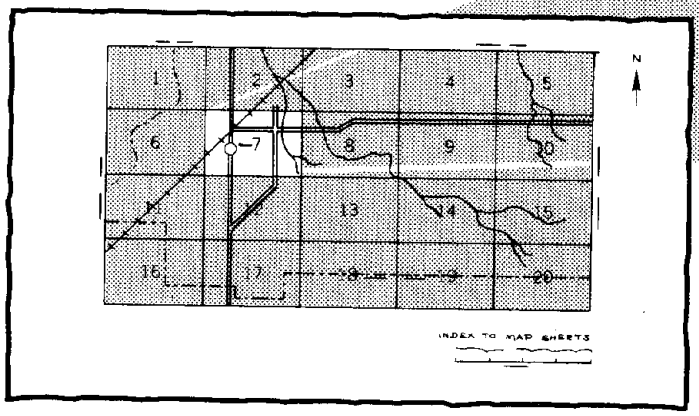
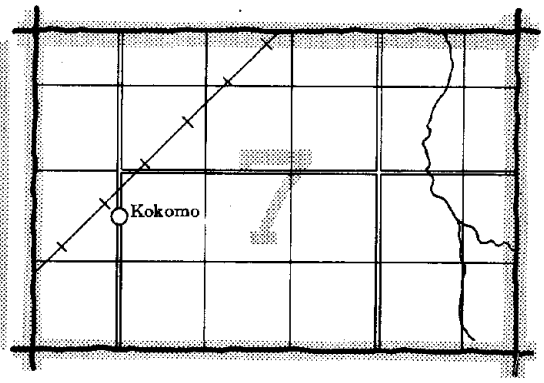
HOW TO USE

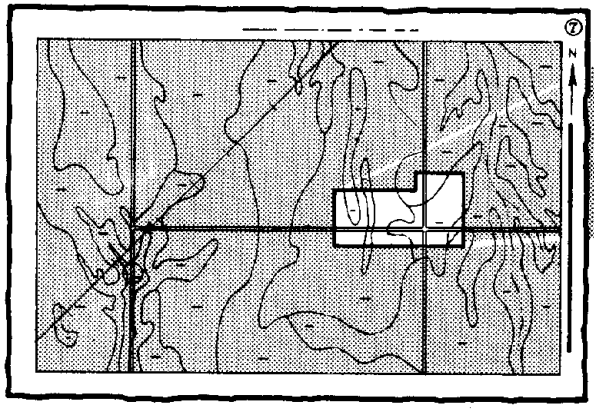
1. Locate your area of interest on the "Index to Map Sheets."

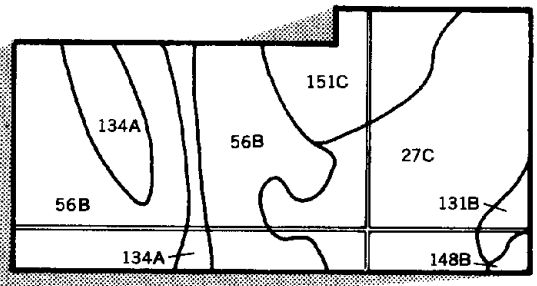




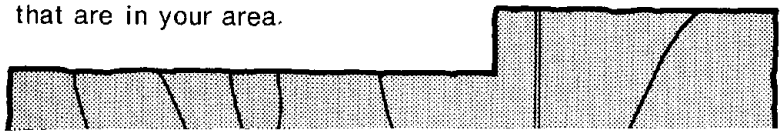
2. Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

3. Locate your area of interest on the map sheet.





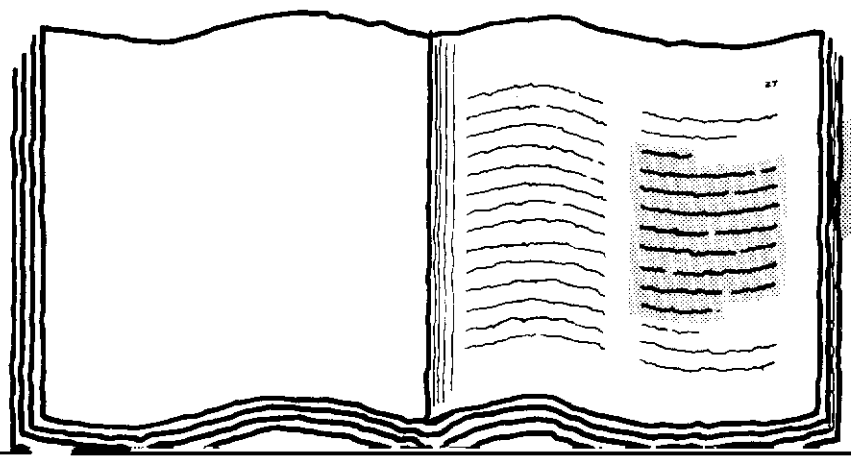
4. List the map unit symbols that are in your area.

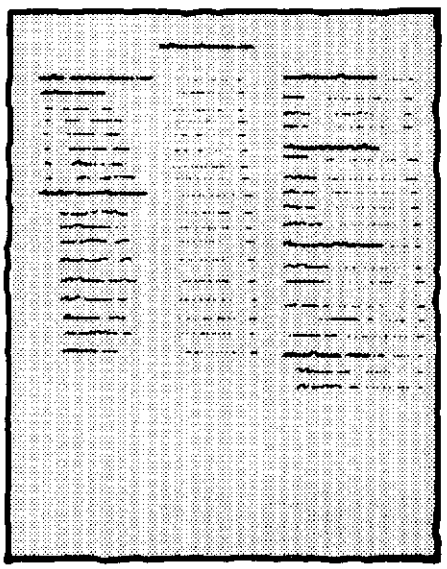


Symbols

THIS SOIL SURVEY

5. Turn to "Index to Soil Map Units" which lists the name of each map unit and the page where that map unit is described.





This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies, state agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Soil Conservation Service has leadership for the federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. In line with Department of Agriculture policies, benefits of this program are available to all, regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, marital status, or age.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in 1980. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 1983. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 1981. This survey was made cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Cook College, Rutgers, The State University; and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, State Soil Conservation Committee. The survey is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Freehold Soil Conservation District.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

Cover: An area of the Freehold-Urban land-Collington general soil map unit. In the nearly level and gently sloping areas, Freehold and Collington soils are used mainly for high-value vegetable crops.

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Summary of Tables

Foreword

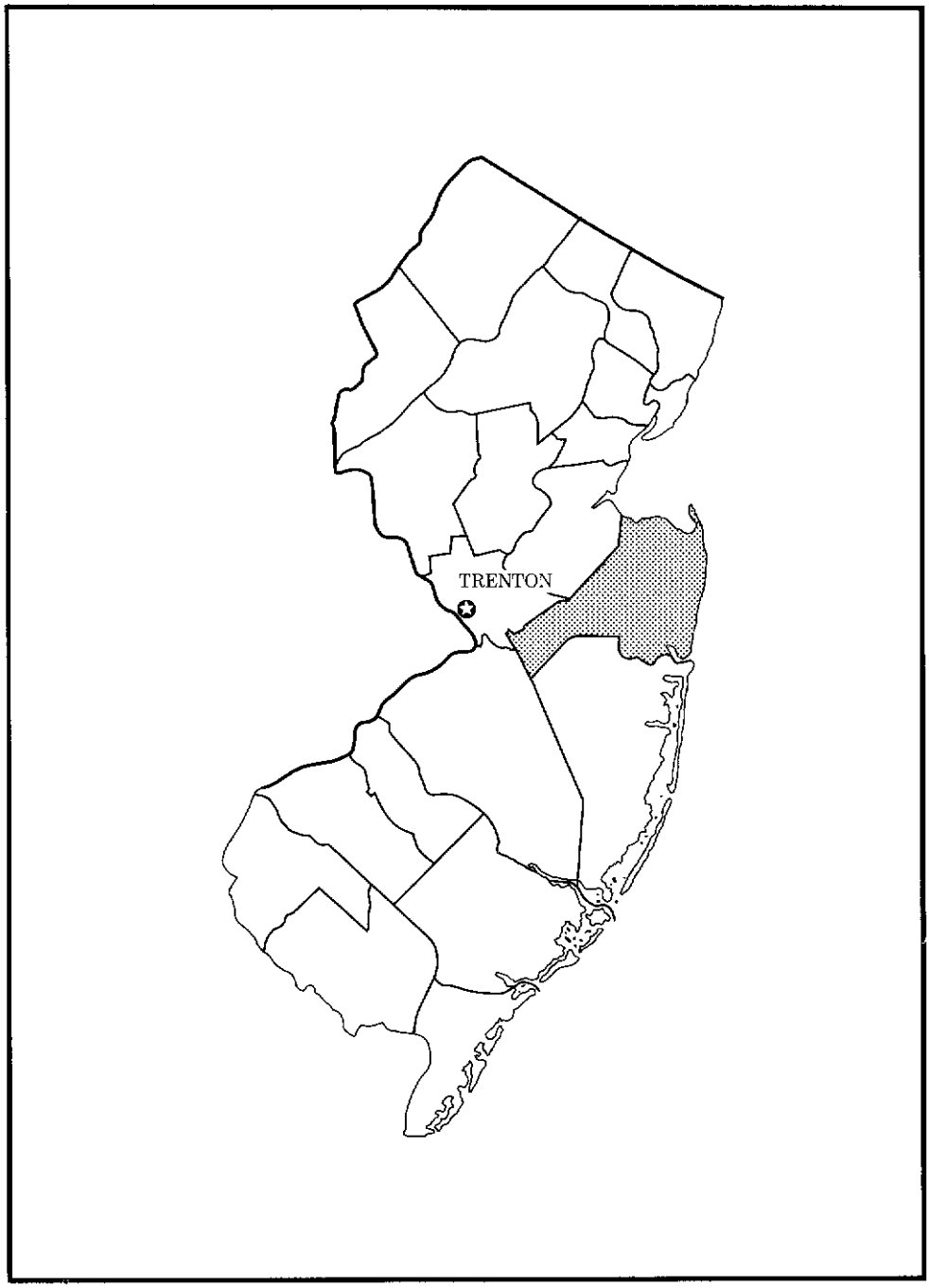
This soil survey contains information that can be used in land-planning programs in Monmouth County. It contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey also highlights limitations and hazards inherent in the soil, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

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

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.

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

Barbara Osgood
State Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service



Location of Monmouth County in New Jersey.

Soil Survey of
Monmouth County, New Jersey

By C.F. Jablonski, Soil Conservation Service,
and Robert J. Baumiey, New Jersey Department of Agriculture

Fieldwork by C.F. Jablonski and David Smith, Soil Conservation Service,
and Robert J. Baumley, New Jersey Department of Agriculture

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
In cooperation with
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Cook College, Rutgers,
The State University; and New Jersey Department of Agriculture,
State Soil Conservation Committee

MONMOUTH COUNTY is located in the east-central part of New Jersey. It is bounded by Raritan Bay on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Middlesex and

every year since 1969 about 550 acres of farmland was converted to urban land (*8*).

County, state, and federal recreation areas are located

1951 to 1973. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on length of the growing season.

In winter the average temperature is 33 degrees F, and the average daily minimum temperature is 24 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred at Freehold on Feb. 2, 1961, is -8 degrees. In summer the average temperature is 72 degrees, and the average daily maximum temperature is 83 degrees. The highest recorded temperature, which occurred at Freehold on July 31, 1954, is 103 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to "heat units." During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The total annual precipitation is 45.18 inches. Of this, 23 inches, or 50 percent, usually falls in April through

climate, and the natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil is associated with a particular kind of landscape or with a segment of the landscape. By observing the soils in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landscape, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how the soils were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with considerable accuracy the kind of soil 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-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

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 state with a fairly high degree of probability that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot assure that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

is made up of the soil or soils for which it is named and some soils that belong to other taxonomic classes. These latter soils are called inclusions or included soils.

Most inclusions have properties and behavioral patterns 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 (similar) inclusions. They may or may not be mentioned in the

General Soil Map Units

The general soil map at the back of this publication shows the soil associations in this survey area. Each map unit has a distinctive pattern of soils, relief, and drainage. Each is a unique natural landscape. Typically, a map unit consists of one or more major soils and some minor soils. It is named for the major soils. The soils making up one unit can occur in other units but in a different pattern.

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

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

As a result of improvements in the classification of soils, particularly modifications or refinements in soil series concepts, and because of the range in slope that is permitted in map units in different surveys, some of the boundaries and soil series names on the general soil map of Monmouth County do not match the boundaries and soil series names on the general soil maps of adjacent counties published at earlier dates.

Soil Descriptions

1. Klej-Keyport-Urban land

Nearly level to moderately steep, deep, somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained, sandy and clayey soils and Urban land; on uplands

This map unit makes up about 8 percent of the county. The map unit is about 25 percent Klej soils, 15 percent Keyport soils, 15 percent Urban land, and 45 percent minor soils.

Klej soils are nearly level and gently sloping and moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained. They are in depressions and on low divides. They have a surface layer and subsoil of loamy sand. Included with these soils in mapping are areas of Klej soils that have a clayey substratum. They have a surface layer and subsoil of loamy sand and a clayey substratum.

Keyport soils are nearly level to moderately steep and moderately well drained. They are in depressions and on side slopes. They have a surface layer of sandy loam and a subsoil of silty clay loam.

Urban land consists of areas that are covered by industrial, commercial, and residential development. Keyport, Klej, and Elkton soils that have been cut or graded are in most areas around building foundations. These soils also make up most fill material used to support buildings.

The minor soils in the map unit are Elkton, Evesboro, Tinton, Hammonton, Pemberton, and Atsion soils and Udorthents. Elkton and Atsion soils are poorly drained. Evesboro soils are excessively drained, and Tinton soils are well drained. Hammonton and Pemberton soils are moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained. Udorthents are disturbed soils that differ greatly from area to area.

Most areas of this map unit are used for community development. Some areas that are somewhat poorly drained or that are poorly suited to farming are wooded. A few areas are used as orchards, for general farming, and for irrigated truck crops.

The soils in this map unit formed in pyritic materials and thus have pyritic clay. Pyritic clay is common in Keyport and Elkton soils and in the Klej soils that have a clayey substratum. In some areas of the other included soils it is in the substratum or at a depth of more than 60 inches.

The pyritic clay that is exposed during excavations will become extremely acid (pH about 2.5-3.0). If used as topsoil, it will not support vegetation. Contact the local office of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) for information about the probable locations of pyritic clay. SCS can also provide information about the management practices needed to establish vegetation where pyritic clay has been excavated.

2. Evesboro-Klej

Nearly level to steep, deep, excessively drained, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, sandy soils; on uplands

This map unit makes up about 9 percent of the county. The map unit is about 65 percent Evesboro soils, 10 percent Klej soils, and 25 percent minor soils.

Evesboro soils are gently sloping to steep and excessively drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer and the subsoil are sand.

Klej soils are nearly level and gently sloping and moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained. They are in depressions and on low divides. The surface layer and the subsoil are loamy sand.

The minor soils in the map unit are Downer, Tinton, Hammonton, Lakewood, and Atsion soils. Downer and Tinton soils are well drained. Hammonton soils are moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained. Lakewood soils are excessively drained. Atsion soils are poorly drained.

Most areas of this map unit in the eastern part of the county are used for community development. Most of the rest of the areas that are poorly suited to farming are wooded. A few areas are used for pasture, general farming, and irrigated truck crops.

3. Freehold-Urban land-Collington

Nearly level to moderately steep, deep, well drained, loamy soils and Urban land; on uplands

This map unit makes up about 22 percent of the county. The map unit is about 40 percent Freehold soils, 15 percent Urban land, 10 percent Collington soils, and 35 percent minor soils.

Freehold soils are nearly level to moderately steep and well drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer is loamy sand, sandy loam, and loam. The subsoil is sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

Urban land consists of areas that are covered by industrial, commercial, and residential development. Keyport, Klej, and Elkton soils that have been cut or graded are in most areas around building foundations. These soils also make up most fill material used to support buildings.

Collington soils are nearly level to strongly sloping and well drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer is sandy loam and loam. The subsoil is sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

The minor soils in this map unit are Shrewsbury, Colts Neck, Phalanx, Marlton, Colemantown, Evesboro, and Pemberton soils. Shrewsbury and Colemantown soils are poorly drained. Colts Neck and Phalanx soils are well drained. Marlton soils are well drained, and Pemberton soils are moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

This map unit is the agricultural center of the county. Most areas of this map unit are used for common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Some areas are used for pasture. Many horse farms are located throughout the map unit. Many areas in the central and eastern parts of the unit are rapidly being converted to community development. The rest of the areas, which are either poorly suited to farming or are not in urban use, are mainly wooded.

4. Sassafras-Downer-Woodstown

Nearly level to steep, deep, well drained and moderately well drained, loamy soils; on uplands

This map unit makes up about 11 percent of the county. The unit is about 30 percent Sassafras soils, 25 percent Downer soils, 15 percent Woodstown soils, and 30 percent minor soils.

Sassafras soils are nearly level to steep and well drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer is sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, and loam. The subsoil is sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

Downer soils are nearly level to strongly sloping and well drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer is loamy sand and sandy loam. The subsoil is sandy loam.

Woodstown soils are nearly level and gently sloping and moderately well drained. They are in depressions, in swales, and on low divides. The surface layer is sandy loam and loam. The subsoil is sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

The minor soils in this map unit are Fallsington, Evesboro, Hammonton, Freehold, and Klej soils. Fallsington soils are poorly drained. Evesboro soils are excessively drained. Hammonton and Klej soils are moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained. Freehold soils are well drained.

Most areas of this map unit are used for common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Some areas are used for pasture. Many horse farms are located throughout the unit. Many areas in the southeastern part of the county are in urban use. Some areas in that part of the county, which are not farmed or in urban use, are mainly wooded.

5. Lakewood-Lakehurst-Evesboro

Nearly level to moderately sloping, deep, excessively drained, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, sandy soils; on uplands

This map unit makes up about 11 percent of the county. The unit is about 28 percent Lakewood soils, 21 percent Lakehurst soils, 15 percent Evesboro soils, and 36 percent minor soils.

Lakewood soils are nearly level to moderately sloping and excessively drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer and the subsoil are sand.

Lakehurst soils are nearly level and moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained. They are in depressions and on low divides. The surface layer is sand. The subsoil is loamy sand and sand.

Evesboro soils are gently sloping and moderately sloping and excessively drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer and the subsoil are sand.

The minor soils in the map unit are Atsion, Manahawkin, Tinton, and Klej soils and Humaquepts. Atsion soils are poorly drained. Manahawkin soils are very poorly drained. Tinton soils are well drained. Klej soils are moderately well drained and somewhat poorly

drained. Humaquepts are somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained.

Most areas of this map unit, which are poorly suited to general farming, are mainly wooded. A few areas are farmed, but irrigation is needed. A few areas are used for pasture, but droughtiness is a limitation.

6. Atsion

Nearly level, deep, poorly drained, sandy soils; on upland flats

This map unit makes up about 7 percent of the county. The unit is about 80 percent Atsion soils and 20 percent minor soils.

Atsion soils are in depressions and on broad flats. The surface and subsurface layers are sand. The subsoil is loamy sand and sand.

The minor soils in the map unit are Evesboro, Klej, Manahawkin, Lakehurst, and Elkton soils. Evesboro soils

8. Humaquepts, frequently flooded-Manahawkin

Nearly level, deep, somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained, mucky and sandy soils; on flood plains and on lowlands

This map unit makes up about 5 percent of the county. The unit is about 85 percent Humaquepts, frequently flooded, 10 percent Manahawkin soils, and 5 percent minor soils.

Humaquepts, frequently flooded, are somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained. They are in flood plains along perennial and intermittent streams. The surface layer and the subsoil are stratified sandy loam, loam, and silt loam.

Manahawkin soils are very poorly drained. They are in wide depressions and on broad flats on lowlands. The upper layers are muck. The substratum is loamy sand and sand.

The minor soils in the map unit are Atsion

12. Freehold-Shrewsbury-Tinton

Nearly level to steep, deep, well drained and poorly drained, loamy soils; on uplands

This map unit makes up about 6 percent of the county. The unit is about 35 percent Freehold soils, 30 percent Shrewsbury soils, 15 percent Tinton soils, and 20 percent minor soils (fig. 2).

Freehold soils are nearly level to steep and well drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer is loamy sand, sandy loam, and loam. The subsoil is sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

Shrewsbury soils are nearly level and poorly drained. They are on broad flats and in depressions and drainageways. The surface layer is sandy loam. The subsoil is sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

Tinton soils are nearly level to steep and well drained. They are on divides and side slopes. The surface layer is loamy sand. The subsoil is sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

The minor soils in the map unit are Holmdel and Pemberton soils. These soils are moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Most areas of this map unit are used for common field crops, hay, sod, orchards, and nursery stock. Some areas are used for pasture. A few areas are woodland.

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units on the detailed soil maps at the back of this survey represent the soils in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the soil maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a soil for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses. More information on each map unit, or soil, is given under "Use and Management of the Soils."

Each map unit on the detailed soil maps represents an area on the landscape and consists of one or more soils for which the unit is named.

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

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer or of the underlying material, 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 or of the underlying material. They also can differ in slope, wetness, 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, Collington sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, is one of several phases in the Collington series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils. These map units are called soil complexes or [illegible] be made up of all of them. Sulfaquents and Sulfihemists, frequently flooded, is an undifferentiated group in this survey area.

Most map units include small scattered areas of soils other than those for which the map unit is named. Some of these included soils have properties that differ substantially from those of the major soil or soils. Such differences could significantly affect use and management of the soils in the map unit. The included soils are identified in each map unit description. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils are identified by a special symbol on the soil maps.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Pits, sand and gravel, is an example. Miscellaneous areas are shown on the soil maps. Some that are too small to be shown are identified by a special symbol on the soil maps.

Table 4 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Other tables (see "Summary of Tables") give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils.

Soil Descriptions

AeA—Adelphia loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This soil is nearly level, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained. It is in depressional areas and on low divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 40 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown [illegible]

as 15 percent of the unit, are dissimilar to the nearly level Adelphia loam in use and management.

Permeability of the Adelphia soil is moderately slow or

This soil is well suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing

swales, and on low divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown loam 8 inches thick. The subsoil is 30 inches thick. It is strong brown sandy clay loam to a depth of 31 inches. Below that, it is mottled, strong brown sandy loam to a depth of 38 inches. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. It is mottled, strong brown sandy loam that has thin lenses of sandy clay loam.

Included with this unit in mapping are Adelphia soils that have a sandy loam surface layer. This soil, which makes up a significant portion of the map unit, is similar to the Adelphia loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Holmdel and nearly level Adelphia soils. These soils, which make up about 45 percent of the unit, are similar to the gently sloping Adelphia loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Freehold, Collington, Marlton, and Shrewsbury soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the unit, are dissimilar to the gently sloping Adelphia loam in use and management.

Permeability of the Adelphia soil is moderately slow or moderate in the subsoil and moderate or moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The apparent seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 4 feet from January to April. Runoff is medium. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. The main limitation is the seasonal high water table. The main management concern is providing drainage. The seasonal high water table limits the soil for certain crops and restricts the time when the soils can be worked. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is well suited to pasture. The major management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing. In some wetter areas improved drainage is needed.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, black oak, white oak, yellow poplar, sweetgum, and red maple. The wetter areas are dominated by sweetgum and red maple.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table, cutbanks caving, frost action potential, and shrinking and swelling.

This soil is in capability subclass IIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

ALA—Adelphia loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. This map unit consists of nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained Adelphia loam and Urban land. Areas of each are in such an intricate pattern that it was not practical to map them separately. The mapped areas are irregular in shape and typically range from 25 to 75 acres in size.

Adelphia loam makes up about 45 percent of each mapped area. Urban land makes up 30 percent, and other soils make up 25 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of the Adelphia soil is very dark grayish brown loam 8 inches thick. The subsoil is 30 inches thick. It is strong brown sandy clay loam to a depth of 31 inches. Below that, it is mottled, strong brown sandy loam to a depth of 38 inches. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. It is mottled, strong brown sandy loam that has thin lenses of sandy clay loam.

Urban land unit consists of areas covered by impermeable surfaces, such as dwellings, roads and streets, shopping centers, parking lots, and industrial parks.

Included with this complex in mapping are areas of Adelphia soils that have a sandy loam surface layer and Holmdel soils. These soils are similar to the Adelphia loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Udorthents and Freehold, Collington, Marlton, and Shrewsbury soils. These soils are dissimilar to the Adelphia loam in use and management. The similar and dissimilar soils make up as much as 25 percent of the complex.

Permeability of the Adelphia soil is moderately slow or moderate in the subsoil and moderate or moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The apparent seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 4 feet from January to April.

The open areas of this map unit are used for lawns, vacant wooded lots, gardens, and small parks.

The main limitations to use of the Adelphia soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table, cutbanks caving, frost action potential, and shrinking and swelling.

