



August 23, 2024

RJO'Connell & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Roy Smith
80 Montvale Avenue, Suite 201
Stoneham, MA 02180

Re: Wetland Summary Letter
2268-2284 Route 32
Montville, CT

Dear Mr. Smith,

A Registered Professional Soil Scientist (RPSS) from Lucas Environmental, LLC (LE) conducted a site investigation on July 19, 2024, to determine if wetland resources or watercourses were present on or near the property located at 2268 – 2284 Route 32 in Montville, Connecticut (i.e., Study Area). Please note that this effort is specific to wetland resources; it does not evaluate constraints related to local planning or zoning requirements, historical or cultural significance, nor does it evaluate the potential for soil, air, or water contamination.

The wetland investigation was performed in accordance with the Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act of 1972; Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344); the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) Wetland Delineation Manual (1987) and the Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement (2012); and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations of the Town of Montville, Connecticut (effective date October 19, 2017).

The site investigation was limited to wetland areas within 100 feet and streams within 200 feet of the Study Area. Areas beyond the scope of the Study Area were not delineated.

1.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Study Area is comprised of three parcels totaling approximately 3.4 acres of land at 2268 – 2284 Route 32 in Montville, Massachusetts (See Figure 1 – USGS Map and Figure 2 – Aerial Map). The parcels are identified as follows:

- 2268 Route 32 (Parcel 106-034) is an approximate 1.43-acre parcel of land which makes up the southern half of the Study Area.
- 2280 Route 32 (Parcel 106-036) is an approximate 0.21-acre parcel of land along Route 32, between parcels 34 and 35.
- 2284 Route 32 (Parcel 106-035) is an approximate 1.72-acre parcel of land which makes up the northern half of the Study Area.

The Study Area is vacant and vegetated with a dense thicket of early successional plant communities and invasive species such as Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) common reed (*Phragmites australis*), garlic mustard (*Allaria petiolata*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). The Study Area is bounded by Route 32 to the east, residential properties to the north and west, commercial development to the south, and Meadow Lane to the southwest.

A review of the Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) Areas for Montville indicates that there are no areas of State Listed Species & Significant Natural Communities or Critical Habitats within or near the property (See Figure 3 – Natural Diversity Database Map).

According to the July 18, 2011 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for New London County, Connecticut, Map Number 09011C0351G, the property is located within a mapped Zone X Area of Minimal Flood Hazard, which is classified as areas outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain (500-year floodplain) (See Figure 4 – FEMA Map). Therefore, the property falls outside the 100-year floodplain.

According to the Connecticut Environmental Conditions Online (CTECO) Map Viewer, the site is not located within an Aquifer Protection Area and does not contain a CT 303(d) Impaired Waterbody.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE AREAS

The investigation of wetlands on this site was based on the presence or absence of poorly and very poorly drained, alluvial, and floodplain soils as defined by the National Cooperative Soil Survey of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). During the course of the evaluation, reference was made to the NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report (enclosed), the 1987 “Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual” (Department of the Army, Technical Report Y-87-1), the Northeast and Northcentral Regional Supplement v. 2.0 (2012), and the *Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England* (Version 4). Soil types are identified by observing soil morphology (soil texture, color, structure, etc.).

The following describes the wetlands/watercourses identified within the property. Wetland Determination Data Forms are enclosed.

2.1 Wetland & Watercourse Descriptions

The following describes each of the resource areas identified in the Study Area.

Wetland A

Wetland A is an emergent wetland located along the northern property line. It is vegetated primarily with common reed (*Phragmites australis*), hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), multiflora rose, jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), and fowl grass (*Poa palustris*). Wetland A was delineated with pink survey tape numbered sequentially from WFA-1 to WFA-14.

The wetland is located at the bottom of a hillside and likely has formed as it collects surface flows originating from an upgradient stormwater outfall. The outfall conveys untreated and unmitigated stormwater from Cedar Lane and discharges it down the hillside. The stormwater collects at the bottom of the hill then water dissipates outward over a flat area. As a result, the wetland has accumulated several inches sediment and there is evidence of surface scour and erosion. The wetland is geographically isolated and lacks connectivity and overall function.

