
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wayland and similar soils: 60 percent
Wayland, very poorly drained, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wayland

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bg1 - 6 to 12 inches: silt loam
Bg2 - 12 to 18 inches: silt loam
C1 - 18 to 46 inches: silt loam
C2 - 46 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F139XY009OH - Wet Floodplain
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Wayland, Very Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: mucky silt loam
Bg1 - 6 to 12 inches: silt loam
Bg2 - 12 to 18 inches: silt loam
C1 - 18 to 46 inches: silt loam
C2 - 46 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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 low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F139XY009OH - Wet Floodplain
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Wakeville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

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Custom Soil Resource Report

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United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf



United States
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Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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Cooperative Soil Survey,
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States Department of
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agencies including the
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Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Tompkins County, New York



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://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

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 Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various 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 observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile 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 or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and 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. 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

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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.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

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

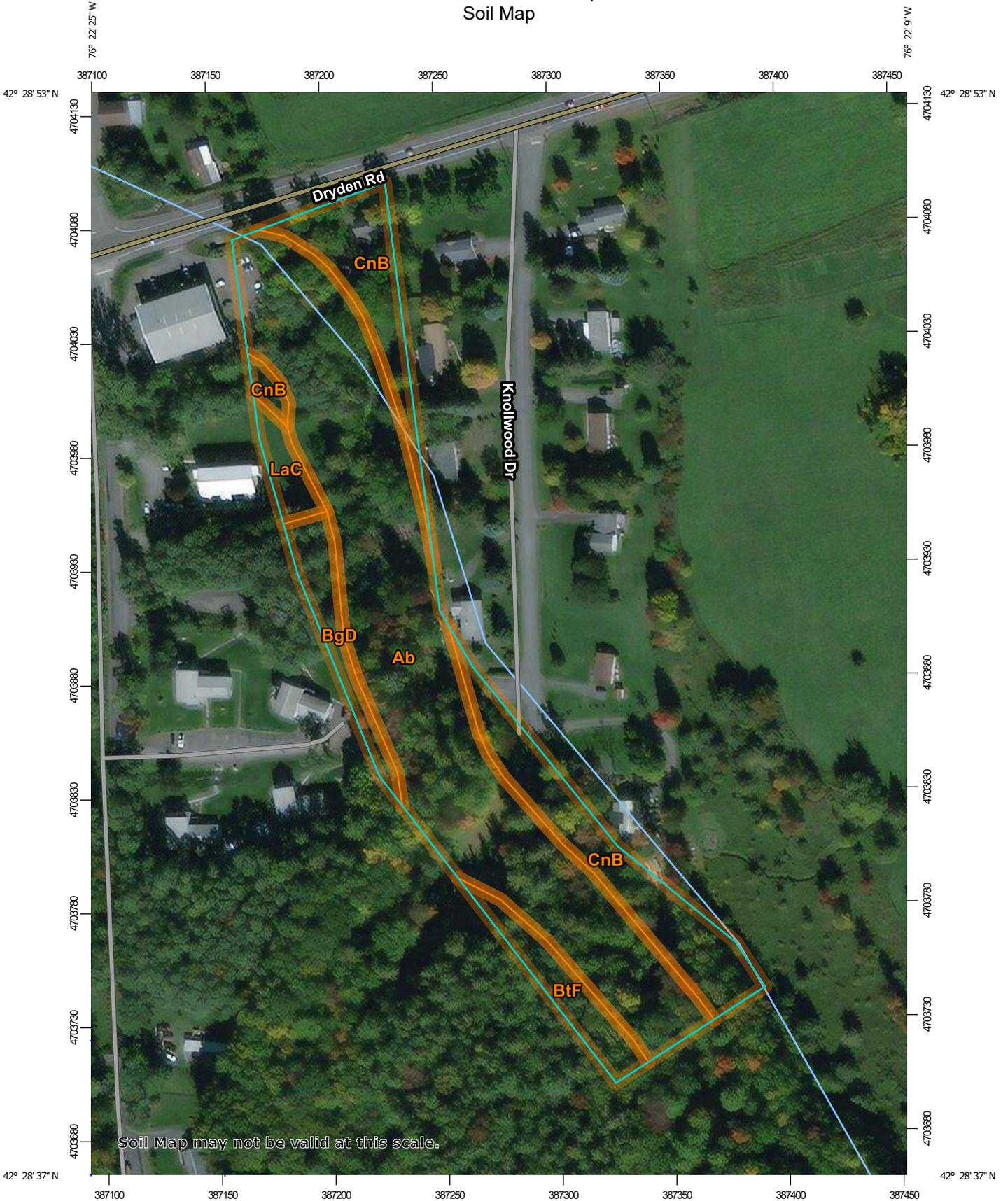
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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

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.

