

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
1	<p>Occum fine sandy loam, frequently flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, well drained soil is on floodplains. The areas are long and narrow, or somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 4 to 6 feet from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil has a hazard of frequent flooding. In some areas, however, the hazard of flooding is occasional. These areas are subject to flooding generally from February through April.</p>
2	<p>Suncook loamy sand, occasionally flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, excessively drained soil is on floodplains. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at a depth of 3 to 6 feet from January through April. Frost action potential is low. This soil is subject to occasional flooding. Flooding generally occurs from March to May.</p>
4	<p>Pootatuck fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, moderately well drained soil is on floodplains. The areas are generally long and narrow and range from 3 to 20 acres, or they are somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November through April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil is subject to occasional flooding. Flooding generally occurs from November through April.</p>
5	<p>Rippowam fine sandy loam, frequently flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in depressions and on low-bottoms of floodplains. The areas are long and narrow, or oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and 1.5 feet from September through June. This soil is subject to frequent flooding. Flooding generally occurs between October and May. Frost action potential is high.</p>
6	<p>Saco mucky silt loam, frequently flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and low-bottoms of floodplains. The areas are long and narrow or somewhat oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly 1 percent or less. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and .5 feet from September through June. This soil is subject to frequent flooding from October through May. Frost action potential is high.</p>
12A	<p>Hinckley gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
12B	<p>Hinckley gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
12C	<p>Hinckley gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
12E	<p>Hinckley gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow or irregular. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
15	<p>Searsport muck</p> <p>This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and terraces. The areas are irregular, or are long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 1 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 1 foot below the surface from September through July. Frost potential is moderate.</p>
22A	<p>Colton loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
22B	<p>Colton loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
22C	<p>Colton loamy fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
22E	<p>Colton loamy fine sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow or irregular. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
24A	<p>Agawam very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
24B	<p>Agawam very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
26A	<p>Windsor loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
26B	<p>Windsor loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
26C	<p>Windsor loamy fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. The areas are generally irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
26E	<p>Windsor loamy fine sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow, irregular, or are oblong. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
27A	<p>Groveton very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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27B	<p>Groveton very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
27C	<p>Groveton very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
27D	<p>Groveton very fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
28A	<p>Madawaska fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
29B	<p>Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
35A	<p>Champlain loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
35B	<p>Champlain loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
35C	<p>Champlain loamy fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. The areas are generally irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
35E	<p>Champlain loamy fine sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow, irregular, or are oblong. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
36A	<p>Adams loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
36B	<p>Adams loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
36C	<p>Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. The areas are generally irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
36E	<p>Adams loamy sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow, irregular, or are oblong. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
42B	<p>Canton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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43B	<p>Canton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This gently sloping, well drained soil is on glaciated upland plains and hilltops. The areas are generally somewhat oval. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
43C	<p>Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on hilltops, sideslopes, and plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
43D	<p>Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
43E	<p>Canton fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
44B	<p>Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
44C	<p>Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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45B	<p>Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
45C	<p>Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
45D	<p>Montauk fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
45E	<p>Montauk fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
46B	<p>Henniker fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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46C	<p>Henniker fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
46D	<p>Henniker fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
47B	<p>Henniker fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
47C	<p>Henniker fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
47D	<p>Henniker fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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47E	<p>Henniker fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
49	<p>Whitman muck, very stony</p> <p>These soils are in upland basins and in drainageways. They are very poorly drained soils formed in glacial till. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet in these soils.</p>
55B	<p>Hermon fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.</p>
55C	<p>Hermon fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3percent of the soil surface.</p>
55D	<p>Hermon fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.</p>
55E	<p>Hermon fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.</p>
56B	<p>Becket fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
56C	<p>Becket fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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57B	<p>Becket fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
57C	<p>Becket fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
57D	<p>Becket fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
57E	<p>Becket fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
66B	<p>Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
66C	<p>Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
66D	<p>Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 12 to 24 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
67B	<p>Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
67C	<p>Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
67D	<p>Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of rounded hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