This map unit is not assigned to a capability subclass; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

At—Atsion sand. This is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in depressional areas and on broad flats. Areas of this soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 75 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is 8 inches thick. The uppermost 2 inches is matted, partly decomposed organic material and roots, and below that, it is black sand. The subsurface layer is grayish brown sand 14 inches thick. The subsoil is 18 inches thick. It is dark reddish brown loamy sand to a depth of 30 inches.

Below that, it is mottled, brown sand to a depth of 40 inches. The substratum is mottled, yellowish brown fine sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Humaquepts and Manahawkin, Lakehurst, and Klej soils. Also included, in the vicinity of Holmeson and Turkey Swamp, are areas of soils that have a glaucontic substratum. These soils, which make up as much as 25 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Atsion soil in use and management.

Permeability of the Atsion soil is moderately rapid or rapid in the subsoil and rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is low. The apparent seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1 foot from November to June. Runoff is very slow. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are wooded. A few acres is used for blueberries.

This soil is suited to specialty crops, such as blueberries. For blueberries drainage and land smoothing are needed. The major limitation for most other crops is the seasonal high water table.

This soil is poorly suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for pitch pine is high. The common species are pitch pine, black gum, and red maple.

The main limitation to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development is the seasonal high water table.

This soil is in capability subclass Vw; the woodland ordination symbol is 7W.

Cm—Colemantown loam. This is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in depressional areas and on broad flats. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark brown loam 9 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled, dark greenish gray clay loam 27 inches thick. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. It is mottled, dark greenish gray stratified sandy clay loam, sandy loam, and sandy clay to a depth of 48 inches. Below that, it is dark greenish gray sandy clay to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Kresson and Shrewsbury soils. These soils, which make up about 35 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Colemantown soil in use and management. Also included are areas of Adelphia soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Colemantown soil in use and management.

high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1 foot from October to June. Runoff is slow. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate to high. The soil is subject to occasional flooding. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

About half the acreage of this soil is farmed. A few acres is used for pasture. The rest of the acreage is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. The main limitation is the seasonal high water table. The main management concern is providing drainage. In some areas the clayey subsoil and substratum limit the efficiency of subsurface drainage. The seasonal high water table limits the soil for certain crops and restricts the time when the soils can be worked. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. The major management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation of grazing. In some wetter areas improved drainage is needed.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for pin oak is moderately high. During wet periods the use of equipment for harvesting trees is limited. The common species are pin oak, sweetgum, and red maple.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table and flooding.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 4W.

CnB—Collington sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping, well drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam 11 inches thick. The subsoil is 21 inches thick. It is dark brown loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 29 inches. Below that, it is dark brown sandy loam to a depth of 32 inches. The substratum is dark brown and brown sandy loam and coarse sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington soils that have a loam surface layer and Freehold soils. These soils, which make up about 35 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Collington sandy loam. Also included are areas of Holmdel, Adelphia, and Marlton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to Collington sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Collington soil is moderately slow

percent of the map unit, are similar to the Collington soil in use and management.

Permeability of this Collington soil is moderately slow or moderate in the subsoil and moderately slow to moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is medium. Erosion is a moderate hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Erosion is a hazard. The main management concern is reducing runoff and controlling erosion. Contour farming, stripcropping, grassed waterways, and cropland terraces or diversion terraces generally are needed to reduce runoff and to control erosion. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, black oak, yellow poplar, scarlet oak, and white oak.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are shrinking and swelling, cutbanks caving, and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

CnD3—Collington sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded. This is a strongly sloping, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 20 acres in size. Erosion has removed much of the original surface layer, and the subsoil is exposed in places.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam 11 inches thick. The subsoil is 21 inches thick. It is dark brown loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 29 inches. Below that, it is dark brown sandy loam to a depth of 32 inches. The substratum is dark brown and brown sandy loam and coarse sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Freehold soils and the moderately steep and steep Collington soils. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the strongly sloping Collington soil in use and management.

Permeability of the Collington soil is moderately slow or moderate in the subsoil and moderately slow to moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is rapid. Erosion is a severe hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

A few acres of this soil is farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. The rest of the acreage is woodland.

This soil is poorly suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. Erosion is a hazard. The soil has poor tilth, and erosion of the original surface layer has removed most of the organic matter and many nutrients, causing poor germination and low yields. The main management concern is reducing runoff and controlling erosion. Contour farming, stripcropping, grassed waterways, and cropland terraces or diversion terraces help to reduce runoff and to control erosion. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is poorly suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing help to maintain plant cover and control erosion.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, black oak, yellow poplar, scarlet oak, and white oak.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are slope, shrinking and swelling, and cutbanks caving.

This soil is in capability subclass VIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

CoA—Collington loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This is a nearly level, well drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 30 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown loam 11 inches thick. The subsoil is 21 inches thick. It is dark brown loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 29 inches. Below that, it is dark brown sandy loam to a depth of 32 inches. The substratum is dark brown and brown sandy loam and coarse sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington soils that have a sandy loam surface layer and Freehold soils. These soils, which make up about 35 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Collington loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Holmdel, Adelphia, and Marlton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Collington loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Collington soil is moderately slow or moderate in the subsoil and moderately slow to moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is slow. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is well suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is well suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, black oak, yellow poplar, scarlet oak, and white oak.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are shrinking and swelling and cutbanks caving.

This soil is in capability class I; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

CRB—Collington sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes. This map unit consists of gently sloping and moderately sloping, well drained Collington sandy loam and Urban land. Areas of each are in such an intricate pattern that it was not practical to map them separately. The mapped areas are irregular in shape and typically range from 20 to 40 acres in size.

Collington sandy loam makes up about 40 percent of each mapped area. Urban land makes up 30 percent, and other soils make up 30 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of the Collington soil is dark brown sandy loam 11 inches thick. The subsoil is 21 inches thick. It is dark brown loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 29 inches. Below that, it is dark brown sandy loam to a depth of 32 inches. The substratum is dark brown and brown sandy loam and coarse sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Urban land consists of areas covered by impermeable surfaces, such as dwellings, roads and streets, shopping centers, parking lots, and industrial parks.

Included with this complex in mapping are areas of Collington soils that have a loam surface layer and Colts

The main limitations to use of the Collington soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are shrinking and swelling and cutbanks caving.

This soil is not assigned to a capability subclass; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

CtB—Colts Neck sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping, well drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark reddish brown sandy loam 10 inches thick. The subsoil is 32 inches thick. It is dark reddish brown and reddish brown sandy loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 35 inches. Below that, it is reddish brown loamy sand to a depth of 42 inches. The substratum is reddish brown loamy coarse sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Colts Neck soils that have a loam surface layer. Also included are areas of Collington and Freehold soils and Colts Neck soils that have a loamy sand surface layer as much as 20 inches thick. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Colts Neck sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Holmdel and Phalanx soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Colts Neck sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Colts Neck soil is moderate in the subsoil and moderately rapid or rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is medium. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables (fig. 5). Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic

and narrow in shape and typically range from 10 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark reddish brown sandy loam 10 inches thick. The subsoil is 32 inches thick. It is dark reddish brown and reddish brown sandy loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 35 inches. Below that, it is reddish brown loamy sand to a depth of 42 inches. The substratum is reddish brown loamy coarse sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Freehold and Collington soils and Colts Neck soils that have a loamy sand surface layer as much as 20 inches thick. These soils, which make up about 20 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Colts Neck sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of

inches. Below that, it is reddish brown loamy sand to a depth of 42 inches. The substratum is reddish brown loamy coarse sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington and Freehold soils and Colts Neck soils that have a loamy sand surface layer as much as 20 inches thick. These soils, which make up about 20 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Colts Neck sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Phalanx and Tinton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Colts Neck sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Colts Neck soil is moderate in the subsoil and moderately rapid or rapid in the substratum.

have a loamy sand surface layer as much as 20 inches thick. These soils, which make up about 20 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Colts Neck sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Phalanx and Tinton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Colts Neck sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Colts Neck soil is moderate in the subsoil and moderately rapid or rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is very rapid. Erosion is a severe hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid or very strongly acid.

Most of the acreage of this soil is woodland. A few acres are used for pasture.

This soil is poorly suited to common field crops, hay, vegetables, and pasture. Erosion is a hazard. The main limitation is slope. The main management concern is reducing runoff and controlling erosion.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for yellow poplar is moderately high. The common species are yellow poplar, Virginia pine, white oak, black oak, and northern red oak.

The main limitation to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development is slope.

This soil is in capability subclass VIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4R.

DnA—Downer loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes. This is a nearly level to gently sloping, well drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 30 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown loamy sand 10 inches thick. The subsoil is strong brown sandy loam 16 inches thick. The substratum is strong brown gravelly loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Downer soils that have a sandy loam surface layer and Sassafras soils. These soils, which make up about 25 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Downer loamy sand in use and management. Also included are areas of Hammonton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Downer loamy sand in use and management.

Permeability of this Downer soil is moderate or moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is moderate. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is slow. Water erosion is a slight hazard. Wind erosion is a moderate hazard. Organic matter content is low or moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or strongly acid.

Some areas of this soil are farmed. A few acres is used for pasture. A small acreage is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. In some areas irrigation and more frequent applications of lime and fertilizer are needed. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for black oak is moderately high. The common species are black oak, white oak, scarlet oak, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are poor filter and seepage.

This soil is in capability subclass IIs; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

DnC—Downer loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes. This is a moderately sloping, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 30 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown loamy sand 10 inches thick. The subsoil is strong brown sandy loam 16 inches thick. The substratum is strong brown gravelly loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Downer soils that have a sandy loam surface layer and Sassafras soils. These soils, which make up about 25 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Downer loamy sand in use and management. Also included are areas of Evesboro soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Downer loamy sand in use and management.

Permeability of this Downer soil is moderate or moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is moderate. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is medium. Water erosion is a moderate hazard. Wind erosion is a moderate hazard. Organic matter content is low or moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or strongly acid.

A few areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A small acreage is in woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. In some areas irrigation and more frequent applications of lime and fertilizer are needed. Erosion is a hazard. The main management concerns are reducing runoff and controlling erosion. Contour farming, stripcropping, grassed waterways, and cropland terraces or diversion terraces help to reduce runoff and to control erosion. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing help to maintain plant cover.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for black oak is moderately high. The common species are black oak, white oak, scarlet oak, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are poor filter, seepage, and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

DoA—Downer sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This is a nearly level, well drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 25 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam 10 inches thick. The subsoil is strong brown sandy loam 16 inches thick. The substratum is strong brown gravelly loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Downer soils that have a loamy sand surface layer and Sassafras soils. These soils, which make up about 25 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Downer sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Hammonton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Downer sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Downer soil is moderate or moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is moderate. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is slow. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed (fig. 6). A few acres is used for pasture. A small acreage is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is well suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for black oak is moderately high. The common species are black oak, white oak, scarlet oak, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are poor filter and seepage.

This soil is in capability class I; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

DoB—Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping, well drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam 10 inches thick. The subsoil is strong brown sandy loam 16 inches thick. The substratum is strong brown gravelly loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Downer soils that have a loamy sand surface layer and Sassafras soils. These soils, which make up about 25 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Downer sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Hammonton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Downer sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Downer soil is moderate or moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is moderate. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is slow. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A few acres is used for pasture. A small acreage is woodland.

This soil is well suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is well suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for black oak is moderately high. The common species are black oak, white oak, scarlet oak, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are poor filter and seepage.

This soil is in capability subclass IIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

DUB—Downer sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes. This map unit consists of nearly level and gently sloping, well drained Downer sandy loam and Urban land. The areas of each are in such an intricate pattern that it was not practical to map them separately. The mapped areas are irregular in shape and typically range from 20 to 100 acres in size.

Downer sandy loam makes up about 50 percent of each mapped area. Urban land makes up 30 percent, and other soils make up 20 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of the Downer soil is dark brown sandy loam 10 inches thick. The subsoil is strong dark brown sandy loam 16 inches thick. The substratum is strong brown gravelly loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Urban land consists of areas covered by impermeable surfaces, such as dwellings, roads and streets, shopping centers, parking lots, and industrial parks.

material and roots, and below that it is very dark gray loam. The subsurface layer is dark gray loam 5 inches thick. The subsoil is 32 inches thick. It is mottled, grayish brown silty clay to a depth of 21 inches. Below that, it is mottled, dark gray silty clay to a depth of 41 inches. The substratum is mottled, dark gray silty clay to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Elkton soils that have a sandy loam surface layer and Fallsington and Shrewsbury soils. These soils, which make up about 45 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Elkton loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Keyport soils and Humaquepts. Also included are areas of poorly drained sandy soils that range from 10 to 40 inches deep over a clayey substratum. Also included are soils that have a muck surface layer ranging from 10 to 50 inches deep over a clayey substratum. These soils, which make up as much as 25 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Elkton loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Elkton soil is slow in the subsoil and moderately slow to moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The

EvB—Evesboro sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping, excessively drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 25 to 100 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is 4 inches thick. In the uppermost 2 inches it is matted, decomposed organic matter and roots. Below that, it is grayish brown sand. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown sand 5 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish brown sand 25 inches thick. The substratum is yellowish brown sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Lakewood soils. Also included are Evesboro soils, in areas near Phalanx soils, that have iron-cemented, sandstone fragments and channers. Also included are Evesboro soils, in areas near Lincroft and Colts Neck soils, that have a redder hue throughout the profile and have small amounts of glauconite. Lakewood and Evesboro soils, which make up about 20 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Evesboro sand in use and management. Also included are areas of Klej, Downer, Lakehurst, and Tinton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to

EvC—Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes. This is a moderately sloping, excessively drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is 4 inches thick. In the uppermost 2 inches it is matted, decomposed organic matter and roots. Below that, it is grayish brown sand. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown sand 5 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish brown sand 25 inches thick. The substratum is yellowish brown sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Lakewood soils and, near Phalanx soils, areas of Evesboro soils that have iron-cemented, sandstone fragments and channers. Also included, near Colts Neck soils, are areas of Evesboro soils that have a redder hue throughout and that have small amounts of glauconite. These soils, which make up about 25 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Evesboro sand in use and management. Also included are areas of Phalanx, Downer, Sassafras, and Tinton soils. Also included in the vicinity of Englishtown are areas of moderately sloping sandy soils that have a clay substratum at a depth of 48 to 60 inches. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Evesboro sand in use and management.

Permeability of this Evesboro soil is rapid in the subsoil and the substratum. The available water capacity

EvD—Evesboro sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes. This is a strongly sloping, excessively drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 10 to 40 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is 4 inches thick. In the uppermost 2 inches it is matted, decomposed organic matter and roots, and below that it is grayish brown sand. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown sand 5 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish brown sand 25 inches thick. The substratum is yellowish brown sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Lakewood soils and, near Phalanx soils, areas of Evesboro soils that have iron-cemented sandstone fragments and channers. Also included, near Colts Neck soils, are areas of Evesboro soils that have a redder hue throughout and that have small amounts of glauconite. These soils, which make up about 25 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Evesboro sand in use and management. Also included are areas of Phalanx, Sassafras, and Tinton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Evesboro sand in use and management.

Permeability of this Evesboro soil is rapid in the subsoil and the substratum. The available water capacity is low. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is medium. Water erosion is a

Included with this soil in mapping, near Phalanx soils, are areas of Evesboro soils that have iron-cemented sandstone fragments and channers. Also included, near Colts Neck soils, are areas of Evesboro soils that have a

soil in use and management. The similar and dissimilar soils make up as much as 25 percent of the complex.

Permeability of this Evesboro soil is rapid in the

yellowish brown loamy sand to a depth of 70 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington and Colts Neck soils and Freehold soils that have a sandy loam surface layer. These soils, which make up about 25 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Freehold loamy sand in use and management. Also included are areas of Holmdel, Shrewsbury, and Tinton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Freehold loamy sand in use and management.

Permeability of this Freehold soil is moderate in the subsoil and moderate or moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is medium. Water and wind erosion are moderate hazards. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is medium. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is well suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is well suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing are suitable management practices.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, yellow poplar, shortleaf pine, white oak, black oak, and beech.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are slow percolation, cutbanks caving, and frost action.

This soil is in capability subclass IIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

FrC—Freehold sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes. This is a moderately sloping, well drained soil on side

Contour farming, stripcropping, grassed waterways, and cropland terraces or diversion terraces help to reduce runoff and to control erosion. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing help to maintain plant cover.

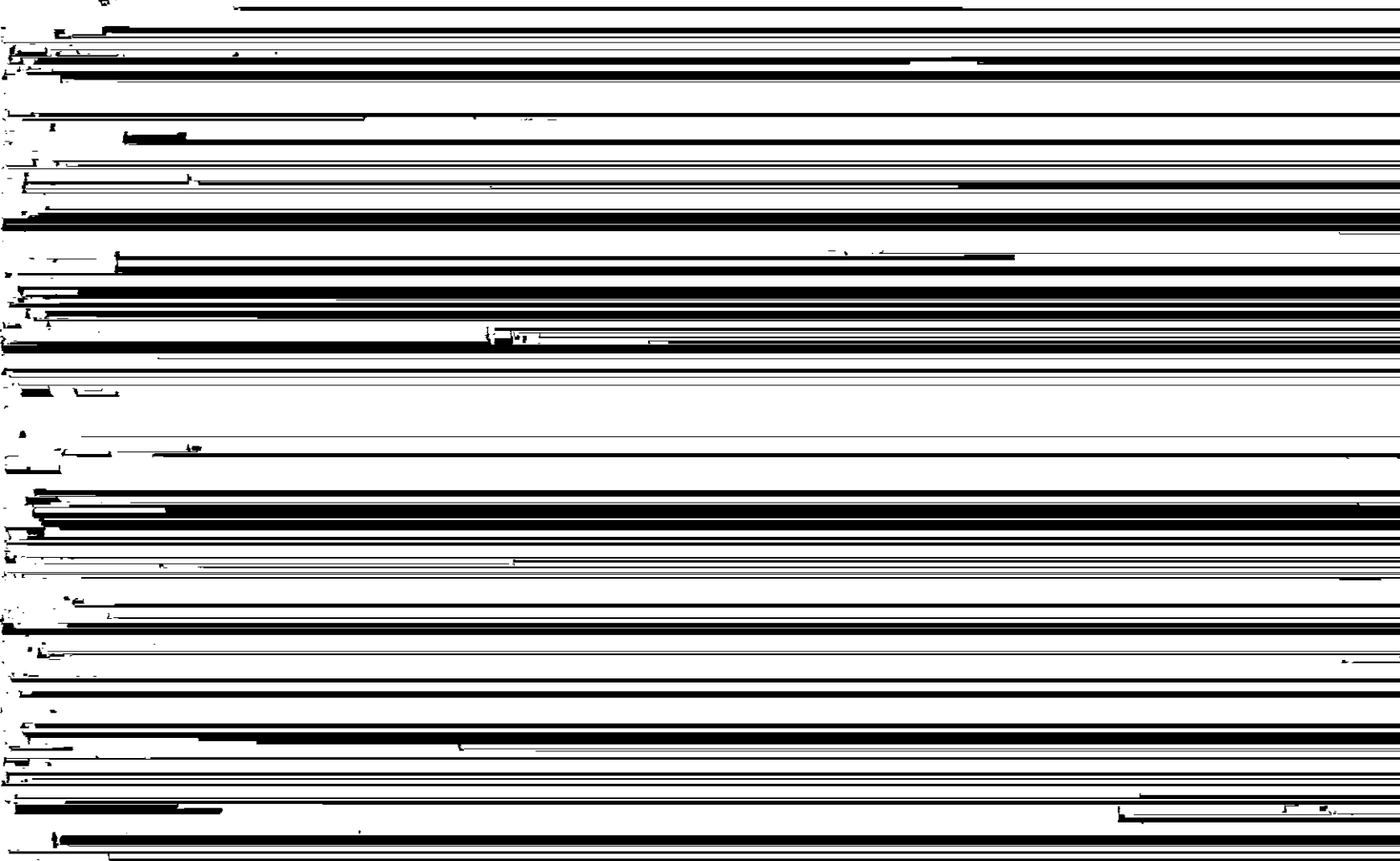
This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, yellow poplar, shortleaf pine, white oak, black oak, and beech.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are slow percolation, cutbanks caving, slope, and frost action.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

FrC2—Freehold sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded. This is a moderately sloping, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 20 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark yellowish brown sandy loam 9 inches thick. The subsoil is 26 inches



This soil is suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing help to maintain plant cover.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, yellow poplar, shortleaf pine, white oak, black oak, and beech.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are slow percolation, cutbanks caving, slope, and frost action.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

FrD—Freehold sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes. This is a strongly sloping, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 20 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark yellowish brown sandy loam 9 inches thick. The subsoil is 26 inches thick. It is dark brown sandy loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 25 inches. Below that, it is brown sandy loam to a depth of 35 inches. The substratum is yellowish brown loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington, Colts Neck, and Sassafras soils and Freehold soils that have a loamy sand surface layer. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Freehold sandy loam in use and management.

[redacted]

moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, yellow poplar, shortleaf pine, white oak, black oak, and beech.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are slow percolation, cutbanks caving, slope, and frost action.

This soil is in capability subclass IVe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

FrD2—Freehold sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded. This is a strongly sloping, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 25 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark yellowish brown sandy loam 9 inches thick. The subsoil is 26 inches thick. It is dark brown sandy loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 25 inches. Below that, it is brown sandy loam to a depth of 35 inches. The substratum is yellowish brown loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington, Colts Neck, and Sassafras soils and Freehold soils that have a loamy sand surface layer. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Freehold sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Tinton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Freehold sandy loam in use and management.

[redacted]

development are slow percolation, cutbanks caving, slope, and frost action.

This soil is in capability subclass IVe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

FrE2—Freehold sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded. This is a moderately steep and steep, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 35 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark yellowish brown sandy loam 9 inches thick. The subsoil is 26 inches thick. It is dark brown sandy loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 25 inches. It is brown sandy loam to a depth of 35 inches. The substratum is yellowish brown loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington, Colts Neck, and Sassafras soils and Freehold soils that have a loamy sand surface layer. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Freehold sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Tinton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Freehold sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Freehold soil is moderate in the subsoil and moderate or moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is very rapid. Erosion is a severe hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Almost all of the acreage of this soil is wooded.

This soil is poorly suited to common field crops, hay, vegetables, and pasture. Erosion is a hazard. The main limitation is slope. The main management concern is reducing runoff and controlling erosion.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, yellow poplar, shortleaf pine, white oak, black oak, and beech.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are cutbanks caving and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass VIe; the woodland

yellowish brown loamy sand to a depth of 70 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington, Colts Neck, and Sassafras soils and Freehold soils that have a sandy loam surface layer. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Freehold loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Holmdel and Shrewsbury soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Freehold loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Freehold soil is moderate in the subsoil and moderate or moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is slow. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is well suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

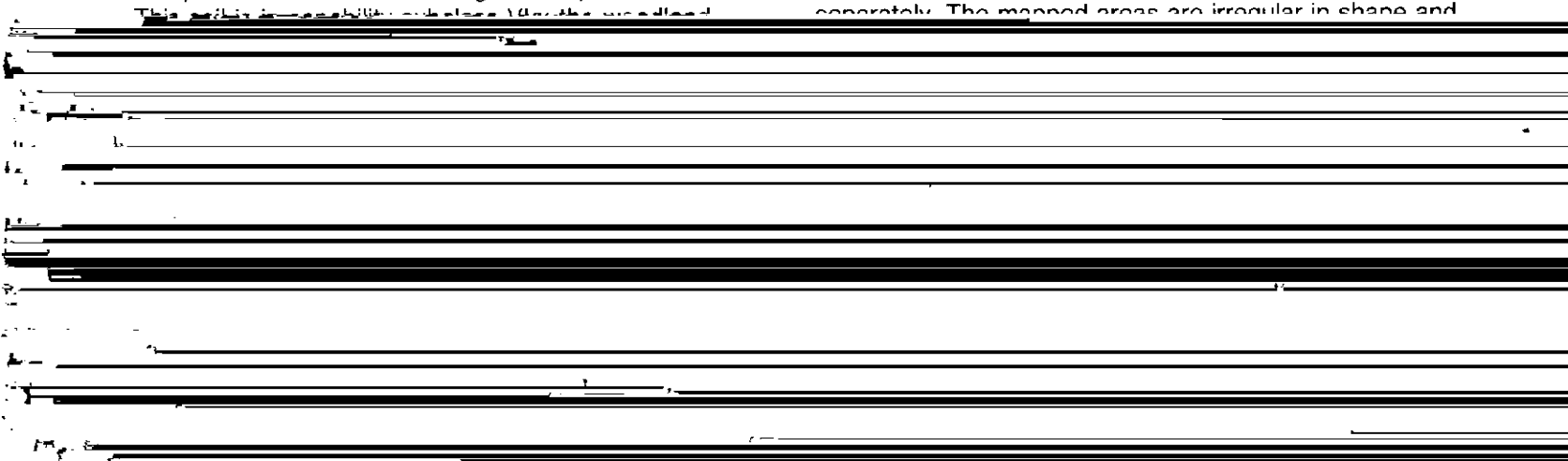
This soil is well suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, yellow poplar, shortleaf pine, white oak, black oak, and beech.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are slow percolation, cutbanks caving, and frost action.

