

WETLANDS DELINEATION REPORT

Date: August 13, 2019

Project No.: 42518.00

Prepared For: Clean Focus Renewables, Inc

Site Location: Rockville Road and Wapping Road, East Windsor, CT

Site Map: Wetland Delineation GIS Figure, dated July 15, 2019

Inspection Dates: July 24 and August 5, 2019

Field Conditions: Weather: Sunny to Partly Cloudy 80s to 90s General Soil Moisture: moist to dry
Snow Depth: 0 inches Frost Depth: 0 inches

Type of Wetlands Identified and Delineated:

Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses	☒
Tidal Wetlands	☐
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	☐

Local Regulated Upland Review Areas: Wetlands: 150 feet Watercourses: 150 feet

Field Numbering Sequence of Wetlands Boundary: Connecticut - WF 1-100 to 1-106 [as depicted on attached inland wetland delineation plan]

The classification systems of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, County Soil Survey Identification Legend, and the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection were used in this investigation.

All established wetlands boundary lines are subject to change until officially adopted by local, state, or federal regulatory agencies.

The wetlands delineation was conducted reviewed by:

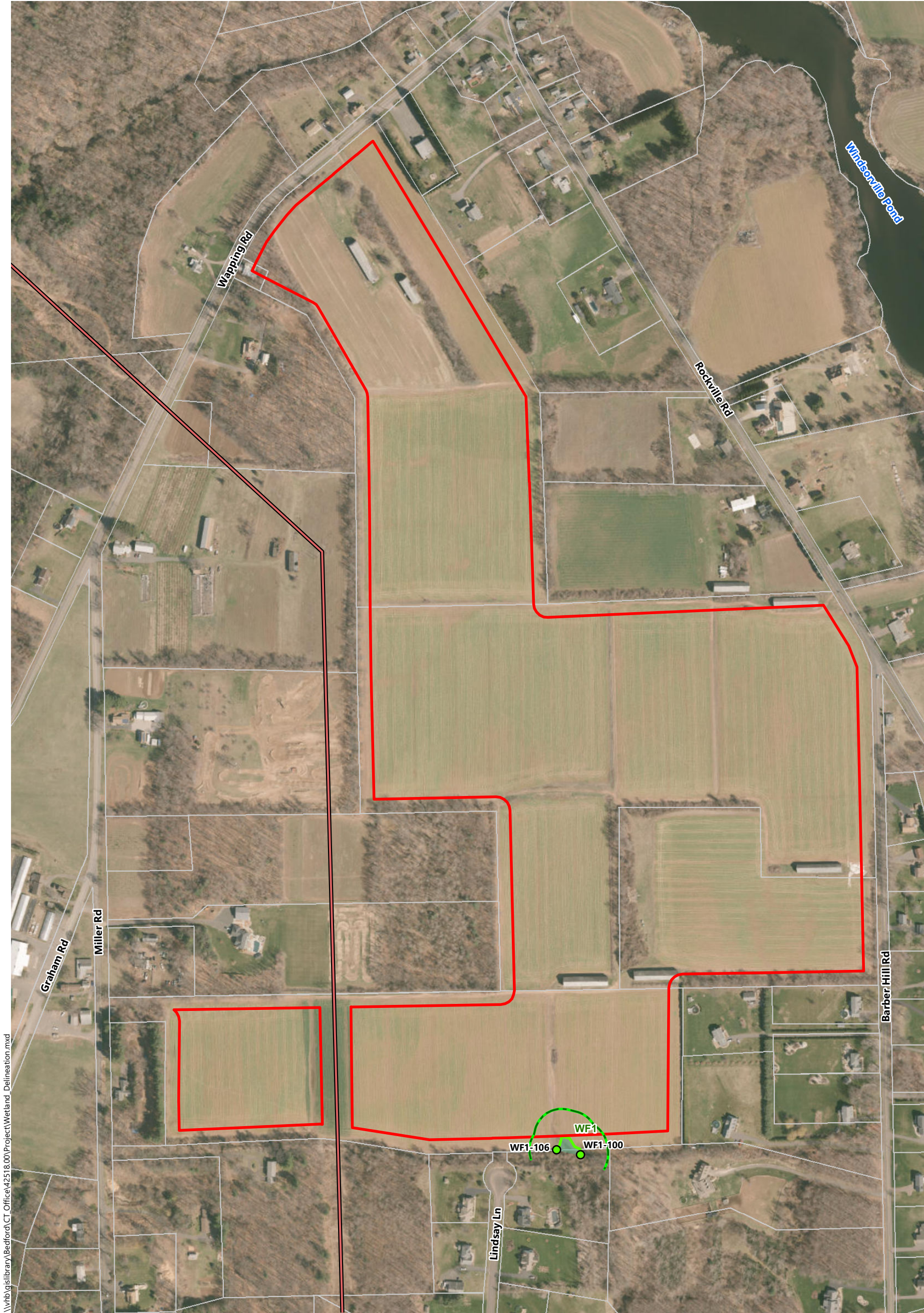
Jeffrey Peterson
Certified Professional Soil Scientist