67E	<p>Paxton fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This steep to very steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
73B	<p>Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
73C	<p>Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
73D	<p>Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
76B	<p>Marlow fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
76C	<p>Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
76D	<p>Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 12 to 24 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
77B	<p>Marlow fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
77C	<p>Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
77D	<p>Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of rounded hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
77E	<p>Marlow fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This steep to very steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
97	<p>Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded</p> <p>This unit consists of nearly level, very poorly drained soils in marshes, beaver ponds, and along the borders of lakes, ponds, and major streams. The soils consist of moderately decayed organic material 16 inches to more than 51 inches thick. This unit is covered by shallow water most of the time. The areas are generally irregular in shape around lakes and ponds, oblong in beaver ponds, and long and narrow along stream channels. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
100	<p>Udorthents, wet substratum</p> <p>This unit consists of areas that have been filled or are areas of excavation. The areas are generally on outwash plains and stream terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent. Permeability is slow to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low to high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The depth to the seasonal high water table is quite variable, but is often near the surface.</p>
101	<p>Ondawa fine sandy loam, frequently flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, well drained soil is on floodplains. The areas are long and narrow, or somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 4 to 6 feet from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil has a hazard of frequent flooding. In some areas, however, the hazard of flooding is occasional. These areas are subject to flooding generally from February through April.</p>
102	<p>Sunday loamy sand, occasionally flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, excessively drained soil is on flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at a depth of 3 to 6 feet from January through April. Frost action potential is low. This soil is subject to occasional flooding. Flooding generally occurs from March to May.</p>
104	<p>Podunk fine sandy loam, frequently flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, moderately well drained soil is on flood plains. The areas are generally long and narrow and range from 3 to 20 acres, or they are somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November through April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil is subject to frequent flooding. Flooding generally occurs from November through April.</p>
105	<p>Rumney fine sandy loam, frequently flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in depressions and on low-bottoms of flood plains. The areas are long and narrow, or oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and 1.5 feet from September through June. This soil is subject to frequent flooding. Flooding generally occurs between October and May. Frost action potential is high.</p>
111B	<p>Gloucester sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This gently sloping, well drained soil is on glaciated upland plains and hilltops. The areas are generally somewhat oval. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
111C	<p>Gloucester sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on hilltops, sideslopes, and plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
115	<p>Scarboro muck</p> <p>This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and terraces. The areas are irregular, or are long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 1 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 1 foot below the surface from September through July. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
125	<p>Scarboro muck, very stony</p> <p>This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. The areas are irregular, or are long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 1 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 1 foot below the surface from September through July. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
129B	<p>Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
129C	<p>Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
141B	<p>Hollis-Rock Outcrop-Chatfield complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Hollis soils, 25 percent Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained, moderately deep Chatfield soils, and 15 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
141C	<p>Hollis-Rock Outcrop-Chatfield complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Hollis soils, 25 percent Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained, moderately deep Chatfield soils, and 15 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
141D	<p>Hollis-Rock Outcrop-Chatfield complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Hollis soils, 25 percent Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained, moderately deep Chatfield soils, and 15 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
141E	<p>Hollis-Rock Outcrop-Chatfield complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Hollis soils, 25 percent Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained, moderately deep Chatfield soils, and 15 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
142B	<p>Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
142C	<p>Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
143B	<p>Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This gently sloping, well drained soil is on glaciated upland plains and hilltops. The areas are generally somewhat oval. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
143C	<p>Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on hilltops, sideslopes, and plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
143D	<p>Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
143E	<p>Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
161C	<p>Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of moderately steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Lyman soils, 30 percent well drained, moderately deep Tunbridge soils, 20 percent Rock outcrop, and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
161D	<p>Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of moderately steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Lyman soils, 30 percent well drained, moderately deep Tunbridge soils, 20 percent Rock outcrop, and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
161E	<p>Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Lyman soils; 30 percent well drained, moderately deep to bedrock Tunbridge soils; 20 percent exposed bedrock; and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on steep sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregular and range from 10 to 600 acres. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
162B	<p>Canaan-Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and ridges. They formed in glacial till. Canaan soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Berkshire soils are deep and well drained. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.</p>
162C	<p>Canaan-Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and ridges. They formed in glacial till. Canaan soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Berkshire soils are deep and well drained. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.</p>
162D	<p>Canaan-Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and ridges. They formed in glacial till. Canaan soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Berkshire soils are deep and well drained. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.</p>