This soil is in capability class I; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

FUB—Freehold sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes. This map unit consists of nearly level to moderately sloping, well drained Freehold sandy loam and Urban land. Areas of each are in such an intricate pattern that it was not practical to map them



HaB—Hammonton loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This is a nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soil in depressional areas and on low divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 25 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown loamy sand 10 inches thick. The subsoil is 21 inches thick. It is brownish yellow loamy sand to a depth of 19 inches. Below that, it is yellowish brown sandy loam to a depth of 24 inches and mottled, brownish yellow sandy loam to a depth of 31 inches. The substratum is light yellowish brown stratified loamy sand and gravelly sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Woodstown soils and Hammonton soils that have a sandy loam surface layer. These soils, which make up as much as 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Hammonton loamy sand in use and management. Also included are areas of Downer, Klej, and Fallsington soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Hammonton loamy sand in use and management.

Permeability of this Hammonton soil is moderate or moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is moderate. The apparent seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 4 feet from January to April. Runoff is slow. Water erosion is a slight hazard. Wind erosion is a moderate hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is woodland. A few acres is used for pasture.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. The main limitation for crops is the seasonal high water table. The main management concern is providing drainage. The seasonal high water table limits the soil for certain crops and restricts the time when the soils can be worked. Because of the sandier surface horizon, in some areas irrigation and more frequent applications of lime and fertilizer are required. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing. In some wetter areas improved drainage is needed.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for black oak is moderately high. The common species are black oak, white oak, Virginia pine, shortleaf pine, pitch pine, red maple, and sweetgum.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table, poor filter, and cutbanks caving.

This soil is in capability subclass IIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

HbA—Hammonton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This is a nearly level, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soil in depressional areas and on low divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 25 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam 10 inches thick. The subsoil is 21 inches thick. It is brownish yellow and yellowish brown sandy loam to a depth of 24 inches. Below that, it is mottled, brownish yellow sandy loam to a depth of 31 inches. The substratum is light yellowish brown stratified loamy sand and gravelly sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Woodstown soils and Hammonton soils that have a loamy sand surface layer. These soils, which make up as much as 40 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Hammonton sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Downer, Klej, and Fallsington soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Hammonton sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Hammonton soil is moderate or moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is moderate. The apparent seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 4 feet from January to April. Runoff is slow. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is woodland. A few acres is used for pasture.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. The main limitation for crops is the seasonal high water table. The main management concern is providing drainage. The seasonal high water table limits the soil for certain crops and restricts the time when the soils can be worked. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing. In some wetter areas improved drainage is needed.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for black oak is moderately high. The common species are black oak, white oak, Virginia pine, shortleaf pine, pitch pine, red maple, and sweetgum.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table, poor filter, and cutbanks caving.

This soil is in capability subclass IIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

HbB—Hammonton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping, moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soil in depressional areas and on low divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 40 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam

This soil is in capability subclass IIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

HLA—Hammonton sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This map unit consists of nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained Hammonton sandy loam and Urban land. The areas of each are in such an intricate pattern that it was not practical to map them

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Holmdel soils that have a loam surface layer. Also included are Adelphia soils and gently sloping Holmdel soils. These soils, which make up as much as 40 percent of the map unit, are similar to the nearly level Holmdel sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Shrewsbury, Collington, and Freehold soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the nearly level Holmdel sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Holmdel soil is moderate in the subsoil and the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The apparent seasonal high water table is at a depth of one-half foot to 4 feet from December to May. Runoff is slow. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. The main limitation for crops is the seasonal high water table. The main management concern is providing drainage. The seasonal high water table limits the soil for certain crops and restricts the time when the soils can be worked. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is well suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing. In some wetter areas improved drainage is needed.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for yellow poplar is moderately high. The common species are yellow poplar, northern red oak, sweetgum, and red maple.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table and cutbanks caving.

This soil is in capability subclass IIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 6A.

HUA—Holmdel sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. This map unit consists of nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained and

soils, which make up as much as 35 percent of the map unit, are similar to the gently sloping Holmdel sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Pemberton, Shrewsbury, Collington, and Freehold soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the gently sloping Holmdel sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Holmdel soil is moderate in the subsoil and the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The apparent seasonal high water table is at a depth of one-half foot to 4 feet from December to May. Runoff is medium. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. The main limitation for crops is the seasonal high water table. The main management concern is providing drainage. The seasonal high water table limits the soil for certain crops and restricts the time when the soil can be worked. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

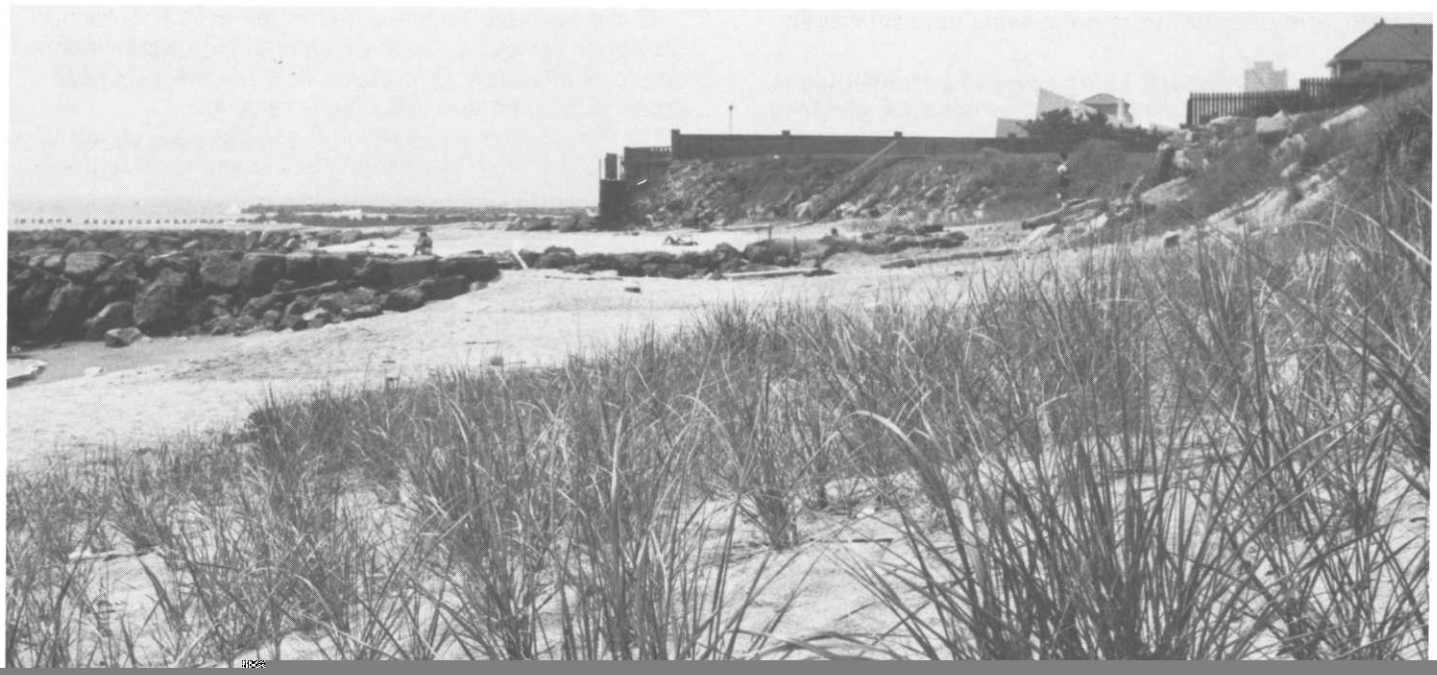
This soil is well suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing. In some wetter areas improved drainage is needed.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for yellow poplar is moderately high. The common species are yellow poplar, northern red oak, sweetgum, and red maple.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table and cutbanks caving.

This soil is in capability subclass IIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

HUA—Holmdel sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. This map unit consists of nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained and



capacity, the seasonal high water table, and salt spray

yellowish brown silty clay loam to a depth of 18 inches

Marlboro, Manalapan, and Aberdeen Townships. The clay is also in other parts of the county, but at greater depths and is generally not excavated. Contact the local office of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) for

These soils, which make up about 40 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Keyport sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Elkton soils and Klej soils that have a clayey substratum. These soils.

KeC—Keyport sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes. This is a moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 10 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is brown sandy loam 8 inches thick. The subsoil is 34 inches thick. It is yellowish brown silty clay loam to a depth of 18 inches. Below that, it is mottled, dark yellowish brown silty clay loam to a depth of 42 inches. The substratum is gray silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Keyport soils that have a loam surface layer. Also included are areas of Keyport soils that have a loamy sand surface layer less than 20 inches thick. These soils, which make

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table, shrinking and swelling, slow percolation, slope, and the high frost action potential. If the pyritic clay that is exposed during excavation is used as topsoil, it will become extremely acid and will not support vegetation.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 6A.

KeD—Keyport sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes. This is a strongly sloping, moderately well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 25

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community

Typically, the surface layer of the Keyport soil is brown sandy loam 8 inches [illegible]

dissimilar soils make up as much as 30 percent of the complex.

Some areas of these Keyport soils have pyritic clay in the substratum. If the pyritic clay that is exposed during excavation is used as topsoil, it will become extremely acid (pH about 2.5-3.0) and will not support vegetation. Pyritic clay is mainly in the vicinity of Keyport, Hazlet, Marlboro, Manalapan, and Aberdeen Townships. The clay is also in other parts of the county but at greater depths and is generally not excavated. Contact the local office of the Soil Conservation Service for information about the management practices needed to establish vegetation where pyritic clay has been excavated.

Permeability of this Klej soil is rapid in the subsoil and moderate in the substratum. The available water capacity is low. The apparent seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 4 feet from December to April. Runoff is very slow. Water erosion is a slight hazard. Wind erosion is a moderate hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are wooded. A few acres is used for farming and pasture.

This soil is poorly suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. The main limitations are the low available water capacity, the seasonal high water table,

areas the clayey substratum is discontinuous or at differing depths within short distances. These soils are in the vicinity of Keyport, Hazlet, Marlboro, and Aberdeen Townships. Small areas of these soils in the vicinity of Allaire State Park and Howell Park have very fine sand in the substratum. These soils are dissimilar in use and management. They make up as much as 25 percent of the map unit.

Some areas of the included soils have pyritic clay in the substratum. If the pyritic clay that is exposed during excavations is used as topsoil, it will become extremely acid (pH about 2.5-3.0) and will not support vegetation. Pyritic clay is mainly in the vicinity of Keyport, Hazlet, Marlboro, Manalapan, and Aberdeen Townships. The clay is also in other parts of the county but at greater depths and is generally not excavated. Contact the local office of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) about the probable locations of this material. SCS can also provide information on the management practices needed to establish vegetation where pyritic clay has been excavated.

Permeability of the Klej soil is rapid in the subsoil and slow or moderately slow in the lower part of the substratum. The available water capacity is low. The high

KUA—Klej loamy sand-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This map unit consists of nearly level, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained Klej loamy sand and Urban land. The areas of each are in such an intricate pattern that it was not practical to map them separately. The mapped areas are irregular in shape and typically range from 100 to 300 acres in size.

Klej loamy sand makes up about 40 percent of each mapped area. Urban land makes up 30 percent, and other soils make up 30 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of the Klej soil is very dark grayish brown loamy sand 10 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled, brownish yellow loamy sand 26 inches thick. The substratum is yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Urban land consists of areas covered by impermeable surfaces, such as dwellings, roads and streets, shopping centers, parking lots, and industrial parks.

Included with this complex in mapping are areas of Udorthents and Evesboro, Atsion, Downer, and Hammonton soils. Also included, in the vicinity of Hazlet, Marlboro, and Aberdeen Townships, are small areas of Klej soils that have a clayey substratum at a depth of 40 to 60 inches and Klej soils that [illegible]

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Marlton and Colemantown soils. These soils, which make up about 25 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Kresson soil in use and management. Also included are areas of Adelphia and Shrewsbury soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Kresson soil in use and

than typical and that do not have a subsoil that in the upper part is distinct, thin, or darkened by an accumulation of organic matter. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Lakehurst soil in use and management. Also included are areas of Lakewood and Atsion soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit,

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Evesboro soils and soils that are similar to the Lakewood soil but that have a bleached subsurface layer that is thinner than typical or that does not have a dark brown subsoil. These soils, which make up as much as 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Lakewood soil in use and management. Also included are areas of Lakehurst, Klej, and Atsion soils. These soils, which make up as much as 15 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Lakewood soil in use and management.

Permeability of this Lakewood soil is rapid in the subsoil and moderate to rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is low. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is very slow. Water erosion is a slight hazard. Wind erosion is a severe hazard. Organic matter content is low. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this Lakewood soil are woodland. A very small acreage is used for farming and pasture.

This soil is poorly suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. The main limitations are the low available water capacity, the low organic matter content, and rapid permeability. If the soil is farmed, the main management concerns are irrigation and frequent applications of lime and fertilizer. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content. Windbreaks and cover crops help to control wind erosion.

This soil is poorly suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is poorly suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for pitch pine is moderately high. The common species are pitch pine, shortleaf pine, chestnut oak, black oak, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are poor filter, cutbanks caving, and sandiness.

This soil is in capability subclass VIIs; the woodland ordination symbol is 5S.

LeC—Lakewood sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes. This is a moderately sloping, excessively drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 40 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is 4 inches thick. The uppermost inch is dark brown, matted, decomposed organic material, and below that it is dark grayish brown sand. The subsurface layer is light brownish gray sand 10 inches thick. The subsoil is 17 inches thick. It is dark brown loamy sand to a depth of 16 inches. Below that, it is brownish yellow sand to a depth of 31 inches. The substratum is brownish yellow gravelly sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Evesboro soils and soils that are similar to the Lakewood soil but that have a bleached subsurface layer that is thinner than typical or that do not have a dark brown subsoil. These soils, which make up as much as 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Lakewood soil in use and management. Also included are areas of Lakehurst and Klej soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Lakewood soil in use and management.

Permeability of this Lakewood soil is rapid in the subsoil and moderate to rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is low. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is slow. Water erosion is a moderate hazard. Wind erosion is a severe hazard. Organic matter content is low. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are woodland. A very small acreage is used for farming and pasture.

This soil is poorly suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. The main limitations are the low available water capacity, the low organic matter content, and rapid permeability. If the soil is farmed, the main management concerns are irrigation and frequent applications of lime and fertilizer. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content. Cover crops and windbreaks help to control wind erosion.

This soil is poorly suited to pasture. The suitable management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is poorly suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for pitch pine is moderately high. The common species are pitch pine, shortleaf pine, chestnut oak, black oak, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are poor filter, cutbanks caving, sandiness, and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass VIIs; the woodland ordination symbol is 5S.

Ma—Manahawkin muck. This is a nearly level and very poorly drained soil in wide depressional areas and on broad flats. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 15 to 30 acres in size.

Typically, the uppermost 30 inches is black and very dark gray muck. Below the muck, the substratum is mottled, dark gray loamy sand and sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Atsion and Elkton soils and Humaquepts. Also included are soils that have a layer of muck more than 51 inches thick over mineral material. Also included are soils that have thick layers of muck and a clayey textured substratum. These soils, which make up as much as 25 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar in use and management.

Permeability of the Manahawkin soil is moderately slow to moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The apparent seasonal high water table is between the surface and 1 foot above the surface from October to July. Runoff is very slow, and ponding is common. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is high. The soil is subject to frequent flooding. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

Nearly all the acreage of this soil is wooded.

This soil, if properly managed, is suited to cranberry or blueberry production. If the soil is used for these crops, proper drainage and flood control measures are needed. If drained, the soil is subject to subsidence because of the high organic matter content.

This soil is poorly suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for Atlantic white-cedar is moderately high. The common species are Atlantic white-cedar, red maple, sweetbay magnolia, and blackgum.

The main limitations to use of this soil for dwellings and some other types of community development are ponding, flooding, cutbanks caving, and low strength.

This soil is in capability subclass VIIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 4W.

MbC—Marlton sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes. This is a moderately sloping, well drained and moderately well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 20 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown sandy loam 8 inches thick. The subsoil is 38 inches thick. It is very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam to a depth of 18 inches. In the next layer it is mottled, dark olive gray clay loam to a depth of 34 inches. Below that, it is mottled, dark olive gray clay to a depth of 46 inches. The substratum is mottled, dark olive gray sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Marlton soils that have a loam surface layer. Also included are small areas of Marlton soils that have a loamy sand surface layer less than 20 inches thick. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Marlton sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Collington and Tinton soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Marlton sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Marlton soil is slow in the subsoil and the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The perched seasonal high water table is at a depth of 2 to 5 feet from November to May. Runoff is rapid. Erosion is a severe hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. Erosion is a hazard. The main management concern is reducing runoff and controlling erosion. Contour farming, stripcropping, grassed waterways, cropland terraces or diversion terraces help to reduce runoff and to control erosion. The seasonal high water table limits the soil for certain crops and restricts the time when the soil can be worked. Cover crops and crop residue mangement help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. The major management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for pin oak is moderately high. The common species are pin oak, sweetgum, yellow poplar, and white ash.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table, slow percolation, and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4A.

MlB—Marlton loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 20 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown loam 8 inches thick. The subsoil is 38 inches thick. It is very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam to a depth of 18 inches. In the next layer it is mottled, dark olive gray clay loam to a depth of 34 inches. Below that, it is mottled, dark olive gray clay to a depth of 46 inches. The substratum is mottled, dark olive gray sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Marlton soils that have a sandy loam surface layer and small areas of Marlton soils that have a loamy sand surface layer less than 20 inches thick. Also included are areas of Kresson soils. These soils, which make up about 35 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Marlton loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Collington, Colemantown, Adelphia, and Shrewsbury soils. These soils, which make up as much as 20 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Marlton loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Marlton soil is slow in the subsoil and the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The perched seasonal high water table is at a depth of 2 to 5 feet from November to May. Runoff is medium. Erosion is a moderate hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. The main limitation for crops is the seasonal high water table. The main management concerns are providing drainage and controlling erosion. In some areas the clayey subsoil and substratum lower the efficiency of subsurface drainage. The seasonal high

and Adelphia soils. These soils, which make up about 20 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Pemberton soil in use and management.

Permeability of this Pemberton soil is moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderate or moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is moderate. The apparent seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 to 4 feet from December to May. Runoff is slow to

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Sassafras soils that have a loam surface layer and Downer and Freehold soils. These soils, which make up about 35 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Sassafras sandy loam in use and management. Also included are areas of Woodstown and Fallsington soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Sassafras sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Sassafras soil is moderate in the subsoil and moderate to rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is medium. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is well suited to common field crops, hay, sod, and vegetables. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is well suited to pasture. The major management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

medium. Erosion is a moderate hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is well suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. Erosion is a hazard. The main management concern is reducing runoff and controlling erosion. Contour farming, stripcropping, grassed waterways, and cropland terraces or diversion terraces help to reduce runoff and to control erosion. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing help to maintain plant cover.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for white oak is moderately high. The common species are white oak, yellow poplar, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are cutbanks caving, frost action, and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; the woodland

erosion. Contour farming, stripcropping, grassed waterways, and cropland terraces or diversion terraces help to reduce runoff and to control erosion. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing help to control erosion and to maintain plant cover.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for white oak is moderately high. The common species are white oak, yellow poplar, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are cutbanks caving, frost action, and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass IVe; the woodland ordination symbol is 5A.

SaE—Sassafras sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes. This is a moderately steep to steep, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam 11 inches thick. The subsoil is 25 inches thick. It is yellowish brown sandy loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 30 inches. Below that, it is reddish yellow sandy loam to a depth of 36 inches. The substratum is reddish yellow stratified loamy sand and sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Freehold soils. These soils, which make up about 20

This soil is in capability subclass VIIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 5R.

SgB—Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping, well drained soil on divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 30 acres in size.

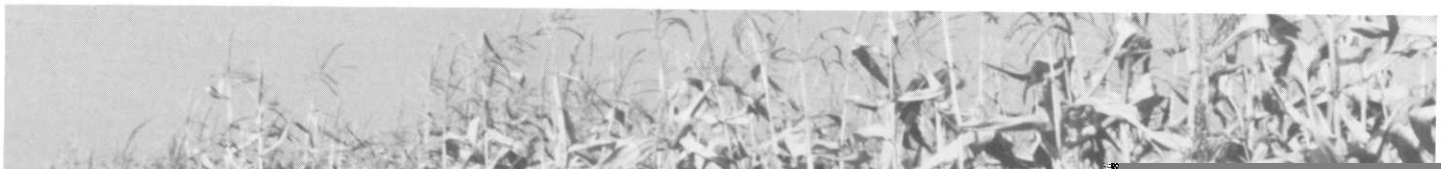
Typically, the surface layer is dark brown gravelly sandy loam 11 inches thick. The subsoil is 25 inches thick. It is yellowish brown sandy loam and sandy clay loam to a depth of 30 inches. Below that, it is reddish yellow sandy loam to a depth of 36 inches. The substratum is reddish yellow stratified loamy sand and sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Downer and Freehold soils and Sassafras soils that do not have gravel in the surface layer. These soils, which make up about 30 percent of the map unit, are similar to the Sassafras gravelly sandy loam in use and management. Also included are Woodstown and Fallsington soils. These soils, which make up as much as 10 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Sassafras gravelly sandy loam in use and management.

Permeability of this Sassafras soil is moderate in the subsoil and moderate to rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is medium. Erosion is a slight hazard. Organic matter content is moderate. In unlimed areas reaction is strongly acid to extremely acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is well suited to common field crops, hay and



reduce runoff and to control erosion. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing help to maintain plant cover.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for white oak is moderately high. The common species are white oak, yellow poplar, and Virginia pine.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are cutbanks caving, frost action, and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 5A.

SlA—Sassafras loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This is

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are cutbanks caving and frost action.

This soil is in capability class I; the woodland ordination symbol is 5A.

Sn—Shrewsbury sandy loam. This is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in depressional areas, along drainageways, and on broad flats. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is 9 inches thick. In the uppermost inch it is dark reddish brown, matted, partly decomposed organic material and roots, and below that, it is black sandy loam. The subsurface layer is mottled, dark gray sandy loam 4 inches thick. The subsoil is 18 inches thick. It is mottled, grayish brown sandy clay loam to a depth of 22 inches. Below that, it is mottled, olive gray sandy clay loam to a depth of 31 inches. The

During wet periods the seasonal high water table is the major limitation for harvesting trees.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table, slow percolation, cutbanks caving, and frost action.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 4W.

SS—Sulfaquents and Sulfihemists, frequently flooded. This map unit consists of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils in tidal marshes and estuaries that are subject to tidal flooding. Areas of these soils are irregular in shape and typically range from 20 to 100 acres in size. Some areas are mostly Sulfaquents, some are mostly Sulfihemists, and some consist of both. Sulfaquents and Sulfihemists were mapped together because they are similar in use and management. The map unit is about 40 percent Sulfaquents, 30 percent Sulfihemists, and 30 percent other soils.

Included with these soils in mapping are areas of Hooksan and Manahawkin soils and Humaquepts. Also included are areas of narrow beaches and sand bars and, in urban areas, Udorthents and other land fills. These areas make up about 30 percent of the map unit.

Permeability of these soils is moderate or moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is high. The water table fluctuates with the tides. Runoff is very slow. Organic matter content is high. These soils are subject to frequent flooding. When wet they are slightly acid to mildly alkaline, and when dry become extremely acid.

Most areas of these soils are used as habitat for wildlife and are in recreation use. A few areas have been filled in and are used as sites for marinas and other community buildings.

The main limitations to use of these soils as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are tidal flooding and the seasonal high water table. The properties and characteristics of these soils. Also included are small areas of soils that are similar to the Tinton soil except that they have sandy surface and subsurface layers that are 36 to 60 inches deep over loamy subsoil. These soils, which make up as much as 25 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Tinton soil in use and management.

Permeability of this Tinton soil is moderately rapid in the subsoil and moderate or moderately rapid in the substratum. The available water capacity is moderate. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Runoff is slow to medium. Water erosion is a slight hazard. Wind erosion is a moderate hazard. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. Frequent applications of lime and fertilizer and irrigation are needed. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. The major management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, Virginia pine, shortleaf pine, white oak, and black oak.

The main limitation to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development is cutbanks caving.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIs; the woodland ordination symbol is 4S.

ToC—Tinton loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes. This is a moderately sloping, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 5 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown loamy sand 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown

hazard. Wind erosion is also a moderate hazard. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. A small acreage is used for pasture. A few acres is woodland.

This soil is suited to common field crops, hay, and vegetables. Frequent applications of lime and fertilizer and irrigation are needed. Cover crops and crop residue management help to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is suited to pasture. The major management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing.

This soil is suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, Virginia pine, shortleaf pine, white oak, and black oak.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are cutbanks caving and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass IVs; the woodland ordination symbol is 4S.