Enclosures

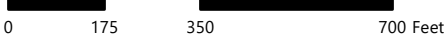


Attachments

- › Wetland Delineation Map
- › Wetland Delineation Field Forms
- › Photographic Log
- › NRCS Soil Reports and Soil Maps



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Clean Focus

East Windsor, Connecticut

 Proposed Project Area

 Wetland Flags

 100' Buffer Zone

 Existing Transmission Line

 Delineated Wetland Edge

 Parcel Boundary

 Wetland Resource Area

Wetland Delineation
Source Info: VHB, CTDEEP

Wetland Delineation Field Form

Project Address:	Rockville Road & Wapping Road, East Windsor, CT	Project Number:	42518.00
Inspection Date:	8/5/19	Inspector:	Jeffrey Peterson, CPSS
Wetland I.D.:	Wetland 1		

Field Conditions:	Weather: Sunny, 80s – 90s, humid	Snow Depth: 0 inches
	General Soil Moisture: moist to dry	Frost Depth: 0 inches
Type of Wetland Delineation:	Connecticut ☒	
	ACOE ☐	
	Tidal ☐	
Field Numbering Sequence: WF 1-100 to 1-106		

WETLAND HYDROLOGY:

NONTIDAL

Intermittently Flooded ☐	Artificially Flooded ☐	Permanently Flooded ☐
Semipermanently Flooded ☐	Seasonally Flooded ☐	Temporarily Flooded ☐
Permanently Saturated ☐	Seasonally Saturated – seepage ☐	Seasonally Saturated - perched ☒
Comments: Seasonal water table apparently perched above a s		

TIDAL

Subtidal ☐	Regularly Flooded ☐	Irregularly Flooded ☐
Irregularly Flooded ☐		
Comments: N/A		

WETLAND TYPE:

SYSTEM:

Estuarine ☐	Riverine ☐	Palustrine ☒
Lacustrine ☐	Marine ☐	
Comments: Wetland is within farming operation.		

CLASS:

Emergent ☐	Scrub-shrub ☐	Forested ☐
Open Water ☐	Disturbed ☐	Wet Meadow ☒
Comments: No permanent open water in wetland. Wetland at edge of farm field.		

WATERCOURSE TYPE:

Perennial ☐	Intermittent ☐	Tidal ☐
Comments: Storm drain ditches at culvert under Rockville Road determined not to be an intermittent watercourse.		

SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

Vernal Pool ☐	Other ☐	
Comments: No potential vernal pools observed within the project area.		

Wetland Delineation Field Form (Cont.)

MAPPED SOILS:

SOIL SERIES (Map Unit Symbol)	WET	UP	NRCS MAPPED	FIELD IDD/ CONFIRMED
Wapping very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (53A)	☐	☒	☒	☒
Cheshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (63D)	☐	☒	☒	☒
Narragansett silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (66B)	☐	☒	☒	☐
Narragansett silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony (68D)	☐	☒	☒	☐
Enfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (704A)	☐	☒	☒	☒
Wilbraham silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (5)	☒	☐	☐	☒

Most of the Site is mapped as a gently sloping phase of the Narragansett silt loam with a red till substratum. This soil consists of a thick aeolian silt loam cap derived from acid crystalline rock overlying red tills derived from Triassic-aged sedimentary rock. On this Site, the aeolian cap has been mostly lost presumably through erosion. Within most of the active farmland we encountered red till materials at the surface which represents the substratum of the Narragansett soil originally mapped. The soil phases mapped should be modified as severely eroded. The wetland soil present on-site has been correlated to the Wilbraham series as it has a dense till layer, perhaps compacted by farm equipment (traffic pan) which inhibits root penetration and infiltration.