166B	<p>Marlow Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
166C	<p>Marlow Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
166D	<p>Marlow Variant fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 12 to 24 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
167B	<p>Marlow Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
167C	<p>Marlow Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. The seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
167D	<p>Marlow Variant fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of rounded hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
167E	<p>Marlow Variant fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This steep to very steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
169B	<p>Sunapee fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is along drainageways, in slight depressions of till plains, and on lower slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, long and narrow, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 15 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
169C	<p>Sunapee fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is along drainageways, in slight depressions of till plains, and on lower slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, long and narrow, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 15 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
180B	<p>Windsor-Hollis complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Windsor soils and Hollis soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Windsor soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Hollis soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
180C	<p>Windsor-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
	<p>This map unit consists of Windsor soils and Hollis soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Windsor soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Hollis soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
180D	<p>Windsor-Hollis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Windsor soils and Hollis soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Windsor soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Hollis soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
190B	<p>Adams-Lyman complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Adams soils and Lyman soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Adams soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Lyman soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
190C	<p>Adams-Lyman complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Adams soils and Lyman soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Adams soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Lyman soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
190D	<p>Adams-Lyman complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Adams soils and Lyman soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Adams soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Lyman soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
190E	<p>Adams-Lyman complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Adams soils and Lyman soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Adams soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Lyman soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
200	<p>Udorthents, refuse substratum</p> <p>This unit consists of areas that have been filled. The fill material is sandy or loamy soil material. The areas filled are generally low spots on outwash plains, terraces, flood plains, and upland tills. The areas are generally in, or near urban centers. The thickness of the fill varies from 3 feet to over several feet. The areas are generally rectangular, or are irregularly shaped. Slopes are generally less than 3 percent, but range to 15 percent. Included in mapping are small areas of urban land that have the surface covered with asphalt, concrete, or buildings. Also included are small areas of non-soil material such as sawdust, bricks, boards, metals, glass, and other materials. A few areas have inclusions of cuts associated with the areas of fill.</p>
201	<p>Ondawa fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, well drained soil is on floodplains. The areas are long and narrow, or somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 4 to 6 feet from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil has a hazard of occasional flooding. In some areas, however, the hazard of flooding is rare. These areas are subject to flooding generally from February through April.</p>
214A	<p>Naumburg sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes</p> <p>This poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are generally irregular or oblong. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from December through April. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
220A	<p>Boscawen fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
220B	<p>Boscawen fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
220C	<p>Boscawen fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. The areas are generally irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
220E	<p>Boscawen fine sandy loam, 15 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow, irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
226B	<p>Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
226C	<p>Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
226D	<p>Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover .5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
245B	<p>Hermon Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3percent of the soil surface.</p>
245C	<p>Hermon Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.</p>
245D	<p>Hermon Variant fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.</p>
250B	<p>Chatfield-Hollis-Montauk complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Chatfield, Hollis, and Montauk soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Chatfield soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Hollis soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Montauk soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Chatfield, 20 percent Hollis, 20 percent Montauk, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
250C	<p>Chatfield-Hollis-Montauk complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Chatfield, Hollis, and Montauk soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Chatfield soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Hollis soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Montauk soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Chatfield, 20 percent Hollis, 20 percent Montauk, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
250D	<p>Chatfield-Hollis-Montauk complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Chatfield, Hollis, and Montauk soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Chatfield soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Hollis soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Montauk soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Chatfield, 20 percent Hollis, 20 percent Montauk, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
250E	<p>Chatfield-Hollis-Montauk complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Chatfield, Hollis, and Montauk soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Chatfield soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Hollis soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Montauk soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Chatfield, 20 percent Hollis, 20 percent Montauk, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
269B	<p>Sunapee Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is along drainageways, in slight depressions of till plains, and on lower slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, long and narrow, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 15 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