ToD—Tinton loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes. This is a strongly sloping to steep, well drained soil on side slopes. Areas of the soil are long and narrow in shape and typically range from 5 to 20 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown loamy sand 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown loamy sand 25 inches thick. The subsoil is dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam 14 inches thick. The substratum is dark yellowish brown loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Collington, Freehold, and Evesboro soils. Also included are small areas of soils that are similar to the Tinton soil except that they have sandy surface and subsurface layers that are 36 to 60 inches deep over loamy subsoil. These soils, which make up as much as 25 percent of the map unit, are dissimilar to the Tinton soil in use and management.

Permeability of this Tinton soil is moderately rapid in and crop residue management help to improve and maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This soil is poorly suited to pasture. Proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing help to control erosion and to maintain plant cover.

This soil is poorly suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for northern red oak is moderately high. The common species are northern red oak, Virginia pine, shortleaf pine, white oak, and black oak. The main limitation is slope.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are cutbanks caving and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass VIe; the woodland ordination symbol is 4S.

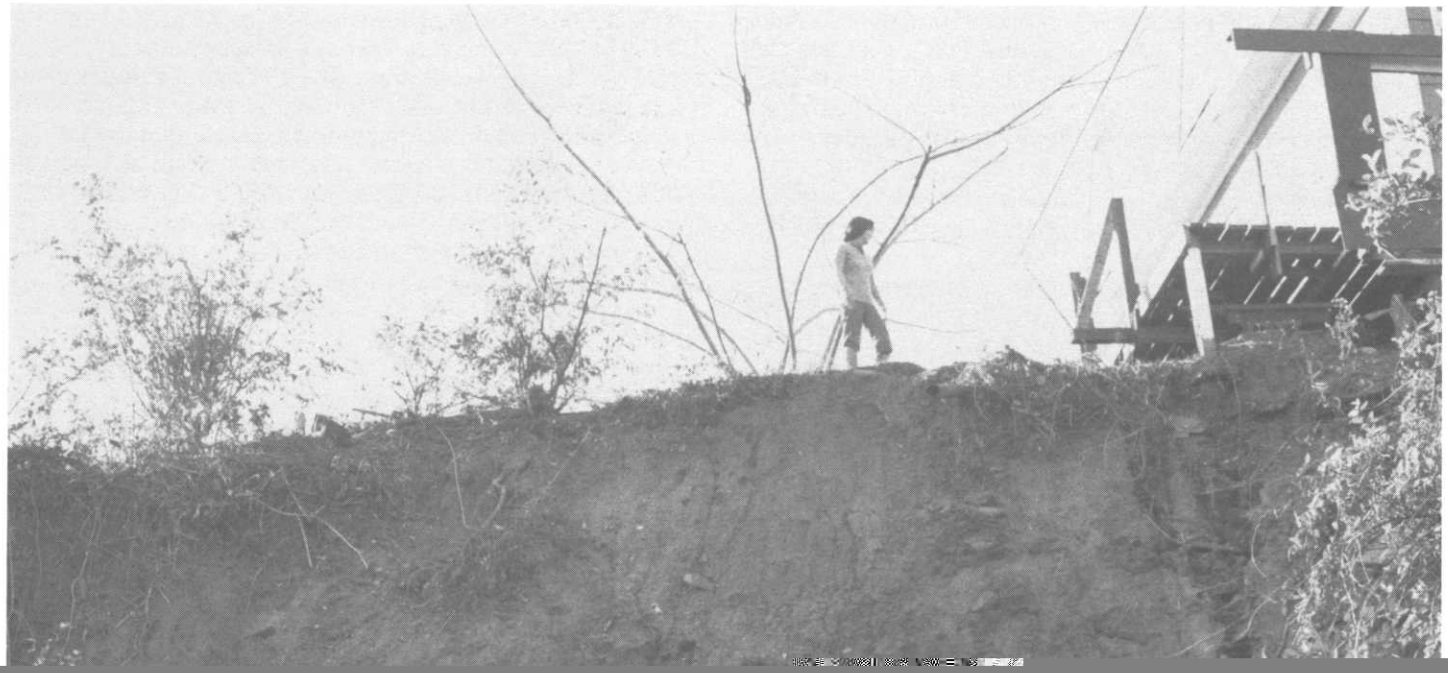
TUB—Tinton loamy sand-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. This map unit consists of nearly level to moderately sloping, well drained Tinton loamy sand and Urban land. The areas of each are in such an intricate pattern that it was not practical to map them separately. The mapped areas are irregular in shape and typically range from 25 to 150 acres in size.

Tinton loamy sand makes up about 45 percent of each mapped area. Urban land makes up 30 percent, and other soils make up 25 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of the Tinton soil is dark brown loamy sand 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown loamy sand 25 inches thick. The subsoil is dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam 14 inches thick. The substratum is dark yellowish brown loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Urban land consists of areas covered by impermeable surfaces, such as dwellings, roads and steeets, shopping centers, parking lots, and industrial parks (fig. 15).

Included with this complex in mapping are areas of Udorthents and Collington, Freehold, Evesboro, Pemberton, and Holmdel soils. Also included are small areas of soils that are similar to the Tinton soil except that they have sandy surface and subsurface layers that are 36 to 60 inches deep over a loamy subsoil. These soils, which make up as much as 25 percent of the map



Included with this unit in mapping are areas of Udorthents and small areas of soils that have not been disturbed. Also included are areas less than 85 percent of which are covered by impermeable surfaces. These included areas make up about 30 percent of the map unit.

The properties and characteristics of this map unit differ greatly from area to area. Thus, onsite investigation and evaluation are needed for most uses.

This map unit is not assigned to a capability subclass.

WnB—Woodstown sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This is a gently sloping, moderately well drained soil in depressional areas, in swales, and on low divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is brown sandy loam 9 inches thick. The subsoil is 26 inches thick. It is yellowish brown sandy clay loam to a depth of 24 inches. Below that, it is mottled, yellowish brown and light olive brown sandy clay loam and fine sandy loam to a depth of 35 inches. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. It is mottled, light yellowish brown loamy fine sand to a depth of 44 inches. Below that, it is yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Woodstown soils that have a loam surface layer. Also included are areas of Hammonton, Holmdel, and Keyport

This soil is well suited to pasture. The major management practices are proper seeding, proper stocking, liming and fertilizing, and rotation grazing. In some wetter areas improved drainage is needed.

This soil is well suited to commercial woodland production. Potential productivity for white oak is moderately high. The common species are white oak, yellow poplar, sweetgum, and northern red oak.

The main limitations to use of this soil as sites for dwellings and some other types of community development are the seasonal high water table, frost action, and cutbanks caving.

This soil is in capability subclass IIw; the woodland ordination symbol is 5A.

WoA—Woodstown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This is a nearly level, moderately well drained soil in depressional areas, in swales, and on low divides. Areas of the soil are irregular in shape and typically range from 10 to 40 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is brown loam 9 inches thick. The subsoil is 26 inches thick. It is yellowish brown sandy clay loam to a depth of 24 inches. Below that, it is mottled, yellowish brown and light olive brown sandy clay loam and fine sandy loam to a depth of 35 inches. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. It is mottled, light yellowish brown loamy fine sand to a depth of 44 inches. Below that, it is yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand.

The soil map units that make up prime farmland in the survey area are listed in this section. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in table 4, and the location of each unit is shown on the detailed soil maps at the back of this publication. The soil properties and characteristics that affect use and management of the units are described in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units."

The map units that meet the criteria for prime farmland are as follows.

AeA Adelphia loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
AeB Adelphia loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
CnB Collington sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
CoA Collington loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
CtB Colts Neck sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
DoA Downer sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
DoB Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
FnA Freehold loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
FrB Freehold sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
FsA Freehold loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
HbA Hammonton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
HbB Hammonton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
HnA Holmdel sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
HnB Holmdel sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
KeA Keyport sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
KeB Keyport sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
MlB Marlton loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
SaB Sassafras sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
SgB Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
SlA Sassafras loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
WnB Woodstown sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
WoA Woodstown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help avoid soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavior characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as woodland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreation facilities; and for wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of sand and gravel, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Crops and Pasture

General management needed for crops and pasture is suggested in this section. The crops or pasture plants best suited to the soils, including some not commonly grown in the survey area, are identified; the system of

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil under "Detailed Soil Map Units." Specific information can be obtained from the local office of the Soil Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

The common field crops in Monmouth County are corn, wheat, potatoes, and soybeans. The common pasture or hay plants are bluegrass, orchard grass, red clover, and Kentucky 31 tall fescue.

These crops can be grown on many soils in the county, but management practices are needed on all soils. The important considerations are soil fertility, soil wetness, organic matter content, soil tilth, erosion control, and irrigation needs.

All the soils in the county in their natural state range from strongly acid to extremely acid. Lime and fertilizer help to maintain soil reaction and fertility at levels necessary for maximum nutrient intake by plants. Information about soil testing and lime and fertilizer applications is available at the local office of the Soil Conservation Service or of the Agricultural Extension Service or at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers University.

The seasonal high water table in some soils is a major problem for some crops. During the growing season, rooting depth and soil aeration must be adequate for crop production. High yields are obtainable on many of the moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, and poorly drained soils if they are properly drained. Wet soils take longer to warm up in early spring and limit the use of farm machinery.

When planning drainage the position of the soils on the landscape is an important factor to consider. Some soils receive runoff from adjacent, upland areas and in some areas are ponded during wet periods. Other soils have a fluctuating seasonal high water table. Other important factors to consider are permeability, soil texture, soil structure, and the availability of adequate outlets. Either subsurface drainage or open drainage is needed, depending on all of these factors. More detailed information and assistance can be obtained by contacting the local office of the Soil Conservation

Maintaining soil structure and the organic matter content also helps to maintain good soil tilth. Excessive tillage breaks down soil structure and increases surface compaction. A good granular structure is needed for proper water infiltration. The organic matter content in most of the cultivated soils is moderate. Plowing under crop residue, cover crops, and manure helps to improve soil structure and to increase organic matter content and

approximately 3,341 acres in nursery stock in the county and 133 certified nurseries. This acreage makes up about one third of the total acreage of nurseries in the state (*9*).

Yields Per Acre

The average yields per acre that can be expected of

limitations of groups of soils for woodland or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels: capability class, subclass, and unit. Only

of each map unit is given in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units" and in the yields table.

Woodland Management and Productivity

operations and where the soil is exposed, for example, roads, skid trails, fire lanes, and log handling areas. Forests that are abused by fire or overgrazing are also subject to erosion. The ratings for the erosion hazard are based on the percent of the slope and on the erosion factor K shown in table 15. A rating of *slight* indicates that no particular measures to prevent erosion are needed under ordinary conditions. A rating of *moderate* indicates that erosion control measures are needed in

restrictions are a seasonal high water table, bedrock, or a fragipan or other limiting layer. A rating of *slight* indicates that normally no trees are blown down by the wind. Strong winds may break trees but do not uproot them. A rating of *moderate* indicates that moderate or strong winds occasionally blow down a few trees during periods of soil wetness. A rating of *severe* indicates that moderate or strong winds may blow down many trees during periods of soil wetness.

Fish, Game and Wildlife, consists of 5,400 acres of open land. Four manmade lakes in this management area, built mainly for flood control, are on the Assunpink Creek Watershed. The lakes offer excellent opportunities for fishing and sailing. The rest of the management area is

stones or boulders that increase the cost of shaping sites or of building access roads and parking areas.

Playgrounds require soils that can withstand intensive foot traffic. The best soils are almost level and are not wet or subject to flooding during the season of use. The

state, the Assunpink Wildlife Management Area, is located predominantly in the western part of the county.

The most critical element in determining wildlife populations in Monmouth County is the spread of urbanization. Once productive farmland and environmentally sensitive areas, such as the coastal zone, have been converted to urban use.

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the amount and

Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, timothy, bromegrass, red clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flood hazard. Soil temperature and soil moisture are also considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, dandelion, ragweed, and curly dock.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or ponds, terraces, and other structures for soil and water

cuts and fills of more than 5 to 6 feet are not considered.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material, a base of gravel, crushed rock, or stabilized soil material, and a flexible or rigid surface. Cuts and fills are generally limited to less than 6 feet. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Depth to a cemented pan, a high water table, flooding, large stones, and slope affect the ease of excavating and grading. Soil strength (as inferred from the engineering classification of the soil), shrink-swell potential, frost-action potential, and depth to a high water table affect the traffic-supporting capacity.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Soil reaction, a high water table, depth to a cemented pan, the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches, and the content of salts, sodium, and sulfidic materials affect plant growth. Flooding, wetness, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer affect trafficability after vegetation is established.

Sanitary Facilities

Table 11 shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, and sanitary landfills (*16*). The limitations are considered *slight* if soil properties and site features are generally favorable for the indicated use and limitations are minor and easily overcome; *moderate* if soil properties or site features are not favorable for the indicated use and special planning, design, or maintenance is needed to overcome or minimize the limitations; and *severe* if soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increases in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required.

Table 11 also shows the suitability of the soils for use as daily cover for landfills. A rating of *good* indicates that soil properties and site features are favorable for the use

evaluated. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Permeability, a high water table, depth to a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Large stones or a cemented pan interfere with installation.

Unsatisfactory performance of septic tank absorption fields, including excessively slow absorption of effluent, surfacing of effluent, and hillside seepage, can affect public health. Ground water can be polluted if highly permeable sand and gravel or fractured bedrock is less than 4 feet below the base of the absorption field, if slope is excessive, or if the water table is near the surface. There must be unsaturated soil material beneath the absorption field to filter the effluent effectively. Many local ordinances require that this material be of a certain thickness.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Lagoons generally are designed to hold the sewage within a depth of 2 to 5 feet. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water.

Table 11 gives ratings for the natural soil that makes up the lagoon floor. The surface layer and, generally, 1 or 2 feet of soil material below the surface layer are excavated to provide material for the embankments. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, a high water table, depth to a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Excessive seepage due to rapid permeability of the soil or a water table that is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon causes a lagoon to function unsatisfactorily. Pollution results if seepage is excessive or if floodwater overtops the lagoon. A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor.

Sanitary landfills are areas where solid waste is

The ratings in table 11 are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Permeability, depth to a cemented pan, a high water table, slope, and flooding affect both types of landfill. Texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium affect trench type landfills. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, a limitation rated slight or moderate may not be valid. Onsite investigation is needed.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area type sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste.

Soil texture, wetness, coarse fragments, and slope affect the ease of removing and spreading the material during wet and dry periods. Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones or excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils are sticky or cloddy and are difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to soil blowing.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over a cemented pan or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. The surface layer generally has the best workability, more organic matter

The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. The thickness of suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, a high water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the engineering classification of the soil) and shrink-swell potential.

Soils rated *good* contain significant amounts of sand or gravel or both. They have at least 5 feet of suitable material, low shrink-swell potential, few cobbles and stones, and slopes of 15 percent or less. Depth to the water table is more than 3 feet. Soils rated *fair* are more than 35 percent silt- and clay-sized particles and have a plasticity index of less than 10. They have moderate shrink-swell potential, slopes of 15 to 25 percent, or many stones. Depth to the water table is 1 to 3 feet. Soils rated *poor* have a plasticity index of more than 10, a high shrink-swell potential, many stones, or slopes of more than 25 percent. They are wet, and the depth to the water table is less than 1 foot. They may have layers of suitable material, but the material is less than 3 feet thick.

Sand and gravel are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. Sand and gravel are used in many kinds of construction.

Soils rated *good* have friable loamy material to a depth of at least 40 inches. They are free of stones and cobbles, have little or no gravel, and have slopes of less than 8 percent. They are low in content of soluble salts, are naturally fertile or respond well to fertilizer, and are not so wet that excavation is difficult.

Soils rated *fair* are sandy soils, loamy soils that have a

compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects trafficability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey. The data and the estimates of soil and water features, listed in tables, are explained on

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (*3*) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway

estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

The estimates of grain-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is omitted in the table.

water and the depth of the root zone. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

susceptibility of soil to wind erosion and the amount of soil lost. Soils are grouped according to the following distinctions:

1. Sands, coarse sands, fine sands, and very fine sands. These soils are generally not suitable for crops. They are extremely erodible, and vegetation is difficult to establish.
2. Loamy sands, loamy fine sands, and loamy very fine sands. These soils are very highly erodible. Crops

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse

organic matter content with increasing depth; and absence of distinctive horizons, which are characteristic of soils that are not subject to flooding.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

High water table (seasonal) is the highest level of a saturated zone in the soil in most years. The depth to a seasonal high water table applies to undrained soils. The estimates are based mainly on the evidence of a

Potential frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (*15*). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. Table 17 shows the classification of the soils in the survey area. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Ten soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol.* An example is Entisol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Aquent (*Aqu*, meaning water, plus *ent*, from Entisol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Haplaquents (*Hapl*, meaning minimal horizonation, plus *aquent*, the suborder of the Entisols that has an aquic moisture regime).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other known kind of soil. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Typic Haplaquents.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Mostly the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineral content, temperature regime, depth of the root zone, consistence, moisture equivalent, slope, and permanent cracks. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is fine-loamy, mixed, nonacid, mesic Typic Haplaquents.

SERIES. The series consists of soils that have similar horizons in their profile. The horizons are similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile. The texture of the surface layer or of the substratum can differ within a series.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. The descriptions are arranged in alphabetic order.

Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. The soil is compared with similar soils and with nearby soils of other series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil, that is typical of the series in the survey area is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the *Soil Survey Manual* (*11*). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in *Soil Taxonomy* (*15*). Unless otherwise stated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

The map units of each soil series are described in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units."

Adelphia Series

The Adelphia series consists of moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. These soils formed in acid, loamy, Coastal Plain sediments that are, by volume, 10 to 40 percent glauconite. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent.

Adelphia soils are near Collington, Holmdel, Kresson, Marlton, and Shrewsbury soils. Collington soils do not have mottles in the subsoil and the substratum. Holmdel soils are, by volume, as much as 10 percent glauconite. Kresson soils are, by volume, more than 40 percent glauconite and have more clay in the subsoil.

Shrewsbury soils are, by volume, as much as 10 percent glauconite. They have a dark surface layer and a dominantly gray subsurface layer and subsoil.

Atsion soils are near Lakehurst, Klej, and Manahawkin soils. Lakehurst soils do not have a thick, dark surface layer. Klej soils do not have a thick, dark surface layer

Colemantown soils are near Kresson and Shrewsbury soils. Kresson soils do not have a dominantly gray layer under the A1, or Ap, horizon. Shrewsbury soils are as much as 10 percent glauconite, by volume, and have less clay in the subsoil.

Typical pedon of Colemantown loam, in Upper Freehold Township, 0.25 mile east of the intersection of Yellow Meeting House Road and Route 526, on Route 526 to a lane on the south side of Route 526, south on lane 2,000 feet past house, in a field:

Ap—0 to 9 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam; strong fine granular structure; firm; many roots; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Btg—9 to 36 inches; dark greenish gray (5G 4/1) clay loam; many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; strong medium and coarse angular blocky structure; firm, sticky and plastic; many thick clay films on faces of peds; more than 40 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; clear smooth

Marlton soils are as much as 40 percent glauconite, by volume, and have more clay in the subsoil.

Typical pedon of Collington sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, in Upper Freehold Township, 1.3 miles by road, southeast of Cream Ridge, along Smith Mill Road, 75 feet east of road, in a cultivated field:

Ap—0 to 11 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure in the upper part, massive in the lower several inches; friable in the upper part, firm in place but friable if removed in the lower part, slightly sticky; few dark green grains of glauconite; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

BA—11 to 13 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable, slightly sticky; 30 to 40 percent mainly vertical worm holes filled with dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) material; few to common grains of glauconite; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt—13 to 29 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay

Colts Neck Series

The Colts Neck series consists of well drained soils on uplands. These soils formed in acid, loamy, Coastal Plain sediments that are, by volume, as much as 10 percent glauconite. Slope ranges from 2 to 25 percent.

Colts Neck soils are near Collington, Freehold, Holmdel, and Phalanx soils. Collington and Freehold soils are not as red as Colts Neck soils. Holmdel soils are mottled in the subsoil and the substratum. Phalanx soils have an indurated layer of iron-cemented sandstone above a depth of 40 inches and have less clay in the subsoil.

Typical pedon of Colts Neck sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, in Colts Neck Township, 100 feet west of the intersection of Hyers Mill Road and Prothero Road, 25 feet south of Prothero Road:

Ap—0 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) sandy loam, dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable, firm when dry; many fine roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

BA—10 to 15 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) dry; discontinuous weak thick plates in the upper 2 inches and weak fine granular structure in the lower 3 inches; friable, firm and brittle when dry; many fine roots; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt1—15 to 24 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) dry; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak medium granular structure; slightly firm in place, friable when removed; common fine and coarse roots; common faint clay films on faces of peds and bridging sand grains; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—24 to 35 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam, yellowish red (5YR 4/8) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; slightly firm in place, friable when removed; few fine and coarse roots; few faint clay films on faces of peds and bridging sand grains; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BC—35 to 42 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) loamy sand, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) dry; weak fine granular structure; slightly firm in place, friable when removed; few roots; very few faint clay films bridging some sand grains; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—42 to 60 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) loamy coarse sand, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) dry; single grain; loose; discontinuous thin (1/8 to 1/2 inch) iron-cemented sheets and fragments of sandstone scattered throughout; very strongly acid.

The solum ranges from 30 to 45 inches in thickness. Coarse fragments of iron-cemented sandstone, less than 2 inches in diameter, range from 0 to 25 percent, by volume, in the upper part of the solum and from 0 to 35 percent in the lower part of the solum and in the substratum. In some pedons thin, iron-cemented layers are in the B and C horizons and thin to thick, iron-cemented layers are below a depth of 48 inches. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from strongly acid to very strongly acid.

The A horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4.

The B horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4 or 6. The BA and Bt horizons are sandy loam or sandy clay loam. The BC horizon is loamy sand or sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8. It ranges from sand to sandy loam.

Downer Series

The Downer series consists of well drained soils on uplands and terraces. These soils formed in acid, loamy, Coastal Plain sediments. Slope ranges from 0 to 10 percent.

Downer soils are near Evesboro, Hammonton, Sassafras, and Woodstown soils. Evesboro soils have less clay in the subsoil. They are sandy throughout. Hammonton soils have mottles in the subsoil and the substratum. Sassafras soils have more clay in the subsoil. Woodstown soils have more clay in the subsoil and are mottled in the subsoil and the substratum.

Typical pedon of Downer sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, in Wall Township, 0.15 mile east of intersection of Ocean Road and Bayles Corner Road, 80 feet north of Ocean Road, in an idle field:

Ap—0 to 10 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; 2 percent pebbles; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt—10 to 26 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and few medium roots; common faint clay in bridges between mineral grains; 10 percent pebbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—26 to 60 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly loamy sand; single grain; loose; 35 percent pebbles; strongly acid.

The solum ranges from 20 to 30 inches in thickness. Rounded quartzose pebbles range from 0 to 10 percent in the solum and from 0 to 40 percent in the substratum. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It is loamy sand or sandy loam.

The B horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 or 8. It is sandy loam, and some pedons have thin horizons of sandy clay loam or loamy sand.

The C horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5, and chroma of 6 or 8. It is sand or loamy sand, and some pedons have thin strata of sandy loam. Below a depth of 40 inches it ranges from sand to sandy clay loam.

Elkton Series

The Elkton series consists of poorly drained soils on upland flats. These soils formed in acid, clayey, Coastal Plain sediments. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

Elkton soils are near Keyport soils, Humaquepts, and Manahawkin and Fallsington soils. Keyport soils do not have a dark surface layer or a dominantly gray

blocky structure; firm; common fine and medium roots; few moderately thick clay films lining interstitial pores; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg1—39 to 54 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay; common coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; massive; firm; few fine roots; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg2—54 to 60 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay; common medium distinct dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) mottles; massive; firm; very strongly acid.

The solum ranges from 30 to 50 inches in thickness. Rounded quartzose pebbles range from 0 to 2 percent, by volume, throughout. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from strongly acid to extremely acid.

The A and E horizons have hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 1 or 2.

quartz pebbles; coatings on sand grains; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
C—32 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid.

The solum ranges from 28 to 40 inches in thickness. Rounded quartzose pebbles range from 0 to 20 percent, by volume, throughout. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from strongly acid to extremely acid.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Some pedons have an Ap horizon that has hue of 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2. The A horizon is sand or loamy sand.

The B horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 6 or 8. It is sand or loamy sand.

The C horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 or 6.

Fallsington Series

The Fallsington series consists of poorly drained soils on upland flats. These soils formed in acid, loamy, Coastal Plain sediments. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

Fallsington soils are near Woodstown, Hammonton, Sassafras, and Elkton soils. Woodstown soils do not have a dark surface layer or a dominantly gray subsurface layer and subsoil. Hammonton soils have less clay in the subsoil and do not have a dark surface layer or a dominantly gray subsurface layer and subsoil. Sassafras soils do not have mottles in the subsoil and the substratum. Elkton soils have more clay in the subsoil.