DOMINANT WETLAND PLANTS:

Eastern cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>) (FAC)	Purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>) (FACW)
	Lady's thumb smartweed (<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>) (FACW)
Creeping bent grass (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>) (FACW)	
Common ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) (FACU)	
Straw-colored flat sedge (<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>) (FACW)	
Jewelweed (<i>Impatiens capensis</i>) (FACW)	
Path rush (<i>Juncus tenuis</i>) (FAC)	

DOMINANT UPLAND PLANTS:

Common ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) (FACU)	
Hairy crabgrass (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>) (FACU)	
Canada fleabane (<i>Conyza canadensis</i>) (FACU)	
Common evening-primrose (<i>Oenothera biennis</i>) (FACU)	
Common plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>) (FACU)	
White clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>) (FACU)	

WETLAND NARRATIVE:

Wetland 1 occurs in a farmed depression along the south boundary of the site. The soils in this depression have been compacted by farm equipment, especially when the soils are saturated in the spring. This area is tilled and plant species within the wetland include purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) (FACU), path rush (*Juncus tenuis*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), and jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*).

 Engineers Scientists Planners Designers		PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG	
Client Name: Clean Focus Renewables, Inc.		Site Location: Rockville Road, East Windsor, CT	Project No: 42518.00
Photo No. 1	Date: 8/5/19		
Description: View from Wetland 1 looking north.			

 Engineers Scientists Planners Designers		PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG	
Client Name: Clean Focus Renewables, Inc.		Site Location: Rockville Road, East Windsor, CT	Project No: 42518.00
Photo No. 2	Date: 8/5/19		
Description: View of Wetland 1 looking southeast. Note equipment ruts and purple loosestrife in flower.			

 Engineers Scientists Planners Designers		PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG	
Client Name: Clean Focus Renewables, Inc.		Site Location: Rockville Road, East Windsor, CT	Project No: 42518.00
Photo No. 3	Date: 8/5/19		
Description: Typical view of a northern field. This area was mapped as a phase of the Narragansett silt loam which should have a dark brown loess cap over red till. It is apparent that the loess cap is no longer present and the till substratum is being farmed.			

 Engineers Scientists Planners Designers		PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG	
Client Name: Clean Focus Renewables, Inc.		Site Location: Rockville Road, East Windsor, CT	Project No: 42518.00
Photo No. 4	Date: 8/5/19		
Description: View of the one of the farm fields planted in winter squash. Again, the loess cap is missing in this photograph.			



Engineers | Scientists | Planners | Designers

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

Client Name: Clean Focus Renewables, Inc.

Site Location: Rockville Road, East Windsor,
CT

Project No: 42518.00

Photo No. 5 Date: 8/5/19

Description: View to the south of a culvert and swale that is part of the roadway storm drainage system for Rockville Road. This feature was determined not to be an intermittent watercourse.