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Map Scale: 1:2,320 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge ticks: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
- Area of Interest (AOI)

- Soils**
-  Soil Map Unit Polygons
-  Soil Map Unit Lines
-  Soil Map Unit Points

- 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

- Water Features**
-  Streams and Canals

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

- Background**
-  Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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 map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Tompkins County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 11, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 29, 2012—Nov 6, 2016

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

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ab	Alluvial land	4.2	62.2%
BgD	Bath and Valois soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	0.3	5.2%
BtF	Bath, Valois, and Lansing soils, 35 to 60 percent slopes	0.4	5.6%
CnB	Chenango gravelly loam, fan, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1.6	24.2%
LaC	Langford channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.2	2.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		6.7	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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 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.

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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.

Tompkins County, New York

Ab—Alluvial land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xkp
Elevation: 100 to 3,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquents and similar soils: 40 percent
Udifuvents and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fluvaquents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium with highly variable texture

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 72 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
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
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Udifuvents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

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Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium with a wide range of texture

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 4 to 72 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wayland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sloan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fresh water marsh

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Eel (teel)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Genesee (hamlin)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

BgD—Bath and Valois soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v32d
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bath, eroded, and similar soils: 40 percent
Valois and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bath, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from gray and brown siltstone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: channery silt loam
Bw1 - 9 to 13 inches: channery silt loam
Bw2 - 13 to 23 inches: channery loam
E - 23 to 27 inches: channery loam
Bx - 27 to 50 inches: very channery silt loam
C - 50 to 72 inches: very channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 26 to 38 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
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 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY030NY - Well Drained Dense Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Valois

Setting

Landform: Valley sides, lateral moraines, end moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from sandstone, siltstone, and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 2 to 32 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 32 to 49 inches: gravelly silt loam
H4 - 49 to 60 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 35 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Howard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Valley trains, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Linear

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Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Langford, eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Mardin, eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Volusia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

BtF—Bath, Valois, and Lansing soils, 35 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v32j
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bath and similar soils: 30 percent
Valois and similar soils: 25 percent
Lansing and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bath

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from gray and brown siltstone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: channery silt loam
Bw1 - 4 to 15 inches: channery silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 25 inches: channery loam
E - 25 to 29 inches: channery loam
Bx - 29 to 52 inches: very channery silt loam
C - 52 to 72 inches: very channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 26 to 38 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
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 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY030NY - Well Drained Dense Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Valois

Setting

Landform: Lateral moraines, end moraines, valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from sandstone, siltstone, and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 2 to 32 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 32 to 49 inches: gravelly silt loam
H4 - 49 to 60 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent

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Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 35 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lansing

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Calcareous loamy lodgment till derived from limestone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly silt loam
E - 8 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bt/E - 13 to 21 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bt1 - 21 to 28 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bt2 - 28 to 39 inches: gravelly silt loam
C - 39 to 79 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Darien

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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Landform: Drumlinoid ridges, hills, till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Cayuga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains, lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Honeoye

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Mardin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Lordstown, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, free face, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

CnB—Chenango gravelly loam, fan, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xlc

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Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chenango, fan, and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chenango, Fan

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Gravelly loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, derived mainly from sandstone, shale, and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 8 to 26 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 26 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: RareNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F140XY021NY - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Red hook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Braceville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tioga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Arkport

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Genesee (hamlin)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

LaC—Langford channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ywp4
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Langford and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Langford

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: channery silt loam
Bw - 9 to 17 inches: channery silt loam
E - 17 to 21 inches: channery loam
Bx - 21 to 48 inches: channery silt loam
C - 48 to 72 inches: channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 28 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 14 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

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Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Schuyler

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F139XY006OH - Moist Till Highlands
Hydric soil rating: No

Erie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Chadakoin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F139XY006OH - Moist Till Highlands
Hydric soil rating: No

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