Typical pedon of Fallsington loam, in Upper Freehold Township, approximately 1,700 feet south of intersection of Clarksburg-Robbinsville Road and Imlaystown-Hightstown Road and approximately 800 feet east from Imlaystown-Hightstown Road, in woods:

Oa—2 inches to 0; dark brown decomposed organic material; many fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Ap—0 to 8 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) loam; common medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles; weak coarse granular structure; very friable; common medium roots; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Btg1—8 to 21 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy clay loam; many coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few medium roots; common thick clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Btg2—21 to 30 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy clay loam; many coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few medium roots; few moderately thick clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
BCg—30 to 36 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy clay loam; many coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 5 percent quartz pebbles; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Cg—36 to 42 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) fine sandy loam; few medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) mottles; weak medium granular structure; very friable; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
C—42 to 60 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; 10 percent quartz pebbles; thin lenses of olive gray (5Y 5/2) fine sandy clay loam; very strongly acid.

The solum ranges from 24 to 40 inches in thickness. Rounded quartzose pebbles range from 0 to 5 percent, by volume, in the subsoil and from 0 to 20 percent in the substratum. In unlimed areas reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 1 or 2. Some pedons have an E horizon that has hue of 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. The A and E horizons are loam or sandy loam.

The B horizon is neutral or has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y; value is 4 to 6, and chroma is 0 to 2 in the upper part. It is neutral or has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y; value is 4 to 6, and chroma is 0 to 4 in the lower part. The horizon is sandy loam, fine sandy clay loam, or sandy clay loam.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is dominantly sand to sandy loam, and some pedons have thin, stratified layers of sandy clay loam.

Freehold Series

The Freehold series consists of well drained soils on uplands. These soils formed in acid, loamy, Coastal Plain sediments that are, by volume, 1 to 10 percent glauconite. Slope ranges from 0 to 25 percent.

Freehold soils are near Holmdel, Collington, Colts Neck, Tinton, and Phalanx soils. Holmdel soils have mottles in the subsoil and the substratum. Collington soils have 10 to 40 percent glauconite. Colts Neck soils are red in color. Tinton soils have loamy sand surface and subsurface layers more than 20 inches thick. Phalanx soils have less clay in the subsoil and an indurated layer of ironstone within a depth of 40 inches.

Typical pedon of Freehold sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, in Freehold Township, 0.25 mile northwest of West Freehold, along the road to Wemrock, 200 feet west of the road and 200 feet south of a farm lane, in a cultivated field:

Ap—0 to 9 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; weak subangular blocky structure, parting to weak fine granular structure; friable; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

BA—9 to 12 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; some dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) materials from the A horizon; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt1—12 to 18 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; friable and firm in place, slightly plastic; few faint clay films on faces of [illegible]

the subsoil and have a dark surface layer and a dominantly gray subsurface layer and subsoil.

Typical pedon of Hammonton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, in Howell Township, southeast of Oak Glen, 0.4 mile west of intersection of Lakewood-Farmingdale Road and Maxim Road, 25 feet north of Maxim Road, in a cultivated field:

Ap—0 to 10 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

BA—10 to 19 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure;

Holmdel soils are near Freehold, Adelphia, Collington, Colts Neck, Pemberton, and Shrewsbury soils. Freehold, Collington, and Colts Neck soils do not have mottles in the subsoil and the substratum. Adelphia soils are 10 to 40 percent glauconite, by volume. Pemberton soils have sandy textured surface and subsurface layers more than 20 inches thick. Shrewsbury soils have a dark surface layer and a dominantly gray subsurface layer and subsoil.

Typical pedon of Holmdel sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, in Millstone Township, 0.1 mile west of Rochdale Road and Nurko Road, 50 feet north of Nurko Road, in a cultivated field:

Ap—0 to 12 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; moderate coarse and medium granular structure; friable; many roots; less than 2 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—12 to 20 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; many roots; few faint clay films on faces of peds; less than 2 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—20 to 38 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; few fine distinct light olive gray (5Y 6/2) and common fine and medium faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm, slightly plastic; common roots; common faint clay films on faces of peds; about 5 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—38 to 42 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam; few medium distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/8) mottles; single grain; loose; few fine roots; about 5 percent glauconite; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

C2—42 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand; common medium distinct light olive gray (5Y 6/2) mottles; single grain; loose; about 10 percent glauconite; one-eighth to one-fourth inch, weakly iron-cemented, sand, stone sheets; extremely acid.

The solum ranges from 30 to 45 inches in thickness. Rounded quartzose pebbles range from 0 to 10 percent, by volume, throughout. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 or 3. Some pedons have an E horizon that has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6.

The B horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. It is sandy loam to clay loam.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 6. It ranges dominantly from sand to sandy loam. Some pedons have thin, stratified clayey layers. Thin, weakly iron-cemented sandstone, sheets are common in this horizon.

Hooksan Series

The Hooksan series consists of excessively drained soils on coastal dunes. These soils formed in sandy, coastal dune sediments. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent.

Hooksan soils are near Sulfaquents, Sulfihemists, and Hooksan Variant soils. Sulfaquents and Sulfihemists are tidal marsh soils that are flooded twice daily. Hooksan Variant soils have a dark surface layer and a mottled substratum.

Typical pedon of Hooksan sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, on Sandy Hook, 500 feet east of road to North Beach, 0.5 mile from intersection with the main road, 1.2 miles north of checkpoint building, in a vegetated dune area:

A—0 to 6 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand; single grain; loose; few fine and medium roots; 5 percent black sand grains; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

C1—6 to 36 inches; pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) sand; single grain; loose; few fine roots; 5 percent black sand grains; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

C2—36 to 50 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; 20 percent black sand grains; slightly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

C3—50 to 60 inches; pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) sand; single grain; loose; 15 percent black sand grains; neutral.

The reaction ranges from strongly acid to neutral.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 6 or 7, chroma of 3 or 4. It is sand or fine sand.

Hooksan Variant

Hooksan Variant consists of poorly drained soils on low-lying coastal dunes. These soils formed in sandy, coastal dune sediments. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

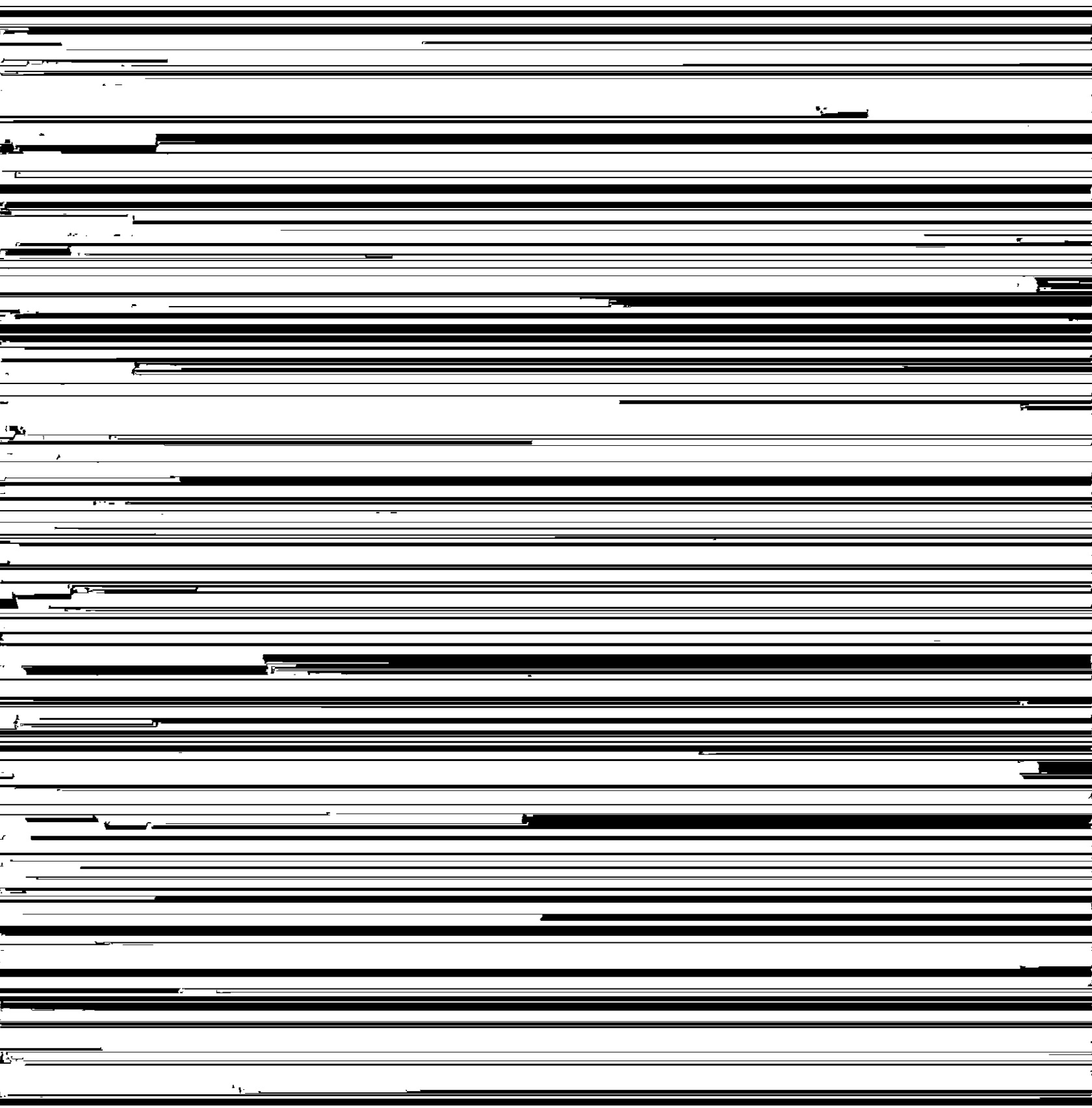
Hooksan Variant soils are near Sulfaquents, Sulfihemists, and Hooksan soils. Sulfaquents and Sulfihemists are tidal marsh soils that are flooded twice daily. Hooksan soils do not have a dark surface layer or mottles in the substratum.

Typical pedon of Hooksan Variant sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, on Sandy Hook, 300 feet west of the main road, 0.5 mile from checkpoint building, in a vegetated dune area:

A—0 to 5 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand; single grain; loose; many fine and medium roots; 15 percent white sand grains; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

C1—5 to 14 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) fine sand; single grain; loose; common fine and medium

roots; 5 percent black sand grains; very strongly Coastal Plain sediments. Slope ranges from 0 to 15



subsurface layer and subsoil. Klej soils that have a clayey substratum have clay below a depth of 40 inches.

Typical pedon of Klej loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, in Wall Township, 50 feet northwest of Martin Road and 0.6 mile west from the intersection of Martin Road and Belmar Boulevard, in a wooded area:

Oi—4 inches to 1 inch; pine needles and leaves.
Oe—1 inch to 0; matted organic matter; many fine to coarse roots; abrupt smooth boundary.
A—0 to 10 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand; single grain; loose; common fine to coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bw1—10 to 21 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand; few fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; single grain; loose; common medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bw2—21 to 36 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand; many coarse prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; single grain; loose; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
C—36 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly loamy sand; single grain; loose; 15 to 20 percent

glauconite and less clay in the subsoil. Shrewsbury soils have a dark surface layer and a dominantly gray subsurface layer and subsoil. They have less clay in the subsoil and are less than 10 percent glauconite, by volume.

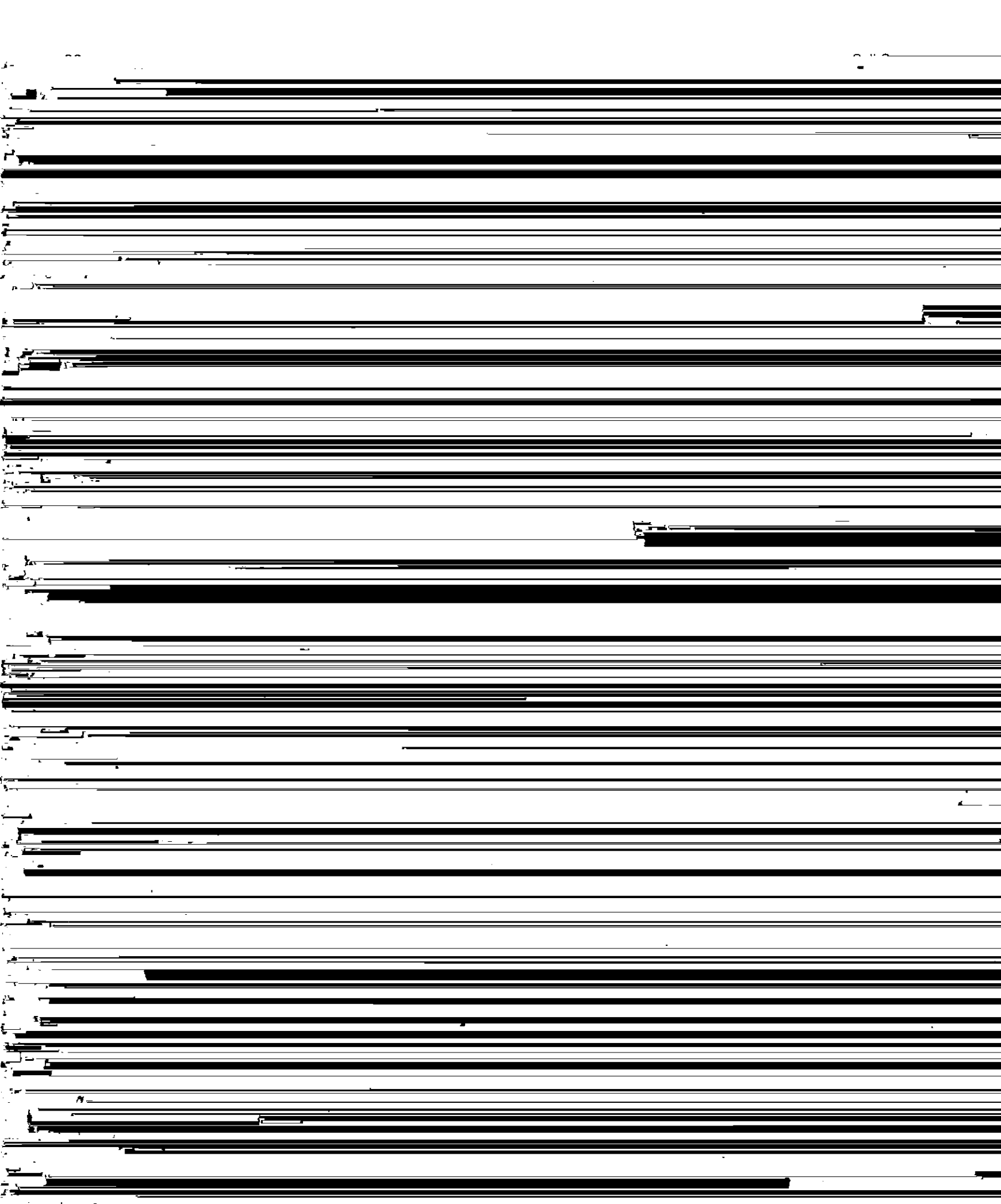
Typical pedon of Kresson loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, in Upper Freehold Township, 40 feet west of hedgerow and 600 feet north from Holmes Road, 0.5 mile east of intersection of Holmes and Smith Mill Roads, in a field:

Ap—0 to 9 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam; moderate medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots; 5 percent glauconite; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bt1—9 to 22 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) clay loam; common medium and coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; moderate medium angular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; many distinct clay films on faces of peds; 50 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt2—22 to 34 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) clay; many medium and coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles; strong medium angular blocky structure; firm; many moderately thick clay films on faces of peds; 60 percent glauconite;

These soils formed in acid, sandy, Coastal Plain sediments. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

Lakewood Series

The Lakewood series consists of excessively drained



Pemberton Series

The Pemberton series consists of moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. These soils formed in acid, loamy, Coastal Plain sediments that are as much as 30 percent glauconite, by volume. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent.

Pemberton soils are near Tinton, Holmdel, and Shrewsbury soils. Tinton soils do not have mottles in the subsoil and the substratum. Holmdel soils do not have

The Bt horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 or 6. It is sandy loam or sandy clay loam.

The C horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 6, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is dominantly sand to fine sandy loam. Below a depth of 40 inches it ranges from sand to clay.

Phalanx Series

The Phalanx series consists of well drained soils on

fractured or continuous in the B horizon. In some pedons the C horizon has thick, massive beds of iron-cemented sandstone below a depth of 48 inches. Coarse fragments of iron-cemented sandstone chips or channers and rounded quartzose pebbles range from 0 to 15 percent, by volume, in the A horizon and in the upper part of the B horizon, from 20 to 75 percent in thin layers in the Bt horizon, and from 0 to 75 percent in layers in the C horizon. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid in the upper part of the solum and is strongly acid or very strongly acid in the lower part of the solum and the substratum.

structure; friable; few fine roots; medium acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt—17 to 30 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; few faint clay films on faces of some peds; 2 to 3 percent fine rounded pebbles; medium acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BC—30 to 36 inches; reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 2 to 3 percent rounded pebbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—36 to 60 inches; stratified reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)

fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E—8 to 12 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam; common fine prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine and common medium roots; less than 3 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Btg1—12 to 21 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy clay loam; many medium distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; few distinct clay films lining interstitial pores; less than 5 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Btg2—21 to 30 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) sandy clay loam; many coarse prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and few medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; common prominent clay films lining interstitial pores; 5 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Cg1—30 to 42 inches; dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) loamy sand; common medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and few medium strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; single grain; loose; 10 percent glauconite; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Cg2—42 to 60 inches; dark greenish gray (5G 4/1) loamy sand; single grain; loose; 10 percent glauconite; very strongly acid.

The solum ranges from 24 to 36 inches in thickness. Rounded quartzose pebbles range from 0 to 10 percent, by volume, throughout. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

The A or Ap horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 1 or 2, and chroma of 1. Either horizon is sandy loam or loam.

The E horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is sandy loam or loam.

The B horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is dominantly sandy clay loam, but some pedons have thin strata of sandy loam and clay loam.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y to 5G, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It ranges from sand to sandy loam.

Sulfaquents

Sulfaquents consist of poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level, mineral soils. These soils are subject to tidal flooding. They are on tidal flats adjacent to bays and tidal streams. Slope ranges from 0 to 1 percent.

These soils differ greatly from area to area; thus, a typical pedon is not given. The soils are slightly acid or neutral when wet and become extremely acid when dry.

The surface horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2. It is dominantly muck. Reaction is dominantly slightly acid. The surface horizon differs in thickness, but generally is 10 to 16 inches thick.

The substratum has hue of 10YR or 5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is mainly loamy sand or sand but includes mucky lenses. Reaction is dominantly neutral. In some pedons dark yellowish brown mottles are in the substratum.

Sulfihemists

Sulfihemists consist of deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level, organic soils. These soils are subject to tidal flooding. They formed in 16 to 51 inches or more of organic material over stratified silty and sandy, fluviomarine sediments. They are on tidal flats adjacent to bays and tidal streams. Slope ranges from 0 to 1 percent.

These soils differ greatly from area to area; thus a typical pedon is not given. The soils are slightly acid to mildly alkaline when wet and become extremely acid when dry.

The surface and subsurface tiers dominantly have hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 0 to 2. The upper organic tier is generally more than 16 inches thick. The lower mineral tier ranges from silt loam to silty clay. The sandy substratum generally is at a depth of more than 51 inches.

Tinton Series

The Tinton series consists of well drained soils on uplands and terraces. These soils formed in acid, loamy, Coastal Plain sediments that are 10 to 40 percent glauconite, by volume. Slope ranges from 0 to 25 percent.

Tinton soils are near Pemberton, Freehold, Evesboro, and Phalanx soils. Pemberton soils are mottled in the subsoil and the substratum. Freehold and Phalanx soils do not have sandy surface and subsurface layers 20 inches thick or more. Evesboro soils have less clay in the subsoil and do not have glauconite.

Typical pedon of Tinton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, in Manalapan Township, 0.4 mile southeast along Smithburg Road from Route 33 and 1,300 feet east from Smithburg Road, in a cultivated field:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand; single grain; loose; many fine and few medium roots; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
E—7 to 32 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand; single grain; loose; few fine roots; few

glauconite grains; medium acid; clear smooth boundary.

2Bt—32 to 46 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few prominent clay films in bridges between mineral grains; 10 percent glauconite grains; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

2C—46 to 60 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand; single grain; loose; 20 percent glauconite grains; very strongly acid.

The solum ranges from 36 to 50 inches in thickness. Rounded quartzose pebbles or iron-cemented sandstone fragments range from 0 to 20 percent, by volume, in the lower part of the B horizon and in the C horizon. In unlimed areas reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. Some pedons have an A horizon that has hue of 10YR and value and chroma of 3 or 4. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and

subsoil. Fallsington soils have a dark surface layer and a dominantly gray subsurface layer and subsoil. Keyport soils have more silt and clay in the subsoil.

Typical pedon of Woodstown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, in Howell Township, 50 feet east from Howell Road, 0.1 mile southwest from intersection of Howell Road and Bennett Road, in a field:

Ap—0 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; moderate medium and coarse granular structure; friable; common fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—9 to 24 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common moderately thick clay films lining interstitial pores; medium acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—24 to 29 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/1) and few medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; moderate medium subangular

Formation of the Soils

In this section the factors of soil formation are discussed and related to the soils in the county, and the processes of soil formation are described.

Factors of Soil Formation

The five factors that influence soil development are parent material, climate, plant and animal life, topography, and time. The factors function interdependently in soil formation; consequently, changes in one factor can vary the effects of the others. The relationship among composition, dominant texture of the subsoil, distinctive characteristics, and drainage of the soils is shown in table 18.

Parent Material

Monmouth County lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The parent material of the soils is unconsolidated sediments of Mesozoic and Cenozoic age. The sediments are of marine and continental origin and consist mainly of sand, clay, and greensand (glauconite) and interspaced gravel beds. Strata of iron-cemented sandstone are in some areas. A thin layer of sand, clay, and gravel deposits of Quaternary age overlie the Coastal Plain sediments. This layer was deposited by outwash or melt water from the glacier that once covered the northern part of New Jersey (*7*).

Quaternary beds are the most recent deposits and are generally surficial. They consist of Pennsauken deposits

have influenced soil formation processes throughout geologic time. The rather high rainfall and moderate temperatures have increased the weathering of the soils. Bases in the soil, such as calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, have been leached from the profile. Consequently, all the soils, under natural conditions, are strongly acid to extremely acid. The finer silt particles and clay particles, organic matter, and other minerals have been translocated by water through the soil from one layer to another. In this way diagnostic horizons, such as argillic, albic, and spodic horizons, have been formed.

Temperature affects soil formation by the simple processes of freezing and thawing, which break down the larger particles into smaller particles. It also influences the physical, chemical, and biological activity of the soil.

The wind has reworked and redeposited many of the soils. Some soils have lost the surface layer, and others have caps or have accumulated wind-blown materials.

Climate in the county has changed over geologic time. The development of some soil features or characteristics in the soil cannot be accounted for by considering the present climate.

Plant and Animal Life

Vegetation can influence the amount of runoff, erosion, and the organic matter and available water in the soil. Such vegetation as leaves, twigs, grasses, or

frequently are constantly being altered and, as a result, have less profile development than soils on uplands. Soils that are wet for long periods of time have a lower level of biological activity than well drained soils. Soils on uplands, which have been weathered for a long time, have much more profile development than soils on flood plains, which formed in more recently deposited material.

Relief is an important variable in erosion. The erosion

Time

Time is required for the factors of soil formation to produce soil. The magnitude of soil-forming processes depends on time. The effects of some processes show up before those of others. For example, the rate that plants adsorb micronutrients and macronutrients and the effects of soil erosion can change in relatively short

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Glossary

ABC soil. A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.

Ablation till. Loose, permeable till deposited during the final downwasting of glacial ice. Lenses of crudely sorted sand and gravel are common.

AC soil. A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly such soil formed in recent alluvium or on steep rocky slopes.

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alkali (sodic) soil. A soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher), or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

Alluvium. Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.

Area reclaim (in tables). An area difficult to reclaim after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Association, soil. A group of soils geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as—

	Inches
Very low	0 to 2.4
Low	2.4 to 3.2
Moderate	3.2 to 5.2
High	more than 5.2

Basal till. Compact glacial till deposited beneath the ice.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation exchange capacity.

Bedding planes. Fine stratifications, less than 5 millimeters thick, in unconsolidated alluvial, eolian, lacustrine, or marine sediments.

Bedding system. A drainage system made by plowing, grading, or otherwise shaping the surface of a flat field. It consists of a series of low ridges separated by shallow, parallel dead furrows.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bench terrace. A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on the contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum. Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Blowout. A shallow depression from which all or most of the soil material has been removed by wind. A blowout has a flat or irregular floor formed by a resistant layer or by an accumulation of pebbles or cobbles. In some blowouts the water table is exposed.

Bottom land. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to flooding.

Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Broad-base terrace. A ridge-type terrace built to control erosion by diverting runoff along the contour at a nonscouring velocity. The terrace is 10 to 20 inches high and 15 to 30 feet wide and has gently sloping sides, a rounded crown, and a dish-shaped channel along the upper side. It may be nearly level or have a grade toward one or both ends.