269C	<p>Sunapee Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is along drainageways, in slight depressions of till plains, and on lower slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, long and narrow, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 15 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
290B	<p>Champlain-Woodstock complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Woodstock soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Champlain soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Woodstock soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
290C	<p>Champlain-Woodstock complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
	<p>This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Woodstock soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Champlain soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Woodstock soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
290D	<p>Champlain-Woodstock complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Woodstock soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Champlain soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Woodstock soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
290E	<p>Champlain-Woodstock complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Woodstock soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Champlain soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Woodstock soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.</p>
295	<p>Greenwood mucky peat</p> <p>This nearly level very poorly drained soil is in depressions on outwash plains, terraces, glaciated uplands, and along borders to lakes, ponds, and streams. The areas are generally irregularly shaped. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly less than 1 percent. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 1 foot below the surface from September through June. Frost action potential is high.</p>
299	<p>Udorthents, smoothed</p> <p>This unit consists of areas that have been filled. The fill material is sandy or loamy soil material. The areas filled are generally low spots on outwash plains, terraces, flood plains, and upland tills. The areas are generally in, or near urban centers. The thickness of the fill varies from 3 feet to over several feet. The areas are generally rectangular, or are irregularly shaped. Slopes are generally less than 3 percent, but range to 15 percent. Included in mapping are small areas of urban land that have the surface covered with asphalt, concrete, or buildings. Also included are small areas of non-soil material such as sawdust, bricks, boards, metals, glass, and other materials. A few areas have inclusions of cuts associated with the areas of fill.</p>
313	<p>Deerfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes</p> <p>This nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is rapid in the subsurface and very rapid in the subsoil and substratum. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
314A	<p>Pipestone sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes</p> <p>This nearly level poorly drained soil is in broad basins and drainageways of wide plains and in narrow drainageways between hills. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 4 to 150 acres in size. In most places, the soil surface has scattered low hummocks less than 1 foot in height. The depth to seasonal high water table is 0.5 to 1.5 feet and the depth to bedrock is 60 inches. Permeability is rapid. The available water capacity is low and the potential frost action is moderate.</p>
333B	<p>Roundabout very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on stream terraces and within old glacial lake plains. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Permeability is moderate in the surface layer and subsoil, and slow in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet from November through May. Frost action potential is high.</p>
347A	<p>Lyme and Moosilauke soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils are in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 3 to 40 acres. This mapping unit is approximately 40 percent Lyme soils, 35 percent Moosilauke soils, and 25 percent other soils. The areas of this soil consist of Lyme soils or Moosilauke soils or both. These soils were mapped together because they have no major differences in use and management in the landscape pattern that they occur in within this map unit. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.</p>
347B	<p>Lyme and Moosilauke soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>These nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils are in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 3 to 40 acres. This mapping unit is approximately 40 percent Lyme soils, 35 percent Moosilauke soils, and 25 percent other soils. The areas of this soil consist of Lyme soils or Moosilauke soils or both. These soils were mapped together because they have no major differences in use and management in the landscape pattern that they occur in within this map unit. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.</p>
378A	<p>Dixfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
378B	<p>Dixfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
378C	<p>Dixfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on concave side slopes in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
379A	<p>Dixfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
379B	<p>Dixfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
379C	<p>Dixfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
380B	<p>Tunbridge-Lyman-Becket complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Tunbridge, Lyman, and Becket soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Tunbridge soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Becket soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Tunbridge, 20 percent Lyman, 20 percent Becket, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
380C	<p>Tunbridge-Lyman-Becket complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Tunbridge, Lyman, and Becket soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Tunbridge soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Becket soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Tunbridge, 20 percent Lyman, 20 percent Becket, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
380D	<p>Tunbridge-Lyman-Becket complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Tunbridge, Lyman, and Becket soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Tunbridge soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Becket soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Tunbridge, 20 percent Lyman, 20 percent Becket, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
380E	<p>Tunbridge-Lyman-Becket complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Tunbridge, Lyman, and Becket soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Tunbridge soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Becket soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Tunbridge, 20 percent Lyman, 20 percent Becket, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
395	<p>Chocorua mucky peat</p> <p>This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions on outwash plains, terraces, and uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, oblong, or long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly less than one percent. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid in the organic layers and rapid to very rapid in the mineral substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 0.5 feet below the surface from January to December. Frost action potential is high.</p>
398	<p>Quarries</p> <p>These are areas from which rock has been quarried.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
399	<p>Rock Outcrop</p> <p>This unit consists of areas of exposed bedrock. The areas are generally on the tops of mountains, or steep cliffs on mountainsides, in the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped and range from 3 to 1,000 acres. The most extensive area of this unit is the higher slopes and peaks of major mountains in the survey area. Slopes range from 3 to 80 percent.</p>
