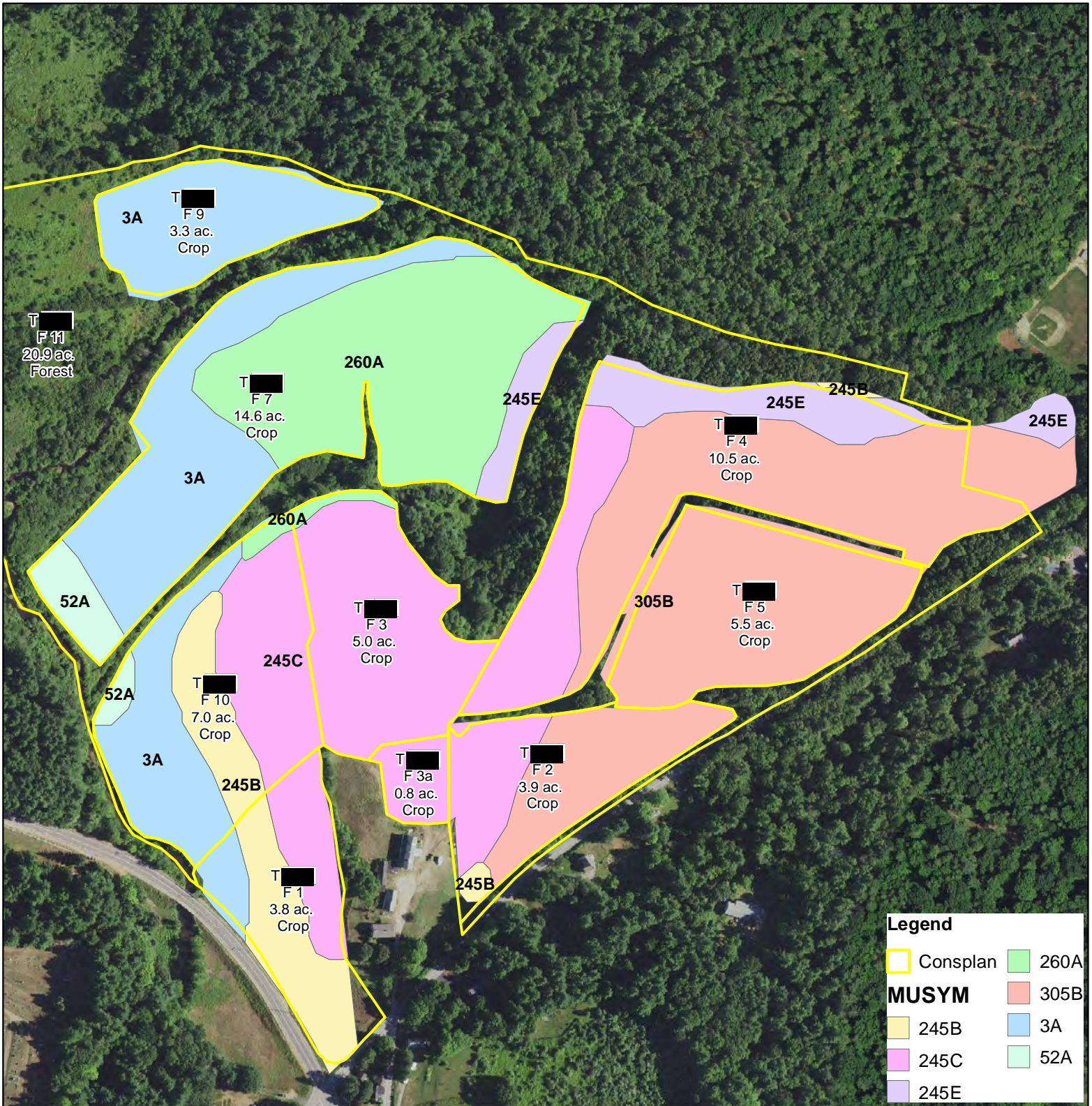




Joe Farmer Soils Map Tracts [redacted] & [redacted] - Worcester County, MA

Customer(s): JOE FARMER
District: WORCESTER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
State and County: MA, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Field Office: HOLDEN SERVICE CENTER
Agency: USDA-NRCS
Assisted By: ROBERT PURCELL



Legend	
	Consplan
	260A
MUSYM	
	245B
	3A
	245C
	52A
	245E
	305B



Scale 1:4,000

2016 Valtus Imagery Services

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

Soils Inventory Report

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
245B	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.6	6%
245C	Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	13.3	23%
245E	Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes	3.1	5%
260A	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	8.2	14%
305B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	16	28%
3A	Scarboro and Walpole soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	11.8	21%
52A	Freetown muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1	2%
Total:		57	100%

Map Unit Description

Worcester County, Massachusetts, Southern Part

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: 3A - Scarboro and Walpole soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Scarboro (45%)

The Scarboro component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on depressions, drainageways, outwash plains. The parent material consists of sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist and/or sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 95 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Walpole (35%)

The Walpole component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on outwash plains, outwash terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 4 inches) during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: 52A - Freetown muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Freetown (85%)

The Freetown component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on alluvial plains, depressions on uplands. The parent material consists of highly decomposed organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 82 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: 245B - Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Hinckley (85%)

The Hinckley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on kame terraces on valleys. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 95 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 245C - Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Hinckley (85%)

The Hinckley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on kame terraces on valleys. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 95 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description

Worcester County, Massachusetts, Southern Part

Map unit: 245E - Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Component: Hinckley (85%)

The Hinckley component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 35 percent. This component is on kame terraces on valleys. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 95 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 260A - Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Sudbury (75%)

The Sudbury component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on depressions on outwash plains, terraces on outwash plains. The parent material consists of friable coarse-loamy eolian deposits over loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, strongly contrasting textural stratification, inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 305B - Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Paxton (80%)

The Paxton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 18 to 39 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description

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 in this report, 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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.