Calcareous soil. A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

Caliche. A more or less cemented deposit of calcium carbonate in soils of warm-temperate, subhumid to arid areas. Caliche occurs as soft, thin layers in the soil or as hard, thick beds just beneath the solum, or it is exposed at the surface by erosion.

California bearing ratio (CBR). The load-supporting capacity of a soil as compared to that of a standard crushed limestone, expressed as a ratio. First standardized in California. A soil having a CBR of 16 supports 16 percent of the load that would be supported by standard crushed limestone, per unit area, with the same degree of distortion.

Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Catena. A sequence, or "chain," of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material but have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity, but is more precise in meaning.

Catsteps. Very small, irregular terraces on steep hillsides, especially in pasture, formed by the trampling of cattle or the slippage of saturated soil.

Cement rock. Shaly limestone used in the manufacture of cement.

Channery soil. A soil that is, by volume, more than 15 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chiseling. Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard [illegible] to a depth below normal plow

diameter; if flat, mineral or rock particles (flagstone) 15 to 38 centimeters (6 to 15 inches) long.

Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.

Cobblestone (or cobble). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.5 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Colluvium. Soil material, rock fragments, or both moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Complex slope. Irregular or variable slope. Planning or constructing terraces, diversions, and other water-control measures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils are somewhat similar in all areas.

Compressible (in tables). Excessive decrease in volume of soft soil under load.

Concretions. Grains, pellets, or nodules of various sizes, shapes, and colors consisting of concentrated compounds or cemented soil grains. The composition of most concretions is unlike that of the surrounding soil. Calcium carbonate and iron oxide are common compounds in concretions.

Congeliturbate. Soil material disturbed by frost action.

Conservation tillage. A tillage and planting system in which crop residue covers at least 30 percent of the soil surface after planting. Where soil erosion by wind is the main concern, the system leaves the equivalent of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of flat small-grain residue on the surface during the critical erosion period.

Consistence, soil. The feel of the soil and the ease with which a lump can be crushed by the fingers. Terms commonly used to describe consistence are—

Loose.—Noncoherent when dry or moist; does not

Contour stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section. The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat). Fecal material deposited in water by aquatic organisms.

Corrosive. High risk of corrosion to uncoated steel or deterioration of concrete.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Cutbanks cave (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Decreasers. The most heavily grazed climax range plants. Because they are the most palatable, they are the first to be destroyed by overgrazing.

Deferred grazing. Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

Dense layer (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.

Depth to rock (in tables). Bedrock is too near the surface for the specified use.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of periods of saturation or partial saturation during soil formation, as opposed to altered drainage, which is commonly the result of artificial drainage or irrigation but may be caused by the sudden deepening of channels or the blocking of drainage outlets. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized:

Excessively drained.—Water is removed from the soil very rapidly. Excessively drained soils are commonly very coarse textured, rocky, or shallow. Some are steep. All are free of the mottling related to wetness.

Somewhat excessively drained.—Water is removed from the soil rapidly. Many somewhat excessively drained soils are sandy and rapidly pervious. Some are shallow. Some are so steep that much of the water they receive is lost as runoff. All are free of the mottling related to wetness.

Well drained.—Water is removed from the soil readily, but not rapidly. It is available to plants throughout most of the growing season, and wetness does not inhibit growth of roots for significant periods during most growing seasons. Well drained soils are commonly medium textured. They are mainly free of mottling.

Moderately well drained.—Water is removed from the soil somewhat slowly during some periods. Moderately well drained soils are wet for only a short time during the growing season, but periodically they are wet long enough that most mesophytic crops are affected. They commonly have a slowly pervious layer within or directly below the solum, or periodically receive high rainfall, or both.

Somewhat poorly drained.—Water is removed slowly enough that the soil is wet for significant periods during the growing season. Wetness markedly restricts the growth of mesophytic crops unless artificial drainage is provided. Somewhat poorly drained soils commonly have a slowly pervious layer, a high water table, additional water from seepage, nearly continuous rainfall, or a combination of these.

Poorly drained.—Water is removed so slowly that the soil is saturated periodically during the growing season or remains wet for long periods. Free water is commonly at or near the surface for long enough during the growing season that most mesophytic crops cannot be grown unless the soil is artificially drained. The soil is not continuously saturated in layers directly below plow depth. Poor drainage results from a high water table, a slowly pervious layer within the profile, seepage, nearly continuous rainfall, or a combination of these.

Very poorly drained.—Water is removed from the soil so slowly that free water remains at or on the surface during most of the growing season. Unless the soil is artificially drained, most mesophytic crops cannot be grown. Very poorly drained soils are commonly level or depressed and are frequently ponded. Yet, where rainfall is high and nearly continuous, they can have moderate or high slope gradients.

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Drumlin. A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact glacial till. The longer axis is parallel to the path of the glacier and commonly has a blunt nose pointing in the direction from which the ice approached.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Eolian soil material. Earthy parent material accumulated through wind action; commonly refers to sandy material in dunes or to loess in blankets on the surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.
Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.
Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of the activities of man or other animals or of a catastrophe in nature, for example, fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion pavement. A layer of gravel or stones that remains on the surface after fine particles are removed by sheet or rill erosion.

Esker (geology). A narrow, winding ridge of stratified gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream

soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity.*

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, and clay.

First bottom. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to frequent or occasional flooding.

Flagstone. A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist, 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain. A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Foot slope. The inclined surface at the base of a hill.

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Fragile (in tables). A soil that is easily damaged by use or disturbance.

Fragipan. A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock up to 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravelly soil material. Material that is 15 to 50 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, up to 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Green manure crop (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water (geology). Water filling all the unblocked pores of underlying material below the water table.

Gully. A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hardpan. A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat). Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric and the more decomposed sapric material.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. The major horizons are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, any plowed or disturbed surface layer.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an O, A, or E horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying horizon to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) granular, prismatic, or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying horizon. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer.—Hard, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon but can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff-producing characteristics. The chief consideration is the inherent capacity of soil bare of vegetation to permit infiltration. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff. Soils are assigned to four groups. In group A are soils having a high infiltration rate when thoroughly wet and having a low runoff potential. They are mainly deep, well drained, and sandy or gravelly. In group D, at the other extreme, are soils having a very slow infiltration rate and thus a high runoff potential. They have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, have a permanent high water table, or are shallow over nearly impervious bedrock or other material. A soil is assigned to two hydrologic groups if part of the acreage is artificially drained and part is undrained.

Illuviation. The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil. A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Increasers. Species in the climax vegetation that increase in amount as the more desirable plants are reduced by close grazing. Increasers commonly are the shorter plants and the less palatable to livestock.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity. The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be

limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate. The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake in inches per hour is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2	very low
0.2 to 0.4	low
0.4 to 0.75	moderately low
0.75 to 1.25	moderate
1.25 to 1.75	moderately high
1.75 to 2.5	high
More than 2.5	very high

Invaders. On range, plants that encroach into an area and grow after the climax vegetation has been

Landslide. The rapid downhill movement of a mass of soil and loose rock, generally when wet or saturated. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Fine grained material, dominantly of silt-sized particles, deposited by wind.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support

Muck. Dark colored, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material.

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of the three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color of 10YR hue, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Narrow-base terrace. A terrace no more than 4 to 8 feet wide at the base. A narrow-base terrace is similar to a broad-base terrace, except for the width of the ridge and channel.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value between 6.6 and 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition.

Outwash, glacial. Stratified sand and gravel produced by glaciers and carried, sorted, and deposited by glacial melt water.

Outwash plain. A landform of mainly sandy or coarse textured material of glaciofluvial origin. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it is generally low in relief.

Pan. A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan, fragipan, claypan, plowpan,* and *traffic pan.*

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and [illegible]

water moves downward through the saturated soil. Terms describing permeability are:

Very slow	less than 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management. For example, slope, stoniness, and thickness.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Pitting (in tables). Pits caused by melting ground ice. They form on the soil after plant cover is removed.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plinthite. The sesquioxide-rich, humus-poor, highly weathered mixture of clay with quartz and other diluents. It commonly appears as red mottles, usually in platy, polygonal, or reticulate patterns. Plinthite changes irreversibly to an ironstone hardpan or to irregular aggregates on repeated wetting and drying, especially if it is exposed also to heat from the sun. In a moist soil, plinthite can be cut with a spade. It is a form of laterite.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundras, and areas

before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone. Sedimentary rock made up of dominantly silt-sized particles.

Sinkhole. A depression in the landscape where limestone has been dissolved.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75 feet.

Slickensides. Polished and grooved surfaces produced by one mass sliding past another. In soils, slickensides may occur at the bases of slip surfaces on the steeper slopes; on faces of blocks, prisms, and columns; and in swelling clayey soils, where there is marked change in moisture content.

Slick spot. A small area of soil having a puddled, crusted, or smooth surface and an excess of exchangeable sodium. The soil is generally silty or clayey, is slippery when wet, and is low in productivity.

Slippage (in tables). Soil mass susceptible to movement downslope when loaded, excavated, or wet

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

	Millimeters
Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the underlying material. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stone line. A concentration of coarse fragments in a soil. Generally it is indicative of an old weathered

Subsoiling. Breaking up a compact subsoil by pulling a special chisel through the soil.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Too arid (in tables). The soil is dry most of the time, and vegetation is difficult to establish.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most

Tables

TABLE 1.--TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

[Recorded in the period 1951-73 at Freehold, New Jersey]

Month	Temperature						Precipitation				
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average daily	2 years in 10 will have-- Maximum temperature higher than--	2 years in 10 will have-- Minimum temperature lower than--	Average number of growing degree days*	Average	2 years in 10 will have-- Less than--	2 years in 10 will have-- More than--	Average number of days with 0.10 inch or more	Average snowfall
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Units	In	In	In		In
January----	39.2	22.5	30.9	64	0	29	3.03	1.62	4.26	6	6.7
February---	41.5	24.0	32.8	67	0	27	3.44	2.25	4.52	6	6.6
March------	49.1	30.4	39.8	77	11	87	4.38	2.91	5.71	7	4.9
April------	61.8	39.7	50.8	86	24	327	3.73	2.29	5.01	7	0.5
May--------	72.1	48.7	60.5	91	33	636	3.77	1.97	5.33	7	.0
June-------	81.0	58.5	69.8	96	43	894	3.38	1.94	4.65	6	.0
July-------	85.4	63.5	74.5	98	50	1,070	4.03	1.51	6.13	6	.0
August-----	83.5	62.3	72.9	95	47	1,020	4.43	1.60	6.78	6	.0
September--	77.4	55.7	66.6	94	37	798	3.54	1.46	5.29	5	.0
October----	66.9	45.1	56.0	85	26	496	3.45	1.36	5.20	5	0.1
November---	54.6	36.0	45.3	75	17	174	4.04	2.06	5.76	7	0.6

TABLE 2.--FREEZE DATES IN SPRING AND FALL

[Recorded in the period 1951-73 at Freehold, New Jersey]

Probability	Temperature		
	24° F or lower	28° F or lower	32° F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	April 7	April 17	May 2
2 years in 10 later than--	April 3	April 14	April 28
5 years in 10 later than--	March 25	April 8	April 20
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than--	October 27	October 20	October 4
2 years in 10 earlier than--	November 3	October 25	October 9
5 years in 10 earlier than--	November 15	November 3	October 19

TABLE 3.--GROWING SEASON

[Recorded in the period 1951-73 at Freehold, New Jersey]

Probability	Length of growing season if daily minimum temperature is--		
	Higher than 24° F	Higher than 28° F	Higher than 32° F
	Days	Days	Days
9 years in 10	211	191	162
8 years in 10	219	197	168
5 years in 10	235	208	181
2 years in 10	251	219	193
1 year in 10	259	225	200

TABLE 4.--ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
AeA	Adelphia loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,080	0.7
AeB	Adelphia loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,430	0.8
ALA	Adelphia loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	500	0.2
At	Atsion sand	18,440	6.0
Cm	Colemantown loam	2,240	0.7
CnB	Collington sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	8,940	2.9
CnC2	Collington sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	2,340	0.8
CnD3	Collington sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,260	0.4
CoA	Collington loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,760	0.6
CRB	Collington sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes	660	0.2
CtB	Colts Neck sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,060	1.0
CtC	Colts Neck sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	780	0.3
CtC2	Colts Neck sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	920	0.3
CtD2	Colts Neck sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	1,130	0.4
CtE2	Colts Neck sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	1,260	0.4
DnA	Downer loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1,550	0.5
DnC	Downer loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	1,950	0.6
DoA	Downer sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	560	0.2
DoB	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,910	1.3
DUB	Downer sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes	3,810	1.3
En	Elkton loam	3,530	1.2
EvB	Evesboro sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	10,670	3.5
EvC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	3,770	1.2
EvD	Evesboro sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	2,820	0.9
EvE	Evesboro sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1,480	0.5
EWB	Evesboro sand-Urban land complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes	11,900	3.9
Fb	Fallsington loam	3,790	1.2
FnA	Freehold loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1,610	0.5
FnC	Freehold loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	1,200	0.4
FrB	Freehold sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	21,050	6.8
FrC	Freehold sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	4,780	1.6
FrC2	Freehold sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	1,590	0.5
FrD	Freehold sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	1,400	0.5
FrD2	Freehold sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	1,240	0.4
FrE2	Freehold sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	3,310	1.1
FsA	Freehold loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,180	0.7
FUB	Freehold sandy loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes	11,260	3.6
HaB	Hammonton loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	760	0.2
HbA	Hammonton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	700	0.2

TABLE 4.--ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
PT	Pits, sand and gravel	3,010	1.0
PW	Psamments, waste substratum	150	*
SaB	Sassafras sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	6,310	2.1
SaC	Sassafras sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	1,620	0.5
SaD	Sassafras sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	580	0.2
SaE	Sassafras sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	660	0.2
SgB	Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	270	0.1
SgC	Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	230	0.1
SlA	Sassafras loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,380	0.5
Sn	Shrewsbury sandy loam	8,550	2.8
SS	Sulfaquents and Sulfihemists, frequently flooded	2,800	0.9
ToA	Tinton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	10,300	3.3
ToC	Tinton loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	4,240	1.4
ToD	Tinton loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes	2,030	0.7
TUB	Tinton loamy sand-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	8,790	2.9

TABLE 5.--LAND CAPABILITY AND YIELDS PER ACRE OF CROPS AND PASTURE

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)

Soil name and map symbol	Land capability	Field corn	Sweet corn	Wheat	Irish potatoes	Soybeans	Cabbage	Grass-legume hay
		Bu	Tons	Bu	Cwt	Bu	Crates	Tons
AeA, AeB-------- Adelphia	IIw	130	---	50	---	50	---	---
ALA---------- Adelphia-Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
At---------- Atsion	Vw	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cm---------- Colemantown	IIIw	120	---	---	---	40	---	---
CnB---------- Collington	IIe	130	---	50	235	50	---	4.5
CnC2---------- Collington	IIIe	120	---	45	225	45	---	4.0
CnD3---------- Collington	IVe	110	---	40	---	40	---	3.5
CoA---------- Collington	I	130	---	50	250	50	600	5.0
CRB---------- Collington-Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CtB---------- Colts Neck	IIe	130	---	50	235	45	---	4.5
CtC, CtC2------- Colts Neck	IIIe	120	---	45	220	35	---	4.0
CtD2---------- Colts Neck	IVe	110	---	40	---	30	---	3.5
CtE2---------- Colts Neck	VIe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DnA---------- Downer	IIs	90	---	35	---	25	---	2.5
DnC---------- [illegible]	IIIe	80	---	30	---	20	---	2.0

TABLE 5.--LAND CAPABILITY AND YIELDS PER ACRE OF CROPS AND PASTURE--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Land capability	Field corn	Sweet corn	Wheat	Irish potatoes	Soybeans	Cabbage	Grass-legume hay
		Bu	Tons	Bu	Cwt	Bu	Crates	Tons
EvB, EvC, EvD, EvE---------- Evesboro	VIIs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EWE---------- Evesboro-Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fb---------- Fallsington	IIIw	120	---	---	---	35	---	---
FnA---------- Freehold	IIs	110	---	40	225	---	---	3.5
FnC---------- Freehold	IIIe	110	---	35	215	---	---	3.0
FrB---------- Freehold	IIe	130	---	45	---	50	---	5.5
FrC, FrC2-------- Freehold	IIIe	120	---	45	---	45	---	5.0
FrD, FrD2-------- Freehold	IVe	110	---	40	---	---	---	4.5
FrE2---------- Freehold	VIe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FsA---------- Freehold	I	130	---	45	---	50	---	---
FUB---------- Freehold-Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HaB---------- Hammonton	IIw	90	---	35	---	30	---	---

TABLE 5.--LAND CAPABILITY AND YIELDS PER ACRE OF CROPS AND PASTURE--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Land capability	Field corn	Sweet corn	Wheat	Irish potatoes	Soybeans	Cabbage	Grass-legume hay
		Bu	Tons	Bu	Cwt	Bu	Crates	Tons
KeA---------- Keyport	IIw	110	---	40	---	50	---	4.5
KeB---------- Keyport	IIe	105	---	40	---	50	---	4.5
KeC---------- Keyport	IIIe	90	---	35	---	45	---	4.5
KeD---------- Keyport	IVe	80	---	30	---	35	---	4.0
KGB---------- Keyport-Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KlA, KmB----- Klej	IIIw	110	---	---	---	30	---	---
KUA---------- Klej-Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KvA---------- Kresson	IIIw	120	---	40	---	40	---	---
LaA---------- Lakehurst	IVw	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LeB, LeC----- Lakewood	VIIs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ma---------- Manahawkin	VIIw	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MbC---------- Marlton	IIIe	100	---	40	---	38	---	4.0
MlB---------- Marlton	IIe	110	---	45	---	40	---	4.5
PeA---------- Pemberton	IIIw	70	---	35	---	30	---	---
PhB---------- Phalanx	IVs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PhD---------- Phalanx	VIIe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PT*---------- Pits	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PW---------- Psamments	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SaB---------- Sassafras	IIe	130	---	50	235	45	600	4.5
SaC---------- Sassafras	IIIe	120	---	45	225	40	---	4.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 5.--LAND CAPABILITY AND YIELDS PER ACRE OF CROPS AND PASTURE--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Land capability	Field corn	Sweet corn	Wheat	Irish potatoes	Soybeans	Cabbage	Grass-legume hay
		Bu	Tons	Bu	Cwt	Bu	Crates	Tons
SaD---------- Sassafras	IVe	100	---	40	---	---	---	4.0
SaE---------- Sassafras	VIIe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SgB---------- Sassafras	IIe	130	---	50	235	45	---	4.5
SgC---------- Sassafras	IIIe	120	---	45	225	40	---	4.5
SlA---------- Sassafras	I	130	---	50	250	45	600	4.5
Sn---------- Shrewsbury	IIIw	120	---	---	---	35	---	3.0
SS---------- Sulfaquents and Sulfihemists	VIIIw	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ToA---------- Tinton	IIIs	---	---	25	---	25	---	---
ToC---------- Tinton	IVs	80	---	25	---	25	---	---
ToD---------- Tinton	VIe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TUB---------- Tinton-Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UA---------- Udorthents	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UD---------- Udorthents-Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UL*---------- Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WnB, WoA-------- Woodstown	IIw	130	---	45	---	40	---	4.5

* See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

TABLE 6.--CAPABILITY CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES

(Miscellaneous areas are excluded. Absence of an entry indicates no acreage)

Class	Total acreage	Major management concerns (Subclass)		
		Erosion (e)	Wetness (w)	Soil problem (s)
		Acres	Acres	Acres
I	5,880	---	---	---
II	70,640	48,230	19,250	3,160
III	68,830	16,420	32,110	10,300
IV	18,620	5,890	7,220	5,510
V	32,540	---	32,540	---
VI	6,600	6,600	---	---
VII	38,710	5,190	3,170	30,350
VIII	2,800	---	2,800	---

TABLE 7.--WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

(Only the soils suitable for production of commercial trees are listed. Absence of an entry indicates that information was not available)

Soil name and map symbol	Ordination symbol	Management concerns				Potential productivity			Trees to plant
		Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Common trees	Site index	Productivity class*	
AeA, AeB-------- Adelphia	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Northern red oak---- White oak----------	80 80	4 4	Northern red oak, sweetgum,

TABLE 7.--WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Ordination symbol	Management concerns				Potential productivity			Trees to plant
		Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Common trees	Site index	Productivity class*	
DUB**:									
Downer	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Black oak	70	4	Virginia pine.
						White oak	70	4	
						Scarlet oak	70	4	
						Virginia pine	70	8	
Urban land.									
En	4W	Slight	Severe	Slight	Slight	White oak	80	4	Loblolly pine, sweetgum.
Elkton						Sweetbay magnolia	35	2	
						Red maple	55	2	
EvB, EvC, EvD	6S	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Pitch pine	60	6	Virginia pine.
Evesboro						Virginia pine	70	8	
						Black oak	70	4	
						White oak	70	4	
						Chestnut oak	70	4	
EvE	6S	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Pitch pine	60	6	Virginia pine.
Evesboro						Virginia pine	70	8	
						Black oak	70	4	
						White oak	70	4	
						Chestnut oak	70	4	
EWB**:									
Evesboro	6S	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Pitch pine	60	6	Virginia pine.
						Virginia pine	70	8	
						Black oak	70	4	
						White oak	70	4	
						Chestnut oak	70	4	
Urban land.									
Fb	8W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Slight	Pitch pine	70	8	Loblolly pine, eastern white pine, sweetgum, yellow poplar.
Fallsington						Sweetgum	80	6	
						White oak	70	4	
						Pin oak	70	4	
FnA, FnC	4S	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Northern red oak	80	4	Shortleaf pine, eastern white pine, yellow poplar.
Freehold						Yellow poplar	90	6	
						Shortleaf pine	75	8	
						Virginia pine	80	8	
						Pitch pine	75	8	
						White oak	80	4	
						Black oak	80	4	
						American beech	---	---	
FrB, FrC, FrC2, FrD, FrD2	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Northern red oak	95	4	Shortleaf pine, eastern white pine, Austrian pine, yellow poplar.
Freehold						Yellow poplar	96	7	
						Shortleaf pine	95	11	
						White oak	80	4	
						Black oak	80	4	
						American beech	80	6	
FrE2	4R	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Northern red oak	95	4	Shortleaf pine, eastern white pine, Austrian pine, yellow poplar.
Freehold						Yellow poplar	96	7	
						Shortleaf pine	95	11	
						White oak	80	4	
						Black oak	80	4	
						American beech	80	6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.--WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Ordination symbol	Management concerns				Potential productivity			Trees to plant
		Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Common trees	Site index	Productivity class*	
FsA--------- Freehold	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Northern red oak----	95	4	Shortleaf pine, eastern white pine, Austrian pine, yellow poplar.
						Yellow poplar-------	96	7	
						Shortleaf pine------	95	11	
						White oak----------	80	4	
						Black oak----------	80	4	
						American beech------	80	6	
FUB**: Freehold-------	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Northern red oak----	95	4	Shortleaf pine, eastern white pine, Austrian pine, yellow poplar.
						Yellow poplar-------	96	7	
						Shortleaf pine------	95	11	
						White oak----------	80	4	
						Black oak----------	80	4	
						American beech------	80	6	
Urban land.									
HaB, HbA, HbB--- Hammonton	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Black oak----------	80	4	Virginia pine.
						White oak----------	80	4	
						Virginia pine-------	80	8	
						Shortleaf pine------	80	8	
						Pitch pine----------	80	8	
						Sweetgum-----------	80	6	
HLA**: Hammonton------	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Black oak----------	80	4	Virginia pine.
						White oak----------	80	4	
						Virginia pine-------	80	8	
						Shortleaf pine------	80	8	
						Pitch pine----------	80	8	
						Sweetgum-----------	80	6	
Urban land.									
HnA, HnB-------- Holmdel	4A	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Yellow poplar-------	91	6	Eastern white pine, yellow poplar, sweetgum, shortleaf pine.
						Northern red oak----	80	4	
						Sweetgum-----------	80	6	
HUA**: Holmdel--------	4A	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Yellow poplar-------	91	6	Eastern white pine, yellow poplar, sweetgum, shortleaf pine.
						Northern red oak----	80	4	
						Sweetgum-----------	80	6	
Urban land.									
HwB--------- Hooksan	6S	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Pitch pine----------	60	6	Japanese black pine, eastern redcedar, American holly, pitch pine.
						Eastern redcedar----	---	---	
						American holly------	---	---	
HxA---------	7W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Pitch pine----------	65	7	Japanese black pine, eastern
						[illegible]	---	---	

TABLE 7.--WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Soil name and	Ordi-	Management concerns				Potential productivity			

TABLE 7.--WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Ordination symbol	Management concerns				Potential productivity			Trees to plant
		Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Common trees	Site index	Productivity class*	
PeA---------- Pemberton	6S	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Sweetgum----------	80	6	Sweetgum, shortleaf pine.
						Northern red oak----	80	4	
						Pin oak----------	80	4	
PhB, PhD-------- Phalanx	4S	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Chestnut oak--------	70	4	White oak.
						Black oak----------	70	4	
						White oak----------	70	4	
						Virginia pine-------	70	8	
						Pitch pine----------	70	6	
SaB, SaC, SaD--- Sassafras	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	White oak----------	85	5	Loblolly pine, eastern white pine, yellow poplar.
						Yellow poplar-------	90	6	
						Virginia pine-------	70	8	
SaE---------- Sassafras	5R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	White oak----------	85	5	Loblolly pine, eastern white pine, yellow poplar.
						Yellow poplar-------	90	6	
						Virginia pine-------	70	8	
SgB, SgC, SlA--- Sassafras	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	White oak----------	70	4	Loblolly pine, eastern white pine, yellow poplar.
						Yellow poplar-------	90	6	
						Virginia pine-------	70	8	
Sn---------- Shrewsbury	4W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Pin oak----------	80	4	Eastern white pine, sweetgum, loblolly pine.
						Sweetgum----------	90	7	
						Red maple----------	55	2	
ToA, ToC, ToD--- Tinton	4S	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Northern red oak----	70	4	Eastern white pine.
						Virginia pine-------	70	8	
						Shortleaf pine------	70	8	
						White oak----------	70	4	
						Black oak----------	70	4	
TUB**: Tinton---------	4S	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Northern red oak----	70	4	Eastern white pine.
						Virginia pine-------	70	8	
						Shortleaf pine------	70	8	
						White oak----------	70	4	
						Black oak----------	70	4	
Urban land.									
WnB, WoA-------- Woodstown	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	White oak----------	85	5	Loblolly pine, yellow poplar, eastern white pine, sweetgum.
						Yellow poplar-------	90	6	
						Sweetgum----------	85	8	
						Northern red oak----	85	5	

* Productivity class is the yield in cubic meters per hectare per year calculated at the age of culmination of mean annual increment for fully stocked natural stands.