Soils within the wetland are characterized as Aquepts, and consist of an organic rich mineral surface horizon (sand and loamy sand) overlying fine sandy loam. The Aquent soils are characterized by a seasonal to prolonged high ground water table and either support or are capable of supporting wetland vegetation. Aquent soils are recently formed soils which have an aquic moisture regime. The subsoil consists of a depleted matrix and redoximorphic features (i.e., soft masses of iron accumulation in the matrix). The wetland/upland boundary is diffuse and corresponds to a transition to a non-hydrophytic plant community and absence of hydric soils/wetland hydrology. Indicators of wetland hydrology observed include drainage patterns.

2.2 Soil Map Types

A description of each soil map unit identified in and near the Study Area is presented in the attached NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report (enclosed). The soils in the vicinity of the Study Area are generally consistent with the published data. The soil information for the site includes the following soil map unit:

- 29B – Agawam fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes;

For further information on these and other soils, please refer to the internet site <http://soils.usda.gov/technical/classification/osd/index.html> and the attached NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report.

3.0 REGULATIONS

Wetlands and watercourses are regulated by both state and federal law each with different definitions and regulatory requirements. Accordingly, the state may regulate waters that fall outside of federal jurisdiction; however, where federal jurisdiction exists concurrent state jurisdiction is almost always present.

Wetland determinations are based on the presence of poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial, or floodplain soils and submerged land. Watercourses are defined as “*rivers, streams, brooks, waterways, lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps, bogs, and all other bodies of water, natural or artificial, vernal or intermittent, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the Town or any portion thereof not regulated pursuant to Section 22a-28 through 22a-35, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes. Intermittent watercourse shall be delineated by a defined permanent channel and bank and the occurrence of two or more of the following characteristics: (A) evidence of scour or deposits of recent alluvium or detritus, (B) the presence of standing or flowing water for a duration longer than a particular storm incident, and (C) the presence of hydrophytic vegetation.*”



500A Washington Street, Quincy, MA 02169

The Town of Montville has local regulations consisting of the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations governed by the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency (IWW). Any activity that takes place within 50 feet from the boundary of a wetland or watercourse as described within the Inland Wetlands Regulations, as referred to the "Upland Review Area" requires a permit from the IWW Agency. Portions of the property are located within 50 feet of a wetland or watercourse. Therefore, a permit from the IWW will be required for work within the 50-Foot Upland Review Area.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 617.405.4053 or tel@lucasenviro.com.