United States
Department of
Agriculture

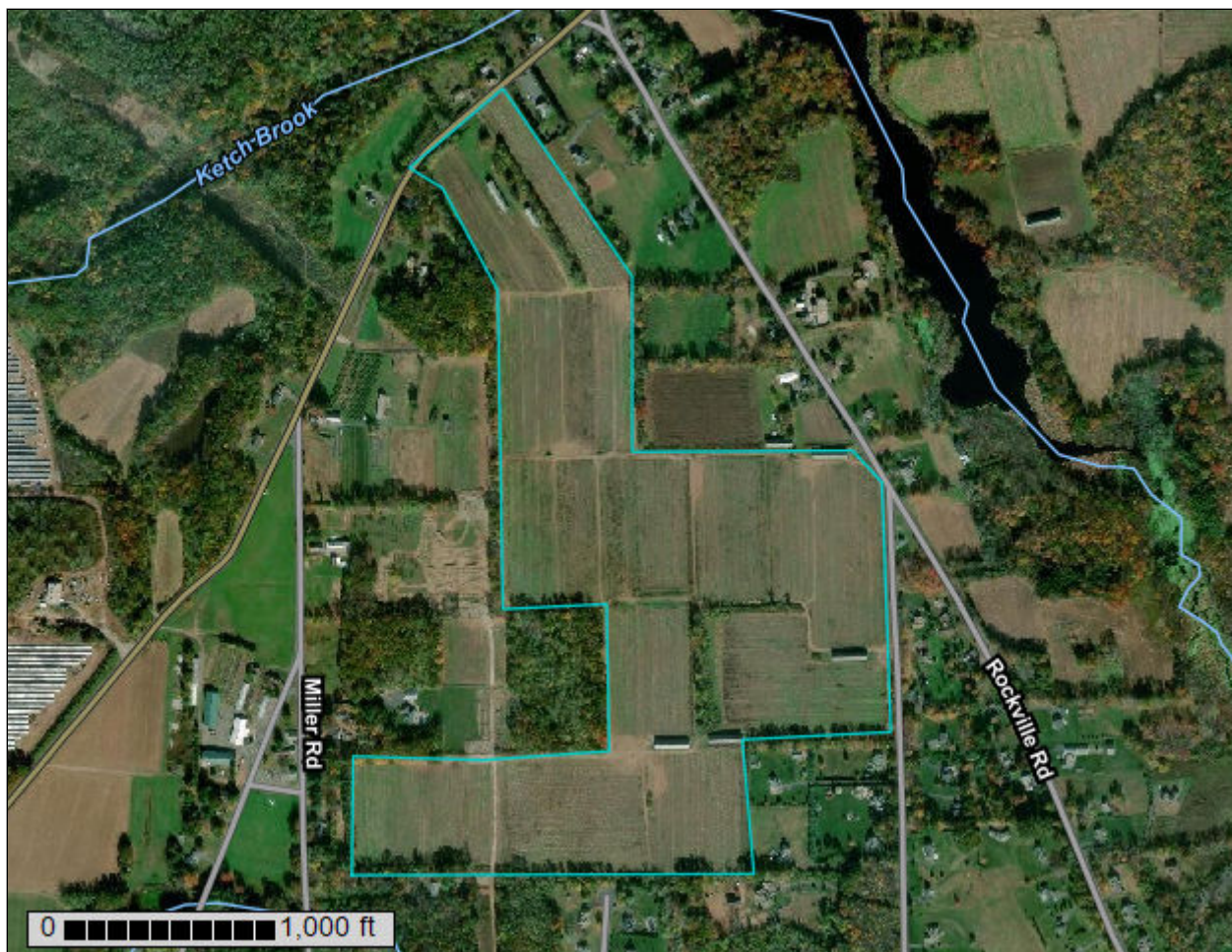
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for State of Connecticut

**Clean Focus Solar Site, East
Windsor, CT**



August 13, 2019

Preface

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

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut

Survey Area Data: Version 18, Dec 6, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 27, 2016—Oct 30, 2017

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
53A	Wapping very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.5	0.5%
66B	Narragansett silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	95.2	96.6%
68D	Narragansett silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony	0.2	0.2%
704A	Enfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	2.7	2.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		98.6	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

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

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

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

State of Connecticut

53A—Wapping very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lp6
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wapping

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 11 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 11 to 16 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 16 to 20 inches: very fine sandy loam
2C1 - 20 to 28 inches: gravelly sandy loam
2C2 - 28 to 36 inches: gravelly loamy sand
2C3 - 36 to 80 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Narragansett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wilbraham

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Menlo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ludlow

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

66B—Narragansett silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lq3
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Narragansett and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Narragansett

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam

Bw1 - 6 to 15 inches: silt loam

Bw2 - 15 to 24 inches: silt loam

Bw3 - 24 to 28 inches: gravelly silt loam

2C - 28 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drumlins, hills, till plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

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Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, red parent material

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Wapping

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

68D—Narragansett silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lq8
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Narragansett

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex

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Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 6 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 24 inches: silt loam
Bw3 - 24 to 28 inches: gravelly silt loam
2C - 28 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Broadbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

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

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, red parent material

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Wapping

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

704A—Enfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y07p
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Enfield

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-silty eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 7 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 25 inches: silt loam
2C - 25 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy sand

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Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Haven

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Tisbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, deltas, valley trains, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Kames, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Raypol

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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