



**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

**Engineers | Scientists | Planners | Designers**

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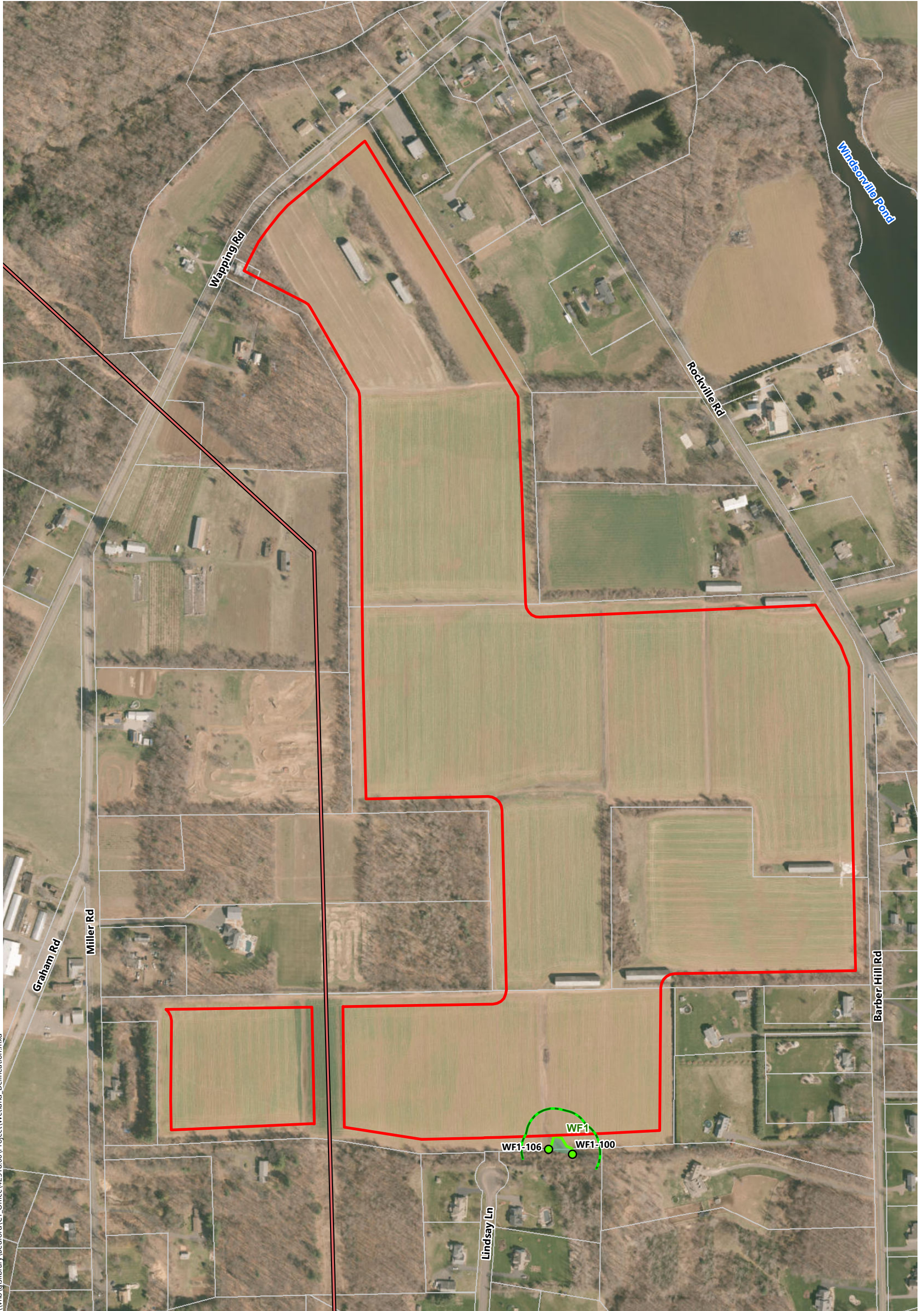


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## Attachments

- › 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
- Existing Transmission Line
- Parcel Boundary
- Wetland Flags
- Delineated Wetland Edge
- Wetland Resource Area
- 100' Buffer Zone

**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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	ACOE <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>	
Field Numbering Sequence: WF 1-100 to 1-106		

### WETLAND HYDROLOGY:

#### NONTIDAL

Intermittently Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Artificially Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Permanently Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Semipermanently Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Temporarily Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Permanently Saturated <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated – seepage <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated - perched <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comments: Seasonal water table apparently perched above a s		

#### TIDAL

Subtidal <input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Irregularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Irregularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>		
Comments: N/A		

### WETLAND TYPE:

#### SYSTEM:

Estuarine <input type="checkbox"/>	Riverine <input type="checkbox"/>	Palustrine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lacustrine <input type="checkbox"/>	Marine <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: Wetland is within farming operation.		

#### CLASS:

Emergent <input type="checkbox"/>	Scrub-shrub <input type="checkbox"/>	Forested <input type="checkbox"/>
Open Water <input type="checkbox"/>	Disturbed <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet Meadow <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comments: No permanent open water in wetland. Wetland at edge of farm field.		