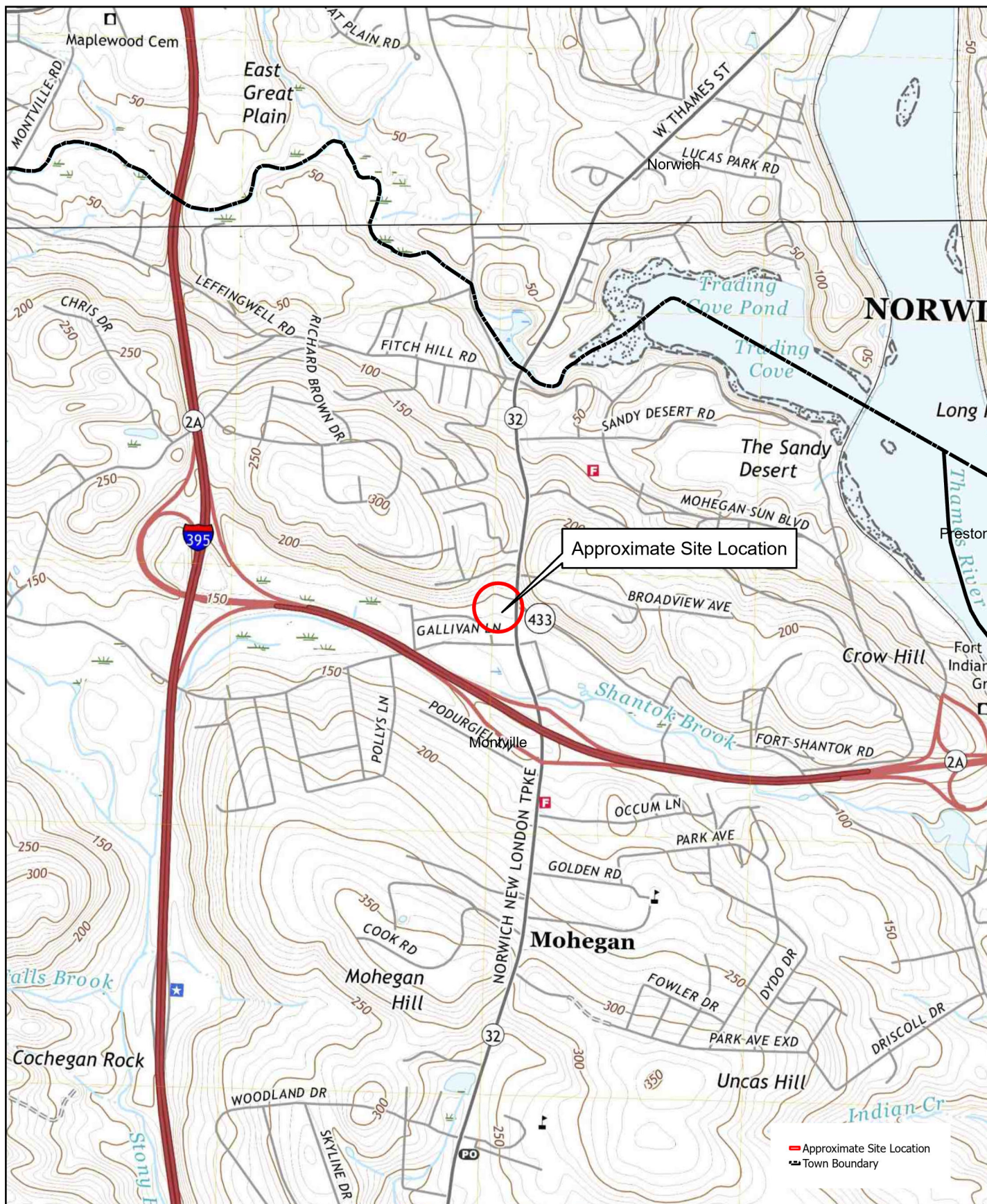
Sincerely,
LUCAS ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Thomas E. Liddy'.

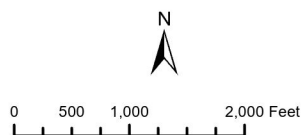
Thomas E. Liddy, CWS/PWS, CESSWI
Environmental Consultant/Soil Scientist

Enclosures:

1. Figures
2. Wetland Determination Field Data Forms
3. Soil Survey Report



Source: Connecticut Environmental Conditions Online; USGS TopoView; Uncasville, Palmertown, Norwich, Fitchville, CT Quadrangles (2021)



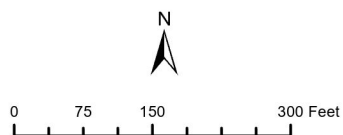
USGS Map
Wetland Summary Letter
2268-2284 Route 32
Montville, Connecticut