400	<p>Udorthents, sandy</p> <p>This unit consists of excavation from which gravel or sand has been removed. The areas are mostly on outwash plains and stream terraces. The vegetation, if any exists, is generally drought tolerant plants that are sparsely populated. Slopes range mostly from 0 to 3 percent on the pit floor and 35 to 80 percent on the very steep sides of the pit. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The depth to the seasonal high water table is quite variable, but is often near the surface of the floor of the pit.</p>
401	<p>Occum fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, well drained soil is on flood plains. The areas are long and narrow, or somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 4 to 6 feet from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil has a hazard of occasional flooding. In some areas, however, the hazard of flooding is rare. These areas are subject to flooding generally from February through April.</p>
406	<p>Medomak mucky silt loam, frequently flooded</p> <p>This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and low-bottoms of flood plains. The areas are long and narrow or somewhat oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly 1 percent or less. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and 0.5 feet from September through June. This soil is subject to frequent flooding from October through May. Frost action potential is high.</p>
442B	<p>Monadnock Variant gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
442C	<p>Monadnock Variant gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
443B	<p>Monadnock Variant gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This gently sloping, well drained soil is on glaciated upland plains and hilltops. The areas are generally somewhat oval. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
443C	<p>Monadnock Variant gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on hilltops, sideslopes, and plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
443D	<p>Monadnock Variant gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
443E	<p>Monadnock Variant gravelly fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.</p>
446B	<p>Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of moderately well drained Scituate and Newfields soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on the lower sideslopes of hills and on low knolls. Areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 5 to 150 acres in size. This map unit is about 50 percent Scituate soils, 25 percent Newfields soils, and 25 percent other soils.</p>
447B	<p>Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of moderately well drained Scituate and Newfields soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on the lower sideslopes of hills, on wide plains and on low knolls. Areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 5 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 50 percent Scituate soils, 25 percent Newfields soils, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.</p>
447C	<p>Scituate-Newfields complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of moderately well drained Scituate and Newfields soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on the lower sideslopes of hills, on wide plains and on low knolls. Areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 5 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 50 percent Scituate soils, 25 percent Newfields soils, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
458B	<p>Metacomet fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This gently level, moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills, or on lower foot slopes, of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil, and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
458C	<p>Metacomet fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on side slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
459A	<p>Metacomet fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills, or on lower foot slopes, of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
459B	<p>Metacomet fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills, or on lower foot slopes, of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
459C	<p>Metacomet fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills, or on lower foot slopes, of glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
459D	<p>Metacomet fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
461C	<p>Woodstock-Millsite-Rock Outcrop complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of moderately steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Woodstock soils, 30 percent well drained, moderately deep Millsite soils, 20 percent Rock outcrop, and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
461D	<p>Woodstock-Millsite-Rock Outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of moderately steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Woodstock soils, 30 percent well drained, moderately deep Millsite soils, 20 percent Rock outcrop, and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
461E	<p>Woodstock-Millsite-Rock Outcrop complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes</p> <p>This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Woodstock soils; 30 percent well drained, moderately deep to bedrock Millsite soils; 20 percent exposed bedrock; and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on steep sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregular and range from 10 to 600 acres. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.</p>
478A	<p>Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
478B	<p>Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
478C	<p>Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
479A	<p>Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
479B	<p>Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
479C	<p>Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
480B	<p>Millsite-Woodstock-Henniker complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Millsite, Woodstock, and Henniker soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Millsite soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Woodstock soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Henniker soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Millsite, 20 percent Woodstock, 20 percent Henniker, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
480C	<p>Millsite-Woodstock-Henniker complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Millsite, Woodstock, and Henniker soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Millsite soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Woodstock soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Henniker soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Millsite, 20 percent Woodstock, 20 percent Henniker, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
480D	<p>Millsite-Woodstock-Henniker complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Millsite, Woodstock, and Henniker soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Millsite soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Woodstock soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Henniker soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Millsite, 20 percent Woodstock, 20 percent Henniker, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
480E	<p>Millsite-Woodstock-Henniker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This map unit consists of Millsite, Woodstock, and Henniker soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Millsite soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Woodstock soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Henniker soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Millsite, 20 percent Woodstock, 20 percent Henniker, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.</p>
495	<p>Ossipee mucky peat</p> <p>This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and drainageways of the uplands, and on outwash plains, terraces and lake plains. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly less than one percent. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid in the organic layers and moderately slow to moderate in the mineral substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a ponded depth of one foot above the surface and 0.5 feet below the surface from January to December. Frost action potential is high.</p>