### WATERCOURSE TYPE:

Perennial <input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/>	Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: Storm drain ditches at culvert under Rockville Road determined not to be an intermittent watercourse.		

### SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

Vernal Pool <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cheshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (63D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Narragansett silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (66B)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Narragansett silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony (68D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (704A)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wilbraham silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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*).

**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.



**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.





 <b>vhb</b> Engineers   Scientists   Planners   Designers		<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG</b>	
<b>Client Name:</b> Clean Focus Renewables, Inc.		<b>Site Location:</b> Rockville Road, East Windsor, CT	<b>Project No:</b> 42518.00
<b>Photo No.</b> 3	<b>Date:</b> 8/5/19		
<b>Description:</b> 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.			

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



# 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



# Preface

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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](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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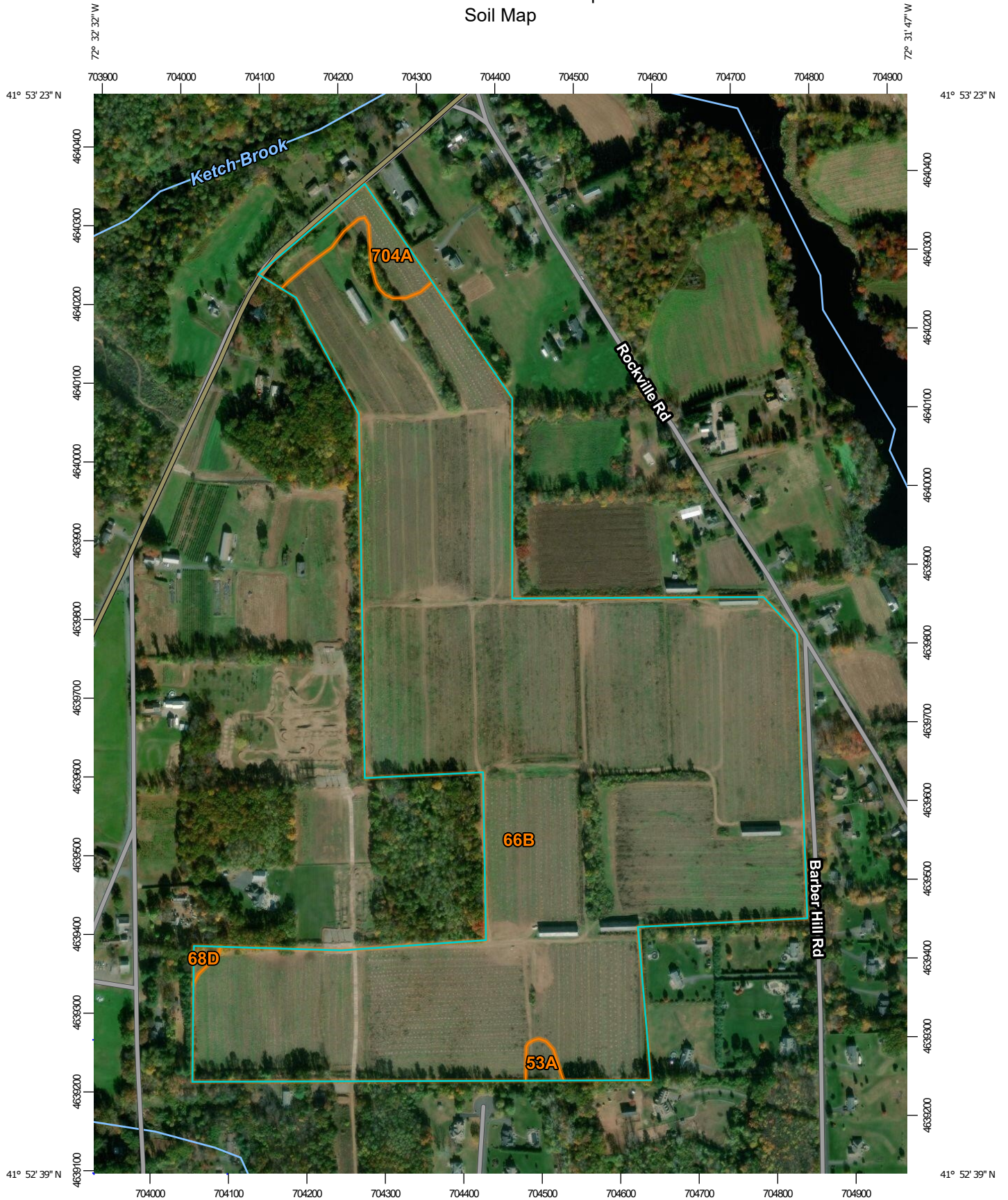


# Soil Map

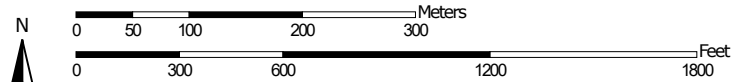
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The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce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

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:6,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.




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




# Custom Soil Resource Report


## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)


### Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot


 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water


 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

### Water Features

 Streams and Canals


### Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

### Background

 Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

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

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%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>98.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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.

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*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



## Custom Soil Resource Report

*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

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*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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