FIGURE 1

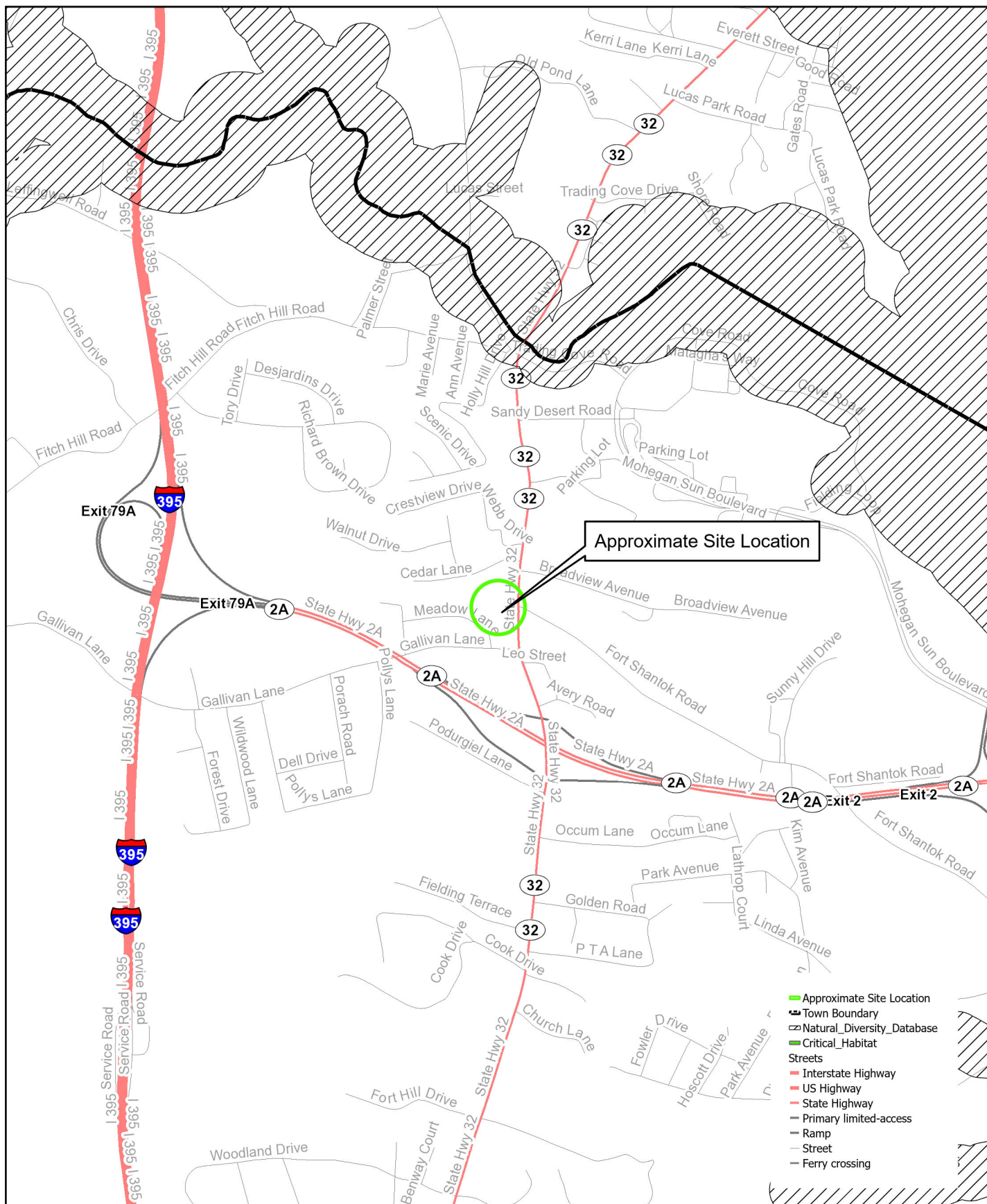




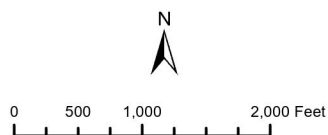
Source: Connecticut Environmental Conditions Online; 2019 Aerial Imagery



Aerial Map **Wetland Summary Letter** **2268-2284 Route 32** **Montville, Connecticut**



Source: Connecticut Environmental Conditions Online; 2019 Aerial Imagery



Natural Diversity Database Map **Wetland Summary Letter** **2268-2284 Route 32** **Montville, Connecticut**