498	<p>Urban Land-Pootatuck complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, protected</p> <p>This map unit consists of Urban land and gently sloping Pootatuck soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on flood plains that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots, and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 6 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 55 percent Urban land, 25 percent Pootatuck soils, and 20 percent other soils.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
500	<p>Udorthents, loamy</p> <p>This unit consists of excavation from which gravel or sand has been removed. The areas are mostly on outwash plains and stream terraces. The vegetation, if any exists, is generally drought tolerant plants that are sparsely populated. Slopes range mostly from 0 to 3 percent on the pit floor and 35 to 80 percent on the very steep sides of the pit. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The depth to the seasonal high water table is quite variable, but is often near the surface of the floor of the pit.</p>
513A	<p>Ninigret fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
513B	<p>Ninigret fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
532B	<p>Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
532C	<p>Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>
533	<p>Raynham silt loam</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on stream terraces and within old glacial lake plains. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or are oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Permeability is moderate in the surface layer and subsoil, and slow in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet from November through May. Frost action potential is high.</p>

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
538A	<p>Squamscott fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes</p> <p>This nearly level poorly drained soil is in drainageways and on broad low-lying plains. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 4 to 150 acres in size. The soil surface has one foot high hummocks scattered throughout the map unit. The depth to seasonal high water table is 0.5 to 1.5 feet and depth to bedrock is 60 inches. Permeability is rapid to moderately slow. The available water capacity and potential frost action is high.</p>
547A	<p>Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are generally irregular in shape or long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Permeability is moderately rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. Frost action potential is high.</p>
547B	<p>Walpole very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are generally irregular in shape, or long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Permeability is moderately rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. Frost action potential is high.</p>
549	<p>Peacham muck, very stony</p> <p>These soils are in upland basins and in drainageways. They are very poorly drained soils formed in glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet in these soils. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.</p>
558B	<p>Skerry fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This gently level, moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
558C	<p>Skerry fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
559A	<p>Skerry fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
559B	<p>Skerry fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
559C	<p>Skerry fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
559D	<p>Skerry fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
598	<p>Windsor-Urban Land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>These are areas of urban development on outwash plains and terraces. Windsor soils formed in sandy glacial outwash. They are excessively drained and make up about 45 percent of the map unit. Areas of urban land consist of roof tops, pavement, and other impervious surfaces. They make up about 35 percent of the area.</p>
613	<p>Croghan fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes</p> <p>This nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is rapid in the subsurface and very rapid in the subsoil and substratum. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.</p>

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Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
647A	<p>Pillsbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the subsurface layer and subsoil and slow in the substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 30 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
647B	<p>Pillsbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the subsurface layer and subsoil and slow in the substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 30 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
657A	<p>Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the subsurface layer and subsoil and slow in the substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 30 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
657B	<p>Ridgebury very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony</p> <p>This nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the subsurface layer and subsoil and slow in the substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 30 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.</p>
680	<p>Henniker-Urban Land complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Henniker soils and Urban land that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on glaciated uplands that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots, and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 6 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 45 percent Henniker soils, 40 percent Urban land soils, and 15 percent other soils.</p>

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Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

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<i>Map Symbol</i>	<i>Soil Name and Description</i>
689	<p>Adams-Urban Land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Adams soils and Urban land that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on glacial outwash plains and terraces that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots, and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 6 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 45 percent Adams soils, 40 percent Urban land, and 15 percent other soils.</p>
690	<p>Monadnock-Urban Land complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Monadnock soils and Urban land that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on glaciated uplands that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots, and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 6 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 45 percent Monadnock soils, 40 percent Urban land soils, and 15 percent other soils.</p>
699	<p>Urban Land</p> <p>These areas consist of land that is covered by streets, parking lots and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 4 to 250 acres in size. Inclusions make up 15 percent or less of the map unit. These inclusions are areas of soil scattered throughout the unit.</p>
789	<p>Champlain-Urban Land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Urban land that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on glacial outwash plains and terraces that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots, and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 6 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 45 percent Champlain soils, 40 percent Urban land, and 15 percent other soils.</p>
799	<p>Urban Land-Canton complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes</p> <p>This map unit consists of Urban land and gently sloping Canton soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on broad plains and low hills that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 4 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 55 percent Urban land, 20 percent Canton soils, and 25 percent other soils.</p>