** See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

TABLE 8.--RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Some terms that describe restrictive soil features are defined in the Glossary. See text for definitions of "slight," "moderate," and "severe." Absence of an entry indicates that the soil was not rated)

Soil name and map symbol	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
AeA---------- Adelphia	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
AeB---------- Adelphia	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: slope, wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
ALA*: Adelphia----------	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: slope, wetness, percs slowly.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
Urban land----------	Variable--------	Variable--------	Variable--------	Variable--------	Variable.
At---------- Atsion	Severe: wetness,	Severe: wetness,	Severe: wetness,	Severe: wetness,	Severe: wetness,

TABLE 8.--RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
DnA---- Downer	Slight----	Slight----	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight----	Moderate: droughty.
DnC---- Downer	Slight----	Slight----	Severe: slope.	Slight----	Moderate: droughty.
DoA---- Downer	Slight----	Slight----	Moderate: small stones.	Slight----	Moderate: droughty.
DoB---- Downer	Slight----	Slight----	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight----	Moderate: droughty.
DUB*: Downer----	Slight----	Slight----	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight----	Moderate: droughty.
Urban land----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable.
En---- Elkton	Severe: flooding, wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness, erodes easily.	Severe: wetness.
EvB---- Evesboro	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: droughty.
EvC, EvD---- Evesboro	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: slope, too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: droughty.
EvE---- Evesboro	Severe: slope, too sandy.	Severe: slope, too sandy.	Severe: slope, too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: droughty, slope.
EWB*: Evesboro----	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: droughty.
Urban land----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable.
Fb---- Fallsington	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
FnA---- Freehold	Slight----	Slight----	Moderate: slope.	Slight----	Moderate: droughty.
FnC---- Freehold	Slight----	Slight----	Severe: slope.	Slight----	Moderate: droughty.
FrB---- Freehold	Slight----	Slight----	Moderate: slope.	Slight----	Slight.
FrC, FrC2---- Freehold	Slight----	Slight----	Severe: slope.	Slight----	Slight.
FrD, FrD2---- Freehold	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight----	Moderate: slope.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 8.--RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
FrE2--- Freehold	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.
FsA--- Freehold	Slight---	Slight---	Slight---	Slight---	Slight.
FUB*: Freehold---	Slight---	Slight---	Moderate: slope.	Slight---	Slight.
Urban land---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable.
HaB, HbA--- Hammonton	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: small stones, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
HbB--- Hammonton	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: slope, small stones, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
HLA*: Hammonton---	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: small stones, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
Urban land---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable.
HnA, HnB--- Holmdel	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
HUA*: Holmdel---	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
Urban land---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable---	Variable.
HV. Humaquepts					
HwB--- Hooksan	Severe: flooding, too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: droughty.
HxA--- Hooksan Variant	Severe: flooding, wetness, too sandy.	Severe: wetness, too sandy.	Severe: wetness, too sandy.	Severe: wetness, too sandy.	Severe: wetness, too sandy.
KeA, KeB--- Keyport	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: erodes easily.	Moderate: wetness.
KeC--- Keyport	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: slope, percs slowly.	Severe: erodes easily.	Moderate: wetness.
KeD--- Keyport	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: slope, percs slowly.	Severe: erodes easily.	Moderate: wetness, slope.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 8.--RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
KGB*:					
Keyport	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: percs slowly.	Severe: erodes easily.	Moderate: wetness.
Urban land	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
KlA	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
KmB	Moderate: too sandy, wetness.	Moderate: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy, wetness.	Moderate: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.
KUA*:					
Klej	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
Urban land	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
KvA	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
LaA	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: droughty.
LeB	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: droughty.
LeC	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: slope, too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: droughty.
Ma	Severe: flooding, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: flooding, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, flooding, excess humus.
MbC	Moderate: percs slowly.	Slight	Severe: slope.	Slight	Moderate: too clayey.
MlB	Moderate: percs slowly.	Slight	Moderate: slope, percs slowly.	Slight	Moderate: too clayey.
PeA	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
PhB	Severe: cemented pan.	Severe: cemented pan.	Severe: cemented pan.	Slight	Severe: thin layer.
PhD	Severe: cemented pan.	Severe: cemented pan.	Severe: slope, cemented pan.	Slight	Severe: thin layer.
PT*. Pits					

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 8.--RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
PW. Psamments					
SaB---------- Sassafras	Slight----------	Slight----------	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight----------	Slight.
SaC---------- Sassafras	Slight----------	Slight----------	Severe: slope.	Slight----------	Slight.
SaD---------- Sassafras	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight----------	Moderate: slope.
SaE---------- Sassafras	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.
SgB---------- Sassafras	Moderate: small stones.	Moderate: small stones.	Severe: small stones.	Slight----------	Moderate: small stones.
SgC---------- Sassafras	Moderate: small stones.	Moderate: small stones.	Severe: slope, small stones.	Slight----------	Moderate: small stones.
SlA---------- Sassafras	Slight----------	Slight----------	Moderate: small stones.	Slight----------	Slight.
Sn---------- Shrewsbury	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
SS*: Sulfaquents. Sulfihemists.					
ToA---------- Tinton	Severe: slope.	Slight----------	Moderate: slope.	Slight----------	Moderate: droughty.
ToC----------	Severe:	Slight----------	Severe:	Slight----------	Moderate:

TABLE 8.--RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
WnB---------- Woodstown	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: slope, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
WoA---------- Woodstown	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.

* See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

TABLE 9.--WILDLIFE HABITAT

(See text for definitions of "good," "fair," "poor," and "very poor." Absence of an entry indicates that the soil was not rated)

Soil name and map symbol	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
AeA---------- Adelphia	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
AeB---------- Adelphia	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
ALA*: Adelphia----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
Urban land--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
At---------- Atsion	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair.
Cm---------- Colemantown	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
CnB---------- Collington	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
CnC2---------- Collington	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
CnD3---------- Collington	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
CoA---------- Collington	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
CRB*: Collington--------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Urban land--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CtB---------- Colts Neck	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
CtC, CtC2---------- Colts Neck	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
CtD2---------- Colts Neck	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
CtE2---------- Colts Neck	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
DnA, DnC---------- Downer	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
DoA, DoB---------- Downer	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
DUB*: Downer----------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 9.--WILDLIFE HABITAT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
DUB*: Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
En Elkton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair.
EvB, EvC Evesboro	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Very poor.
EvD, EvE Evesboro	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Very poor.
EWB*: Evesboro	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Very poor.
Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fb. Fallsington										
FnA Freehold	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
FnC Freehold	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very- poor.
FrB Freehold	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
FrC, FrC2, FrD, FrD2 Freehold	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
FrE2 Freehold	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
FsA Freehold	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
FUB*: Freehold	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Good.
Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HaB Hammonton	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor.
HbA, HbB Hammonton	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor.
HLA*: Hammonton	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor.
Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HnA Holmdel	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 9.--WILDLIFE HABITAT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
HnB---- Holmdel	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
HUA*:										
Holmdel----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
Urban land----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HV. Humaquepts										
HwB---- Hooksan	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Very poor.
HxA---- Hooksan Variant	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair.
KeA, KeB, KeC---- Keyport	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
KeC---- Keyport	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
KeD---- Keyport	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
KGB*:										
Keyport----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
Urban land----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KlA---- Klej	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor.
KmB---- Klej	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair.
KUA*:										
Klej----	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor.
Urban land----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KvA---- Kresson	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
LaA---- Lakehurst	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor.
LeB, LeC---- Lakewood	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Very poor.
Ma---- Manahawkin	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair.
MbC---- Marlton	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
MlB---- Marlton	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
PeA---- Pemberton	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 9.--WILDLIFE HABITAT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
PhB---------- Phalanx	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
PhD---------- Phalanx	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
PT*. Pits										
PW. Psamments										
SaB---------- Sassafras	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
SaC, SaD---------- Sassafras	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
SaE---------- Sassafras	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
SgB---------- Sassafras	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
SgC---------- Sassafras	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
SlA---------- Sassafras	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Sn---------- Shrewsbury	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
SS*: Sulfaquents.										
Sulfihemists.										
ToA, ToC, ToD------ Tinton	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
TUB*: Tinton----------	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
Urban land--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UA. Udorthents										
UD*: Udorthents.										
Urban land--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UL*. Urban land										
WnB---------- Woodstown	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 9.--WILDLIFE HABITAT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
WoA---------- Woodstown	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.

* See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

TABLE 10.--BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

(Some terms that describe restrictive soil features are defined in the Glossary. See text for definitions of "slight," "moderate," and "severe." Absence of an entry indicates that the soil was not rated. The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Soil name and map symbol	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
AeA, AeB---------- Adelphia	Severe: wetness, cutbanks cave.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
ALA*: Adelphia---------	Severe: wetness, cutbanks cave.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
At----------	Severe:	Severe:	Severe:	Severe:	Severe:	Severe:

TABLE 10.--BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
CtE2---------- Colts Neck	Severe: cutbanks cave, slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
DnA---------- Downer	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: droughty.
DnC---------- Downer	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: slope.	Slight---------	Moderate: droughty.
DoA, DoB---------- Downer	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: droughty.
DUB*: Downer----------	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: droughty.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
En---------- Elkton	Severe: wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: low strength, wetness, frost action.	Severe: wetness.
EvB---------- Evesboro	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Severe: droughty.
EvC---------- Evesboro	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: slope.	Slight---------	Severe: droughty.
EvD---------- Evesboro	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: droughty.
EvE---------- Evesboro	Severe: slope, cutbanks cave.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: droughty, slope.
EWB*: Evesboro---------	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Severe: droughty.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
Fb---------- Fallsington	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, frost action.	Severe: wetness.
FnA---------- Freehold	Severe: cutbanks cave	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: frost action	Moderate: droughty

TABLE 10.--BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
FrD, FrD2---------- Freehold	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, frost action.	Moderate: slope.
FrE2---------- Freehold	Severe: cutbanks cave, slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
FsA---------- Freehold	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
FUB*: Freehold---------	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
HaB, HbA, HbB----- Hammonton	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
HLA*: Hammonton--------	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
HnA, HnB---------- Holmdel	Severe: wetness, cutbanks cave.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
HUA*: Holmdel----------	Severe: wetness, cutbanks cave.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
HV. Humaquepts						
HwB---------- Hooksan	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Moderate: flooding.	Severe: droughty.
HxA---------- Hooksan Variant	Severe: wetness, cutbanks cave.	Severe: wetness, flooding.	Severe: wetness, flooding.	Severe: wetness, flooding.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, too sandy.
KeA, KeB---------- Keyport	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
KeC---------- Keyport	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 10.--BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
KeD---------- Keyport	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: slope.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness, slope.
KGB*: Keyport----------	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
KlA---------- Klej	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, frost action.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
KmB---------- Klej	Severe: wetness, cutbanks cave.	Moderate: wetness, frost action.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, frost action.	Moderate: wetness, frost action.	Severe: too sandy.
KUA*: Klej----------	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, frost action.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
KvA---------- Kresson	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, low strength, frost action.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, low strength, frost action.	Severe: wetness, low strength, frost action.	Severe: wetness.
LaA---------- Lakehurst	Severe: wetness, cutbanks cave.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: droughty.
LeB---------- Lakewood	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Severe: droughty.
LeC---------- Lakewood	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: slope.	Slight---------	Severe: droughty.
Ma---------- Manahawkin	Severe: cutbanks cave, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding, low strength.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding, low strength.	Severe: flooding, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding, flooding, excess humus.
MbC, MlB---------- Marlton	Moderate: too clayey, wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: too clayey.
PeA---------- Pemberton	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, frost action.	Moderate: wetness, droughty.
PhB---------- Phalanx	Severe: cemented pan, cutbanks cave.	Moderate: cemented pan.	Severe: cemented pan.	Moderate: slope, cemented pan.	Moderate: cemented pan.	Severe: thin layer.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 10.--BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
PhD---------- Phalanx	Severe: cemented pan, cutbanks cave.	Moderate: slope, cemented pan.	Severe: cemented pan.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: cemented pan, slope.	Severe: thin layer.
PT*. Pits						
PW. Psamments						
SaB---------- Sassafras	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
SaC---------- Sassafras	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
SaD---------- Sassafras	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, frost action.	Moderate: slope.
SaE---------- Sassafras	Severe: cutbanks cave, slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
SgB---------- Sassafras	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: frost action.	Moderate: small stones.
SgC---------- Sassafras	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: frost action.	Moderate: small stones.
SlA---------- Sassafras	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
Sn---------- Shrewsbury	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, frost action.	Severe: wetness.
SS*: Sulfaquents.						
Sulfihemists.						
ToA---------- Tinton	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: frost action.	Moderate: droughty.
ToC---------- Tinton	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: frost action.	Moderate: droughty.
ToD---------- Tinton	Severe: slope, cutbanks cave.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope, frost action.	Severe: slope.
TUB*: Tinton----------	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight---------	Slight---------	Slight---------	Moderate: frost action.	Moderate: droughty.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
UA. Udorthents						

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 10.--BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
UD*: Udorthents.						
Urban land	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
UL*. Urban land						
WnB, WoA---------- Woodstown	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness.

* See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

TABLE 11.--SANITARY FACILITIES

(Some terms that describe restrictive soil features are defined in the Glossary. See text for definitions of "slight," "good," and other terms. Absence of an entry indicates that the soil was not rated. The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Soil name and map symbol	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
AeA, AeB---------- Adelphia	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: wetness, seepage.	Severe: wetness, seepage.	Fair: wetness.
ALA*: Adelphia----------	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: wetness, seepage.	Severe: wetness, seepage.	Fair: wetness.
Urban land---------	Variable---------	Variable---------	Variable---------	Variable---------	Variable.
At---------- Atsion	Severe: wetness,	Severe: wetness,	Severe: seepage,	Severe: wetness,	Poor: seepage,

TABLE 11.--SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
DnA---------- Downer	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy.
DnC---------- Downer	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: slope, seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy.
DoA, DoB---------- Downer	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy.
DUB*: Downer----------	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy.
Urban land----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable.
En---------- Elkton	Severe: wetness	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Poor: too clayey

TABLE 11.--SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
FrC, FrC2---------- Freehold	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Fair: too sandy.
FrD, FrD2---------- Freehold	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Fair: too sandy, slope.
FrE2---------- Freehold	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: slope

TABLE 11.--SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

[redacted]

TABLE 11.--SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
PeA---------- Pemberton	Severe: wetness.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: seepage, wetness, too clayey.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Poor: seepage, too clayey, too sandy.
PhB---------- Phalanx	Severe: cemented pan.	Severe: seepage, cemented pan.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: cemented pan, seepage.	Poor: area reclaim, small stones.
PhD---------- Phalanx	Severe: cemented pan.	Severe: seepage, cemented pan, slope.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: cemented pan, seepage.	Poor: area reclaim, small stones.
PT*. Pits					
PW. Psamments					
SaB---------- Sassafras	Slight----------	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Slight----------	Fair: thin layer.
SaC---------- Sassafras	Slight----------	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage.	Slight----------	Fair: thin layer.
SaD---------- Sassafras	Moderate: slope.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: slope, thin layer.
SaE---------- Sassafras	Severe: slope.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: slope.	Poor: slope.
SgB---------- Sassafras	Slight----------	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Slight----------	Fair: thin layer.
SgC---------- Sassafras	Slight----------	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage.	Slight----------	Fair: thin layer.
SlA---------- Sassafras	Slight----------	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Slight----------	Fair: thin layer.
Sn---------- Shrewsbury	Severe: wetness, percs slowly, poor filter.	Severe: wetness, seepage.	Severe: wetness, seepage.	Severe: wetness, seepage.	Poor: wetness.
SS*: Sulfaquents.					
Sulfihemists.					
ToA---------- Tinton	Slight----------	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 11.--SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill

TABLE 12.--CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

(Some terms that describe restrictive soil features are defined in the Glossary. See text for definitions of "good," "fair," and other terms. Absence of an entry indicates that the soil was not rated. The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Soil name and map symbol	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
AeA, AeB---- Adelphia	Fair: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
ALA*: Adelphia----	Fair: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
Urban land----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable.
At---- Atsion	Poor: wetness.	Probable----	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: wetness, too sandy.
Cm---- Colemantown	Poor: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: thin layer, wetness.
CnB, CnC2---- Collington	Good----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: thin layer.
CnD3---- Collington	Good----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: thin layer, slope.
CoA---- Collington	Good----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: thin layer, slope.
CRB*: Collington----	Good----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: thin layer.
Urban land----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable.
CtB, CtC, CtC2---- Colts Neck	Fair: area reclaim.	Probable----	Probable----	Fair: small stones.
CtD2---- Colts Neck	Fair: area reclaim.	Probable----	Probable----	Fair: small stones, slope.
CtE2---- Colts Neck	Poor: slope.	Probable----	Probable----	Poor: slope.
DnA, DnC, DoA, DoB---- Downer	Good----	Probable----	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: small stones.
DUB*: Downer----	Good----	Probable----	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: small stones.
Urban land----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable----	Variable.
En---- Elkton	Poor: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: thin layer, wetness.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 12.--CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
EvB, EvC, EvD--------- Evesboro	Good----------	Probable----------	Probable----------	Poor: too sandy.
EvE--------- Evesboro	Fair: slope.	Probable----------	Probable----------	Poor: too sandy, slope.
EWB*: Evesboro----------	Good----------	Probable----------	Probable----------	Poor: too sandy.
Urban land----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable.
Fb--------- Fallsington	Poor: wetness.	Probable----------	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: wetness.
FnA, FnC--------- Freehold	Good----------	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too sandy, small stones.
FrB, FrC, FrC2-------- Freehold	Good----------	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
FrD, FrD2--------- Freehold	Good----------	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones, slope.
FrE2--------- Freehold	Fair: slope.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: slope.
FsA--------- Freehold	Good----------	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
FUB*: Freehold----------	Good----------	Improbable:	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 12.--CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
HUA*: Urban land	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
HV. Humaquepts				
HwB Hooksan	Good	Probable	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: too sandy.
HxA Hooksan Variant	Poor: wetness.	Probable	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: wetness, too sandy.
KeA, KeB, KeC, KeD Keyport	Poor: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: thin layer, too clayey.
KGB*: Keyport	Poor: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: thin layer, too clayey.
Urban land	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
KlA Klej	Fair: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too sandy, small stones.
KmB Klej	Fair: frost action.	Improbable: thin layer.	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: too sandy.
KUA*: Klej	Fair: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too sandy, small stones.
Urban land	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
KvA Kresson	Poor: low strength, frost action, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: thin layer, too clayey.
LaA Lakehurst	Fair: wetness.	Probable	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: too sandy.

TABLE 12.--CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
PhB, PhD---------- Phalanx	Good----------	Probable----------	Probable----------	Poor: area reclaim, small stones.
PT*. Pits				
PW. Psamments				
SaB, SaC---------- Sassafras	Good----------	Probable----------	Probable----------	Fair: small stones.
SaD---------- Sassafras	Good----------	Probable----------	Probable----------	Fair: small stones, slope.
SaE---------- Sassafras	Fair: slope.	Probable----------	Probable----------	Poor: slope.
SgB, SgC---------- Sassafras	Good----------	Probable----------	Probable----------	Poor: small stones.
SlA---------- Sassafras	Good----------	Probable----------	Probable----------	Fair: small stones.
Sn---------- Shrewsbury	Poor: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: small stones, wetness.
SS*: Sulfaquents.				
Sulfihemists.				
ToA, ToC---------- Tinton	Good----------	Probable----------	Improbable: too sandy.	Fair: too sandy, small stones.
ToD---------- Tinton	Fair: slope.	Probable----------	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: slope.
TUB*: Tinton----------	Good----------	Probable----------	Improbable: too sandy.	Fair: too sandy, small stones.
Urban land----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable.
UA. Udorthents				
UD*: Udorthents.				
Urban land----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable----------	Variable.
UL*. Urban land				

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 12.--CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
WnB, WoA---------- Woodstown	Fair: wetness.	Probable----------	Improbable: too sandy.	Fair: small stones, area reclaim, thin layer.

* See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

TABLE 13.--WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Limitations for--		Features affecting--			
	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
DoA, DoB---------- Downer	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty, soil blowing.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty, rooting depth.
DUB*: Downer----------	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty, soil blowing.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty, rooting depth.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
En---------- Elkton	Severe: thin layer, wetness.	Severe: slow refill.	Percs slowly, frost action.	Wetness, percs slowly.	Erodes easily, wetness, percs slowly.	Wetness, erodes easily, percs slowly.
EvB, EvC---------- Evesboro	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty, fast intake, soil blowing.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
EvD, EvE---------- Evesboro	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty, fast intake, soil blowing.	Slope, too sandy, soil blowing.	Slope, droughty.
EWB*: Evesboro---------	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty, fast intake, soil blowing.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
Fb---------- Fallsington	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness--------	Erodes easily, wetness, too sandy.	Wetness, erodes easily.
FnA, FnC---------- Freehold	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty, fast intake, soil blowing.	Erodes easily, too sandy.	Erodes easily, droughty.
FrB, FrC, FrC2---- Freehold	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Soil blowing---	Erodes easily, too sandy.	Erodes easily.
FrD, FrD2, FrE2--- Freehold	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Soil blowing---	Slope, erodes easily, too sandy.	Slope, erodes easily.
FsA---------- Freehold	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Soil blowing---	Erodes easily, too sandy.	Erodes easily.
FUB*: Freehold---------	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Soil blowing---	Erodes easily, too sandy.	Erodes easily.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 13.--WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Limitations for--		Features affecting--			
	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
HaB---------- Hammonton	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness, droughty, fast intake.	Wetness, too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty, rooting depth.
HbA, HbB---------- Hammonton	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness, droughty.	Wetness, too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty, rooting depth.
HLA*: Hammonton--------	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness, droughty.	Wetness, too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty, rooting depth.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
HnA---------- Holmdel	Severe: piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Favorable------	Wetness, soil blowing.	Wetness, soil blowing.	Severe: wetness.
HnB---------- Holmdel	Severe: piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slope----------	Wetness, soil blowing.	Wetness, soil blowing.	Severe: wetness.
HUA*: Holmdel----------	Severe: piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slope----------	Wetness, soil blowing.	Wetness, soil blowing.	Severe: wetness.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
HV. Humaquepts						
HwB---------- Hooksan	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty, fast intake.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
HxA---------- Hooksan Variant	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Cutbanks cave	Wetness, droughty, fast intake.	Wetness, too sandy.	Wetness, too sandy.
KeA---------- Keyport	Moderate: piping, wetness.	Severe: no water.	Percs slowly, frost action.	Wetness, erodes easily.	Erodes easily, wetness.	Erodes easily, percs slowly.
KeB, KeC---------- Keyport	Moderate: piping, wetness.	Severe: no water.	Percs slowly, frost action, slope.	Wetness, percs slowly, slope.	Erodes easily, wetness.	Erodes easily, percs slowly.
KeD---------- Keyport	Moderate: piping, wetness.	Severe: no water.	Percs slowly, frost action, slope.	Wetness, percs slowly, slope.	Slope, erodes easily, wetness.	Slope, erodes easily, percs slowly.
KGB*: Keyport----------	Moderate: piping, wetness.	Severe: no water.	Percs slowly, frost action.	Wetness, erodes easily.	Erodes easily, wetness.	Erodes easily, percs slowly.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 13.--WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Limitations for--		Features affecting--			
	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
KGB*: Urban land	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
KlA---- Klej	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: slow refill, cutbanks cave.	Cutbanks cave	Wetness, droughty, fast intake.	Wetness, too sandy.	Droughty.
KmB---- Klej	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Cutbanks cave	Wetness, fast intake.	Not needed	Not needed.
KUA*: Klej	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: slow refill, cutbanks cave.	Cutbanks cave	Wetness, droughty, fast intake.	Wetness, too sandy.	Droughty.
Urban land	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
KvA---- Kresson	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Percs slowly, wetness.	Wetness	Percs slowly, wetness, erodes easily.	Percs slowly, wetness.
LaA---- Lakehurst	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Cutbanks cave	Wetness, droughty, fast intake.	Wetness, too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
LeB, LeC---- Lakewood	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty, fast intake, soil blowing.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
Ma---- Manahawkin	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: slow refill, cutbanks cave.	Ponding, flooding, frost action.	Ponding, flooding.	Ponding	Wetness.
MbC, MlB---- Marlton	Severe: hard to pack.	Severe: no water.	Percs slowly	Percs slowly	Percs slowly, erodes easily.	Percs slowly, erodes easily.
PeA---- Pemberton	Severe: seepage,	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Cutbanks cave	Wetness, droughty,	Wetness, too sandy,	Wetness, droughty.