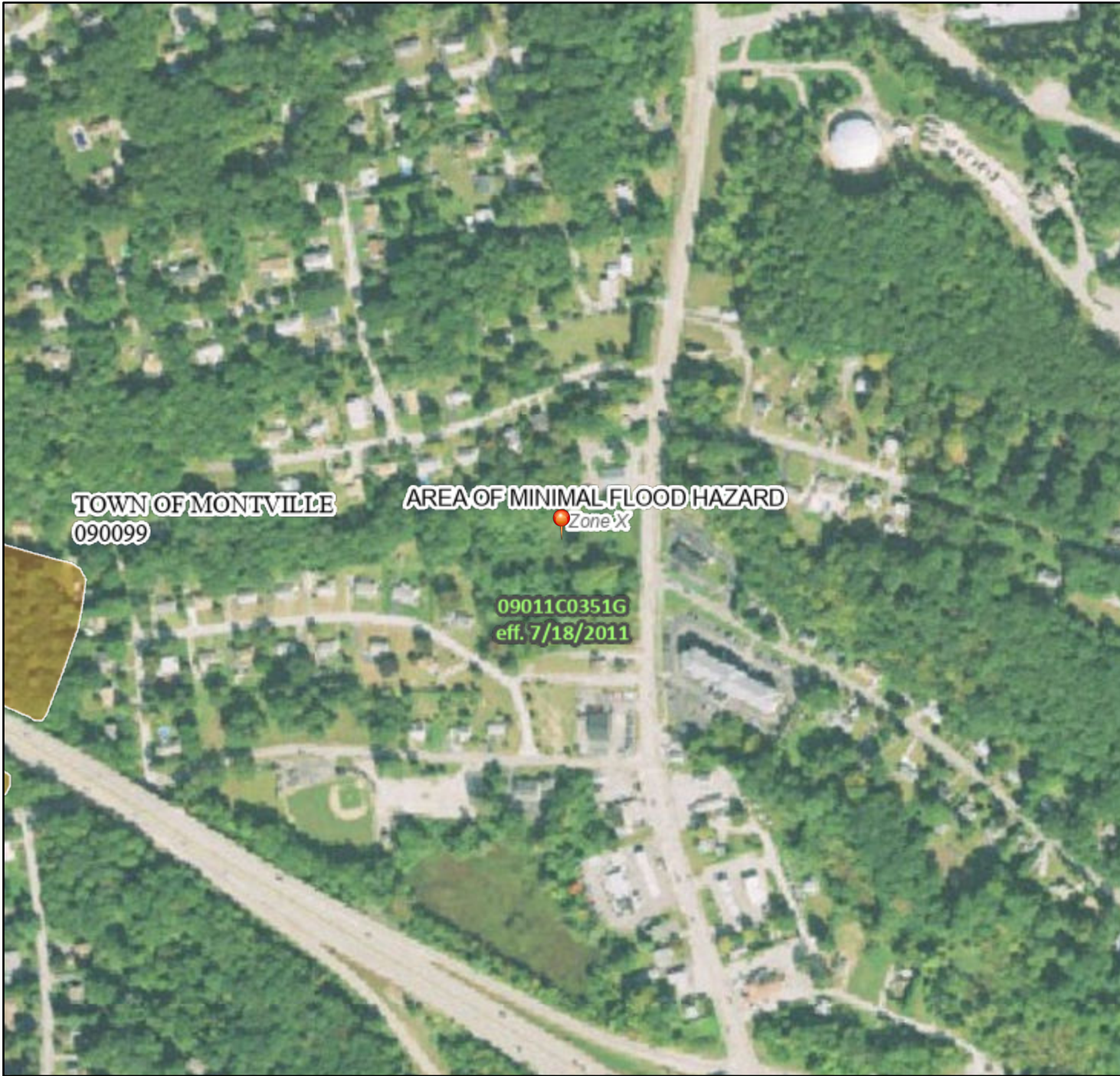
FIGURE 3



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



72°6'22"W 41°29'27"N



1:6,000

72°5'45"W 41°29'N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 8/23/2024 at 9:33 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

FIGURE 4

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 2268 - 2284 Route 32 City/County: Montville Sampling Date: 07/19/24
Applicant/Owner: RJO'Connell & Associates, Inc. State: CT Sampling Point: A-4 WET
Investigator(s): Lucas Environmental, LLC Section, Township, Range: _____
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 3
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
Soil Map Unit Name: Agawam Fine Sandy Loam, 3-8% NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Area is altered from discharge of sediment proliferation of invasive species	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:		
Remarks: Wetland area is located at the bottom of a slope where an upgradient stormwater outlet pipe discharges to it. There is evidence of scouring and erosion. Wetland appears to have been created by this source of water. The boundary is diffuse and not well defined. Boundary determined by hydric soil indicators.		

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

 Sampling Point: A-4 WET

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>15</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																	
1. <u>None</u>				Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>60.0%</u> (A/B)																
2. _____																				
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
		=Total Cover		Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Total % Cover of:</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Multiply by:</th> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species <u>68</u></td> <td>x 2 = <u>136</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species <u>10</u></td> <td>x 3 = <u>30</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species <u>40</u></td> <td>x 4 = <u>160</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 5 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: <u>118</u></td> <td>(A) <u>326</u> (B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.76</u></td> </tr> </table>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species <u>68</u>	x 2 = <u>136</u>	FAC species <u>10</u>	x 3 = <u>30</u>	FACU species <u>40</u>	x 4 = <u>160</u>	UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>	Column Totals: <u>118</u>	(A) <u>326</u> (B)	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.76</u>	
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																			
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UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>																			
Column Totals: <u>118</u>	(A) <u>326</u> (B)																			
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.76</u>																				
		=Total Cover																		
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>15</u>)																				
1. <u>None</u>																				
2. _____																				
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
		=Total Cover																		
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>5</u>)																				
1. <u>Phragmites australis</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>																	
2. <u>Impatiens capensis</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>																	
3. <u>Poa palustris</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>																	
4. <u>Vitis labrusca</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>																	
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
8. _____																				
9. _____																				
10. _____																				
11. _____																				
12. _____																				
		88 =Total Cover																		
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>15</u>)																				
1. <u>Vitis labrusca</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>																	
2. <u>Calystegia sepium</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
		30 =Total Cover																		
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)																				

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No

SOIL

Sampling Point: A-4 WET

[illegible]

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 2268 - 2284 Route 32 City/County: Montville Sampling Date: 07/19/24
Applicant/Owner: RJO'Connell & Associates, Inc. State: CT Sampling Point: A-4 UPL
Investigator(s): Lucas Environmental, LLC Section, Township, Range: _____
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 3
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
Soil Map Unit Name: Agawam Fine Sandy Loam, 3-8% NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> ____ Surface Water (A1) ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ____ High Water Table (A2) ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) ____ Saturation (A3) ____ Marl Deposits (B15) ____ Water Marks (B1) ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ____ Sediment Deposits (B2) ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ____ Drift Deposits (B3) ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ____ Iron Deposits (B5) ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ____ Other (Explain in Remarks) ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ____ Drainage Patterns (B10) ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) ____ Geomorphic Position (D2) ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4) ____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:		
Remarks:		