TABLE 13.--WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Limitations for--		Features affecting--			
	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
SaD, SaE---------- Sassafras	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Favorable------	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
SgB, SgC---------- Sassafras	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope----------	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
SlA---------- Sassafras	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Favorable------	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
Sn---------- Shrewsbury	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: slow refill, cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness--------	Wetness, too sandy.	Wetness.
SS*: Sulfaquents. Sulfihemists.						
ToA---------- Tinton	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Soil blowing, droughty, fast intake.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
ToC---------- Tinton	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Soil blowing, slope, droughty.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
ToD---------- Tinton	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Soil blowing, slope, droughty.	Slope, too sandy, soil blowing.	Slope, droughty.
TUB*: Tinton----------	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Soil blowing, droughty, fast intake.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.
UA. Udorthents						
UD*: Udorthents.						
Urban land-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable-------	Variable.

TABLE 14.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES

TABLE 14.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Frag-ments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
CRB*:											
Collington------	0-13	Sandy loam-------	SM, ML, SC, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0	95-100	95-100	60-95	30-85	20-30	5-10
	13-32	Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam.	SM, SC, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-5, A-7-6	0	95-100	95-100	75-100	35-70	20-45	5-25
	32-60	Stratified sand to sandy loam.	SM, SC, SM-SC	A-2-4, A-4, A-1-B	0	95-100	95-100	50-70	10-40	<30	NP-10
Urban land------	0-6		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CtB, CtC, CtC2, CtD2----------	0-10	Sandy loam-------	SM, ML,	A-2, A-4,	0	98-100	98-100	50-100	25-90	5-25	NP-10

TABLE 14.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	

TABLE 14.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Frag-ments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
FsA---------- Freehold	0-12	Loam----------	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0	100	95-100	60-95	30-75	20-30	3-10
	12-35	Sandy loam, sandy clay loam, loam.	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4, A-2-6, A-6	0	100	95-100	60-95	30-75	25-36	8-15
	35-60	Stratified loamy									

TABLE 14.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
HnA, HnB--------- Holmdel	0-12	Sandy loam-------	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4	0	98-100	98-100	60-95	30-75	8-25	3-7
	12-38	Sandy loam, sandy clay loam, loam.	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-2-4, A-4, A-6, A-2-6	0	98-100	98-100	60-95	30-75	20-40	5-20
	38-60	Stratified fine	SM, SM-SC,	A-2-4,	0	95-100	90-100	50-85	5-50	<20	NP-5

TABLE 14.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
KvA---------- Kresson	0-9	Loam----------	ML, CL, SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	95-100	85-100	50-95	25-75	20-50	2-20
	9-40	Clay, clay loam, sandy clay.	ML, CL, MH, CH	A-6, A-7	0	95-100	90-100	70-95	55-90	35-60	10-25
	40-60	Stratified sandy loam to clay.	SM, SC, CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	95-100	90-100	70-90	35-80	30-50	10-20
LaA---------- Lakehurst	0-10	Sand----------	SP, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	95-100	95-100	50-80	0-15	---	NP
	10-36	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand.	SP, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	95-100	95-100	50-80	0-30	---	NP
	36-60	Sand, gravelly sand, sandy loam.	SP, SM, SC, SM-SC	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	80-100	70-100	40-80	0-40	<30	NP-8
LeB, LeC--------- Lakewood	0-13	Sand----------	SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	95-100	90-100	40-90	0-12	---	NP
	13-30	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand.	SP, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	85-100	80-100	40-85	0-30	---	NP
	30-60	Sand, gravelly sand, sandy loam.	SP, SM, SM-SC	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	85-100	75-100	40-90	0-35	<20	NP-5
Ma----------	0-30	Muck----------	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Manahawkin	30-60	Sand, gravelly sand.	SW, SP, SP-SM, GW	A-1	0	40-100	35-100	20-50	4-10	---	NP
MbC---------- Marlton	0-8	Sandy loam-------	ML, CL, SM, SC	A-2-4, A-4, A-2-6, A-6	0	95-100	80-100	50-75	25-90	19-31	3-12
	8-46	Sandy clay, sandy clay loam, clay.	SC, SM, CH, MH	A-2-6, A-6, A-7-6, A-2-7	0	95-100	80-100	65-75	35-95	35-55	15-25
	46-60	Stratified sandy loam to clay.	SM, SC, ML, MH	A-4, A-6, A-7-5	0	95-100	80-100	70-90	35-90	22-55	7-25
MlB---------- Marlton	0-8	Loam----------	ML, CL, SM, SC	A-2-4, A-4, A-2-6, A-6	0	95-100	80-100	50-75	25-90	19-31	3-12
	8-46	Sandy clay, sandy clay loam, clay.	SC, SM, CH, MH	A-2-6, A-6, A-7-6, A-2-7	0	95-100	80-100	65-75	35-95	35-55	15-25
	46-60	Stratified sandy loam to clay.	SM, SC, ML, MH	A-4, A-6, A-7-5	0	95-100	80-100	70-90	35-90	22-55	7-25
PeA---------- Pemberton	0-25	Loamy sand-------	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	100	100	80-100	5-20	---	NP
	25-45	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam.	SM, SC	A-2	0	100	100	90-100	25-35	25-40	3-10
	45-60	Stratified sand to clay.	SP-SM, CL, ML	A-2, A-4, A-6, A-7	0	100	95-100	70-95	10-80	<50	NP-30

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 14.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
PhB, PhD---------- Phalanx	0-17	Loamy sand-------	SM, SP-SM	A-1-B, A-2-4, A-3	0	90-100	85-95	40-70	5-15	<19	NP-3
	17-38	Sandy loam, loamy sand, channery	SM, SP-SM, SC	A-1-B, A-2-4	0-15	80-95	80-95	35-70	10-40	<25	NP-10

TABLE 14.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
ToA, ToC, ToD---- Tinton	0-32	Loamy sand-------	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	100	100	70-100	5-20	---	NP
	32-46	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam.	SM, SC, SM-SC	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	20-50	20-40	3-15
	46-60	Stratified sand to sandy loam.	SM, SP-SM, SM-SC	A-2, A-4	0	100	98-100	70-100	10-40	---	NP-6
TUB*: Tinton----------	0-32	Loamy sand-------	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	100	100	70-100	5-20	---	NP
	32-46	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam.	SM, SC, SM-SC	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	20-50	20-40	3-15
	46-60	Stratified sand to sandy loam.	SM, SP-SM, SM-SC	A-2, A-4	0	100	98-100	70-100	10-40	---	NP-6
Urban land------	0-6		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UA. Udorthents											
UD*: Udorthents.											
Urban land------	0-6		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UL*. Urban land											
WnB---------- Woodstown	0-9	Sandy loam-------	SM, SC, ML, CL-ML	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	100	100	60-95	30-75	<34	NP-12
	9-35	Sandy clay loam, loam, sandy loam.	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	100	70-100	45-90	25-60	<32	NP-12
	35-60	Sandy loam, loamy sand, gravelly sand.	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	80-100	70-95	35-55	5-25	<26	NP-6
WoA---------- Woodstown	0-9	Loam----------	SM, SC, ML, CL-ML	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	100	100	60-95	30-75	<34	NP-12
	9-35	Sandy clay loam, loam, sandy loam.	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	100	70-100	45-90	25-60	<32	NP-12
	35-60	Sandy loam, loamy sand, gravelly sand.	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	80-100	70-95	35-55	5-25	<26	NP-6

* See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

TABLE 15.--PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS

(The symbol < means less than; > means more than. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Organic matter" apply only to the surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not available or were not estimated)

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability	Available water capacity	Soil reaction	Shrink-swell potential	Erosion factors		Wind erodibility group	Organic matter
								K	T		
	In	Pct	G/cc	In/hr	In/in	pH					Pct
AeA, AeB----------	0-8	5-25	1.40-1.60	0.6-6.0	0.14-0.21	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.32	3	3	.5-3
Adelphia	8-38	20-35	1.50-1.70	0.2-2.0	0.13-0.18	3.6-5.5	Moderate-----	0.43			
	38-60	5-15	1.50-1.70	0.6-20.0	0.07-0.15	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.20			
AlA*:											
Adelphia--------	0-8	5-25	1.40-1.60	0.6-6.0	0.14-0.21	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.32	3	3	.5-3
	8-38	20-35	1.50-1.70	0.2-2.0	0.13-0.18	3.6-5.5	Moderate-----	0.43			
	38-60	5-15	1.50-1.70	0.6-20.0	0.07-0.15	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.20			
Urban land------	0-6	---	---	---	---	---	----------	---	---	---	---
At----------	0-20	1-6	1.00-1.40	6.0-20	0.04-0.08	3.6-5.0	Low----------	0.17	3	1	2-4
Atsion	20-28	2-7	1.40-1.60	2.0-20	0.04-0.15	3.6-5.0	Low----------	0.20			
	28-38	2-10	1.60-1.80	6.0-20	0.04-0.14	4.5-5.0	Low----------	0.20			
	38-60	2-15	1.60-1.80	0.2-20	0.03-0.20	4.5-5.0	Low----------	0.28			
Cm----------	0-9	10-35	1.20-1.50	0.2-2.0	0.18-0.24	3.6-5.5	Moderate-----	0.43	2	---	2-6
Colemantown	9-36	35-60	1.20-1.70	0.06-0.2	0.20-0.24	4.5-5.5	Moderate-----	0.37			
	36-60	10-50	1.35-1.70	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.20	4.5-5.5	Low----------	0.37			
CnE, CnC2, CnD3, CoA----------	0-13	10-20	1.20-1.45	0.6-6.0	0.14-0.22	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.28	4	3	1-3
Collington	13-32	15-35	1.30-1.65	0.2-2.0	0.12-0.16	3.6-5.5	Moderate-----	0.32			
	32-60	5-15	1.55-1.70	0.6-20.0	0.05-0.15	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.24			
CRB*:											
Collington------	0-13	10-20	1.20-1.45	0.6-6.0	0.14-0.22	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.28	4	3	1-3
	13-32	15-35	1.30-1.65	0.2-2.0	0.12-0.16	3.6-5.5	Moderate-----	0.32			
	32-60	5-15	1.55-1.70	0.6-20.0	0.05-0.15	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.24			
Urban land------	0-6	---	---	---	---	---	----------	---	---	---	---
CtB, CtC, CtC2, CtD2----------	0-10	5-20	1.20-1.60	0.6-2.0	0.14-0.22	4.5-6.5	Low----------	0.28	4	3	1-4
Colts Neck	10-35	10-30	1.30-1.65	0.6-2.0	0.10-0.20	4.5-6.5	Low----------	0.32			

TABLE 15.--PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability	Available water capacity	Soil reaction	Shrink-swell potential	Erosion factors		Wind erodibility group	Organic matter
								K	T		
	In	Pct	G/cc	In/hr	In/in	pH					Pct
En	0-7	11-30	1.20-1.40	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.22	3.6-5.5	Low	0.43	3	---	1-3
Elkton	7-39	35-55	1.25-1.55	<0.2	0.14-0.19	3.6-5.5	Moderate	0.28			
	39-60	5-50	1.30-1.55	0.2-6.0	0.14-0.20	3.6-5.5	Moderate	0.28			
EvB, EvC, EvD, EvE	0-7	1-4	1.10-1.55	6.0-20	0.04-0.09	3.6-5.0	Low	0.17	5	2	<1
Evesboro	7-32	3-6	1.10-1.55	6.0-20	0.04-0.09	3.6-5.0	Low	0.17			
	32-60	1-5	1.10-1.60	6.0-20	0.04-0.10	4.5-5.0	Low	0.17			
EWB*:											
Evesboro	0-7	1-4	1.10-1.55	6.0-20	0.04-0.09	3.6-5.0	Low	0.17	5	2	<1
	7-32	3-6	1.10-1.55	6.0-20	0.04-0.09	3.6-5.0	Low	0.17			
	32-60	1-5	1.10-1.60	6.0-20	0.04-0.10	4.5-5.0	Low	0.17			
Urban land	0-6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fb	0-8	3-20	1.20-1.45	0.6-6.0	0.15-0.24	3.6-5.5	Low	0.28	4	---	---
Fallsington	8-36	15-30	1.30-1.55	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.18	3.6-5.5	Low	0.43			
	36-60	5-10	1.35-1.60	2.0-6.0	0.06-0.16	3.6-5.5	Low	0.43			
FnA, FnC	0-12	5-10	1.25-1.60	6.0-20	0.07-0.12	3.6-5.5	Low	0.20	4	2	1-2
Freehold	12-35	15-30	1.25-1.65	0.6-2.0	0.12-0.18	4.5-5.5	Low	0.32			
	35-60	3-12	1.45-1.65	2.0-20.0	0.07-0.15	4.5-5.5	Low	0.37			
FrB, FrC, FrC2, FrD, FrD2, FrE2, FsA	0-12	10-15	0.90-1.65	0.6-6.0	0.14-0.20	3.6-5.5	Low	0.28	4	3	1-3
Freehold	12-35	15-30	1.25-1.65	0.6-2.0	0.12-0.18	4.5-5.5	Low	0.32			
	35-60	3-12	1.45-1.65	2.0-20.0	0.07-0.15	4.5-5.5	Low	0.37			
FUB*:											
Freehold	0-12	10-15	0.90-1.65	0.6-6.0	0.14-0.20	3.6-5.5	Low	0.28	4	3	1-3
	12-35	15-30	1.25-1.65	0.6-2.0	0.12-0.18	4.5-5.5	Low	0.32			
	35-60	3-12	1.45-1.65	2.0-20.0	0.07-0.15	4.5-5.5	Low	0.37			
Urban land	0-6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HaB	0-19	2-7	1.20-1.60	6.0-20.0	0.06-0.10	3.6-5.5	Low	0.20	4	2	1-3
Hammonton	19-31	10-18	1.45-1.65	2.0-6.0	0.10-0.16	4.5-5.5	Low	0.28			
	31-60	2-7	1.40-1.75	>2.0	0.03-0.15	4.5-5.5	Low	0.17			
HbA, HbB	0-19	5-10	1.20-1.60	2.0-6.0	0.10-0.14	3.6-5.5	Low	0.28	4	3	2-4
Hammonton	19-31	10-18	1.45-1.65	2.0-6.0	0.10-0.16	4.5-5.5	Low	0.28			
	31-60	2-7	1.40-1.75	>2.0	0.03-0.15	4.5-5.5	Low	0.17			
HLA*:											
Hammonton	0-19	5-10	1.20-1.60	2.0-6.0	0.10-0.14	3.6-5.5	Low	0.28	4	3	2-4
	19-31	10-18	1.45-1.65	2.0-6.0	0.10-0.16	4.5-5.5	Low	0.28			
	31-60	2-7	1.40-1.75	>2.0	0.03-0.15	4.5-5.5	Low	0.17			
Urban land	0-6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HnA, HnB	0-12	10-15	1.25-1.40	0.6-6.0	0.10-0.20	3.6-5.5	Low	0.28	3	3	1-3
Holmdel	12-38	15-30	1.35-1.45	0.6-2.0	0.12-0.19	4.5-5.5	Low	0.32			
	38-60	2-15	1.50-1.65	>2.0	0.05-0.16	4.5-5.5	Low	0.17			

TABLE 15.--PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Soil name and	Depth	Clay	Moist	Permeability	Available	Soil	Shrink-swell	Erosion factors	Wind erodi-	Organic

TABLE 15.--PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability	Available water capacity	Soil reaction	Shrink-swell potential	Erosion factors		Wind erodibility group	Organic matter
								K	T		
	In	Pct	G/cc	In/hr	In/in	pH					Pct
PT*. Pits											
PW. Psamments											
SaB, SaC, SaD, SaE----------	0-11	3-20	1.20-1.60	0.6-6.0	0.12-0.20	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.28	4	3	.5-2.0
Sassafras	11-36	15-30	1.50-1.65	0.6-2.0	0.11-0.22	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.37			
	36-60	5-10	1.50-1.70	0.6-20	0.04-0.12	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.17			
SgB, SgC----------	0-11	3-20	1.20-1.60	0.6-6.0	0.10-0.12	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.24	4	3	.5-20
Sassafras	11-36	15-30	1.50-1.65	0.6-2.0	0.11-0.22	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.37			
	36-60	5-20	1.50-1.70	0.6-20	0.04-0.12	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.17			
SlA----------	0-11	3-20	1.20-1.60	0.6-6.0	0.12-0.20	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.28	4	---	---
Sassafras	11-36	15-30	1.50-1.65	0.6-2.0	0.11-0.22	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.37			
	36-60	5-10	1.50-1.70	0.6-20	0.04-0.12	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.17			
Sn----------	0-12	5-20	1.20-1.70	0.6-6.0	0.16-0.20	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.32	5	3	3-5
Shrewsbury	12-30	15-35	1.20-1.70	0.2-2.0	0.13-0.17	3.6-5.5	Moderate-----	0.28			
	30-60	5-15	1.40-1.70	2.0-20	0.07-0.15	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.20			
SS*: Sulfaquents.											
Sulfihemists.											
ToA, ToC, ToD----	0-32	1-7	0.90-1.65	0.6-6.0	0.04-0.10	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.20	4	1	.5-1
Tinton	32-46	5-30	1.20-1.65	2.0-6.0	0.14-0.18	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.28			
	46-60	2-15	1.35-1.65	0.6-6.0	0.06-0.12	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.20			
TUB*: Tinton----------	0-32	1-7	0.90-1.65	0.6-6.0	0.04-0.10	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.20	4	1	.5-1
	32-46	5-30	1.20-1.65	2.0-6.0	0.14-0.18	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.28			
	46-60	2-15	1.35-1.65	0.6-6.0	0.06-0.12	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.20			
Urban land------	0-6	---	---	---	---	---	----------	---	---	---	---
UA. Udorthents											
UD*: Udorthents.											
Urban land------	0-6	---	---	---	---	---	----------	---	---	---	---
UL*. Urban land											
WnB, WoA----------	0-9	3-20	1.20-1.60	0.6-6.0	0.08-0.21	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.28	4	---	.5-20
Woodstown	9-35	15-30	1.50-1.65	0.6-2.0	0.10-0.21	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.37			
	35-60	5-10	1.50-1.70	0.6-6.0	0.06-0.16	3.6-5.5	Low----------	0.28			

* See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

TABLE 16.--SOIL AND WATER FEATURES

("Flooding" and "water table" and terms such as "rare," "brief," "apparent," and "perched" are explained in the text. The symbol < means less than; > means more than. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated)

Soil name and map symbol	Hydrologic group	Flooding			High water table			Potential frost action	Risk of corrosion	
		Frequency	Duration	Months	Depth	Kind	Months		Uncoated steel	Concrete
					Ft					
AeA, AeB---------- Adelphia	B/C	None--------	---	---	1.5-4.0	Apparent	Jan-Apr	High-----	Moderate	High.
ALA*: Adelphia---------	B/C	None--------	---	---	1.5-4.0	Apparent	Jan-Apr	High-----	Moderate	High.
Urban land-------	-	None--------	---	---	>2.0	---	---	---	---	---
At---------- Atsion	C/D	None--------	---	---	0-1.0	Apparent	Nov-Jun	Moderate	Low------	High.
Cm---------- Colemantown	C/D	Occasional	Very brief	Sep-Apr	0-1.0	Perched	Oct-Jun	High-----	High-----	High.
CnB, CnC2, CnD3, CoA---------- Collington	B	None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Moderate	Low------	High.
CRB*: Collington-------	B	None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Moderate	Low------	High.
Urban land-------	-	None--------	---	---	>2.0	---	---	---	---	---
CtB, CtC, CtC2, CtD2, CtE2------- Colts Neck	B	None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Moderate	Low------	High.
DnA, DnC, DoA, DoB---------- Downer	B	None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Low------	Moderate	High.
DUE*: Downer----------	B	None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Low------	Moderate	High.
Urban land-------	-	None--------	---	---	>2.0	---	---	---	---	---
En---------- Elkton	C/D	Rare--------	---	---	0-1.0	Apparent	Jan-Apr	High-----	High-----	High.
EvB, EvC, EvD, EvE---------- Evesboro	A	None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Low------	Low------	High.
EWB*: Evesboro---------	A	None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Low------	Low------	High.
Urban land-------	-	None--------	---	---	>2.0	---	---	---	---	---
Fb---------- Fallsington	B/D	None--------	---	---	0-1.0	Apparent	Dec-May	High-----	High-----	High.
FnA, FnC, FrB, FrC, FrC2, FrD, FrD2, FrE2, FsA-- Freehold	B	None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Moderate	Low------	High.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 16.--SOIL AND WATER FEATURES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Hydrologic group	Flooding			High water table			Potential frost action	Risk of corrosion	
		Frequency	Duration	Months	Depth	Kind	Months		Uncoated steel	Concrete
					Ft					
FUB*:										
Freehold	B	None	---	---	>6.0	---	---	Moderate	Low	High.
Urban land	-	None to occasional.	---	---	>2.0	---	---	---	---	---
HaB, HbA, HbB----- Hammonton	B	None	---	---	1.5-3.0	Apparent	Jan-Apr	High	Moderate	High.
HLA*:										
Hammonton	B	None	---	---	1.5-3.0	Apparent	Jan-Apr	High	Moderate	High.
Urban land	-	None	---	---	>2.0	---	---	---	---	---
HnA, HnB---------- Holmdel	C	None	---	---	0.5-4.0	Apparent	Dec-May	High	Low	High.
HUA*:										
Holmdel	C	None	---	---	0.5-4.0	Apparent	Dec-May	High	Low	High.
Urban land	-	None	---	---	>2.0	---	---	---	---	---
HV. Humaquepts										

TABLE 16.--SOIL AND WATER FEATURES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Hydrologic group	Flooding			High water table			Potential frost action	Risk of corrosion	
		Frequency	Duration	Months	Depth	Kind	Months		Uncoated steel	Concrete
					Ft					
Ma---------- Manahawkin	D	Frequent----	Long------	Jan-Mar	+1-0	Apparent	Oct-Jul	High-----	High-----	High.

TABLE 17.--CLASSIFICATION OF THE SOILS

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Adelphia	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludults
Atsion	Sandy, siliceous, mesic Aeric Haplaquods
Colemantown	Clayey, glauconitic, mesic Typic Ochraquults
Collington	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludults
Colts Neck	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Rhodudults
Downer	Coarse-loamy, siliceous, mesic Typic Hapludults
Elkton	Clayey, mixed, mesic Typic Ochraquults
Evesboro	Mesic, coated Typic Quartzipsamments
Fallsington	Fine-loamy, siliceous, mesic Typic Ochraquults
Freehold	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludults
Hammonton	Coarse-loamy, siliceous, mesic Aquic Hapludults
Holmdel	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludults

NSHIP AMONG COMPOSITION, DOMINANT TEXTURE OF THE SUBSOIL, DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS, AND DRAINAGE OF THE SOILS

soil and other	Drainage					
	Excessively drained	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
subsoil** ypically more than 6	Lakewood		Lakehurst	Lakehurst	Atsion	
ess than 6 inches thick to slightly acid	Evesboro		Klej	Klej		
to slightly acid	Hooksan				Hooksan Variant	
erial more than 24 inches	Psamments	Psamments	Psamments	Psamments		
erial more than 20 inches		Udorthents	Udorthents	Udorthents		
yer, slightly acid to					Sulfaquents	Sulfaquents
t loam subsoil, frequently				Humaquepts	Humaquepts	
** ed sandstone		Phalanx				
mented sandstone		Downer	Hammonton	Hammonton		
bsoil** lte		Sassafras	Woodstown		Fallsington	
layer more than 20 inches		Tinton	Pemberton	Pemberton		
ace layer, or sandy surface an 20 inches thick		Freehold, Colts Neck	Holmdel	Holmdel	Shrewsbury	
nite		Collington	Adelphia	Adelphia		
ite			Keyport		Elkton	
		Marlton	Marlton	Kresson	Colemantown	

Drainage				
drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
				Sulfihemists
				Manahawkin

g clay content.

e.