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

 Sampling Point: A-4 UPL

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																	
1. <u>None</u>				Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50.0%</u> (A/B)																
2. _____																				
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
		=Total Cover		Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Total % Cover of:</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Multiply by:</th> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species <u>85</u></td> <td>x 2 = <u>170</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species <u>30</u></td> <td>x 3 = <u>90</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species <u>58</u></td> <td>x 4 = <u>232</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 5 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: <u>173</u></td> <td>(A) <u>492</u> (B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.84</u></td> </tr> </table>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species <u>85</u>	x 2 = <u>170</u>	FAC species <u>30</u>	x 3 = <u>90</u>	FACU species <u>58</u>	x 4 = <u>232</u>	UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>	Column Totals: <u>173</u>	(A) <u>492</u> (B)	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.84</u>	
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																			
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>																			
FACW species <u>85</u>	x 2 = <u>170</u>																			
FAC species <u>30</u>	x 3 = <u>90</u>																			
FACU species <u>58</u>	x 4 = <u>232</u>																			
UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>																			
Column Totals: <u>173</u>	(A) <u>492</u> (B)																			
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.84</u>																				
		10 =Total Cover																		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)																				
1. <u>Rosa multiflora</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>																	
2. _____																				
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
		10 =Total Cover																		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)																				
1. <u>Phragmites australis</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>																	
2. <u>Solanum dulcamara</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>																	
3. <u>Alliaria petiolata</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>																	
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
8. _____																				
9. _____																				
10. _____																				
11. _____																				
12. _____																				
		115 =Total Cover																		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)																				
1. <u>Vitis labrusca</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>																	
2. <u>Calystegia sepium</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
		48 =Total Cover																		
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)																				

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
2 - Dominance Test is >50%
3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X

SOIL

Sampling Point: A-4 UPL

[illegible]



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 State of Connecticut, Eastern Part



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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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: 1:2,020 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

0 25 50 100 150 Meters

0 50 100 200 300 Feet

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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 1:12,000.

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: State of Connecticut, Eastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 1, Sep 15, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 14, 2022—Oct 6, 2022

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
29B	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	7.2	46.4%
34B	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.2	7.8%
62D	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	2.5	16.3%
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	3.3	21.0%
103	Rippowam fine sandy loam	0.2	1.0%
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	1.2	7.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		15.5	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 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.

State of Connecticut, Eastern Part

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

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyqx

Elevation: 0 to 820 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Agawam and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Agawam

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw1 - 11 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 16 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam

2C1 - 26 to 45 inches: loamy fine sand

2C2 - 45 to 55 inches: loamy fine sand

2C3 - 55 to 65 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

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: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Deltas, depressions, outwash terraces, depressions, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Eskers
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

34B—Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyqs
Elevation: 0 to 1,290 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Merrimac 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 Merrimac

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw1 - 10 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 22 to 26 inches: stratified gravel to gravelly loamy sand

2C - 26 to 65 inches: stratified gravel to very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.4 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Deltas, terraces, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Deltas, kames, eskers, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, dunes, deltas, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, moraines, stream terraces, eskers, kames

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

62D—Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w81r

Elevation: 0 to 1,640 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Canton, extremely stony, and similar soils: 55 percent

Charlton, extremely stony, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Canton, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Custom Soil Resource Report

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 5 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 16 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2C - 22 to 67 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 19 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Charlton, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 4 to 27 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
C - 27 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sutton, extremely stony

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

Chatfield, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Hollis, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

73E—Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lql
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Custom Soil Resource Report

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Charlton and similar soils: 45 percent

Chatfield and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Hills

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw1 - 4 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 7 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw3 - 19 to 27 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

C - 27 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 45 percent

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

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

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

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Chatfield

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 1 inches: highly decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 6 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Bw1 - 6 to 15 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Bw2 - 15 to 29 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

2R - 29 to 80 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 45 percent

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

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

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways, depressions

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sutton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Hollis

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, sandy subsoil

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, red parent material

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

103—Rippowam fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ljp
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Rippowam

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bg1 - 5 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg2 - 12 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg3 - 19 to 24 inches: sandy loam
Cg4 - 24 to 27 inches: sandy loam
Cg5 - 27 to 31 inches: loamy sand
Cg6 - 31 to 65 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
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 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY014CT - Wet Sandy Low Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Occum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Suncook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Lim

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pootatuck

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Limerick

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Saco

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

306—Udorthents-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lmg
Elevation: 0 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 56 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 39 percent

Minor components: 11 percent

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

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Parent material: Human-transported material

Typical profile

^A - 0 to 5 inches: loam

^C1 - 5 to 21 inches: gravelly loam

^C2 - 21 to 79 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 25 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): Very low to high (0.00 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

M - 0 to 6 inches: cemented material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Udorthents, wet substratum

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills

Custom Soil Resource Report

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No