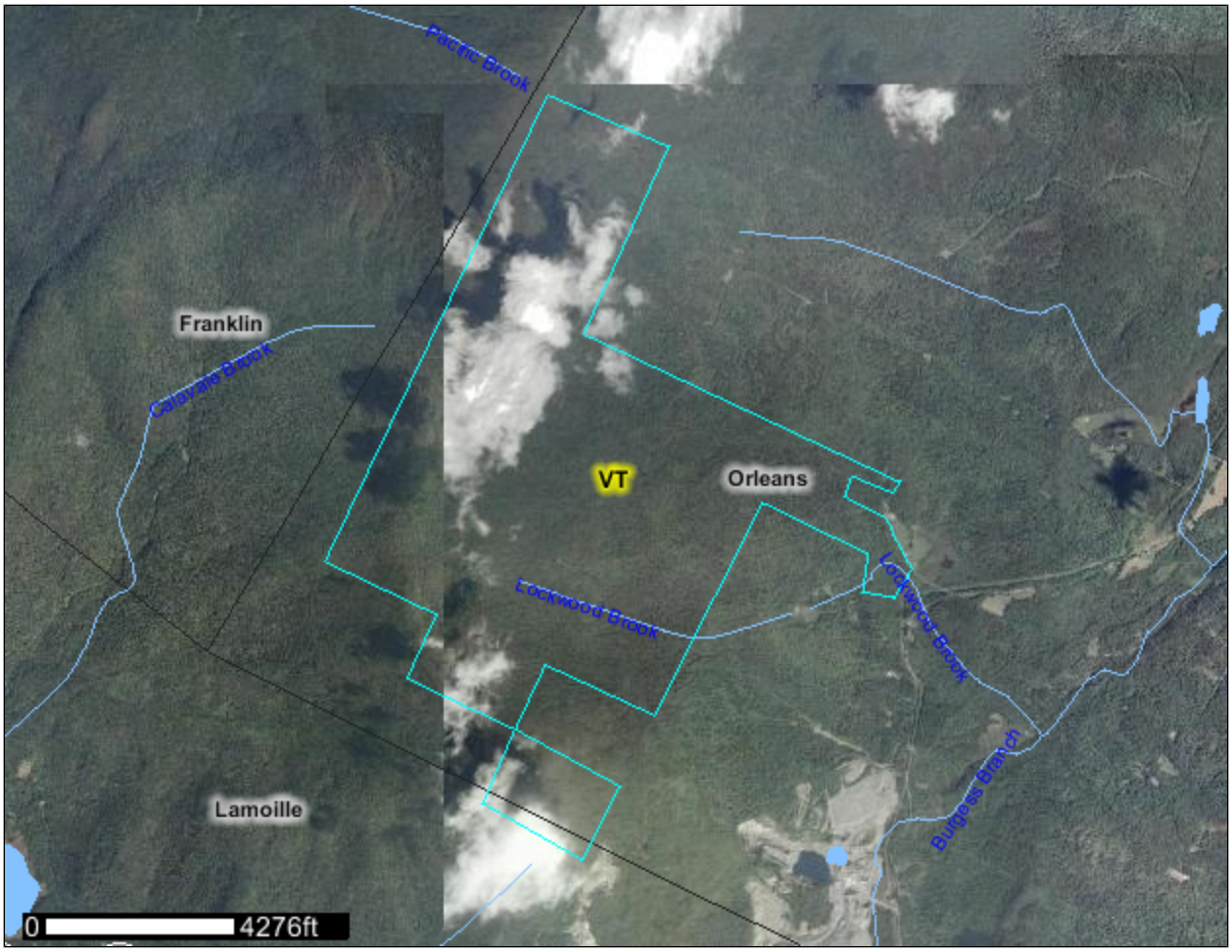
United States Department of Agriculture

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 Lamoille County, Vermont, and Orleans County, Vermont

GMC Meltzer Property



April 30, 2013

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://soils.usda.gov/sqi/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

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 Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

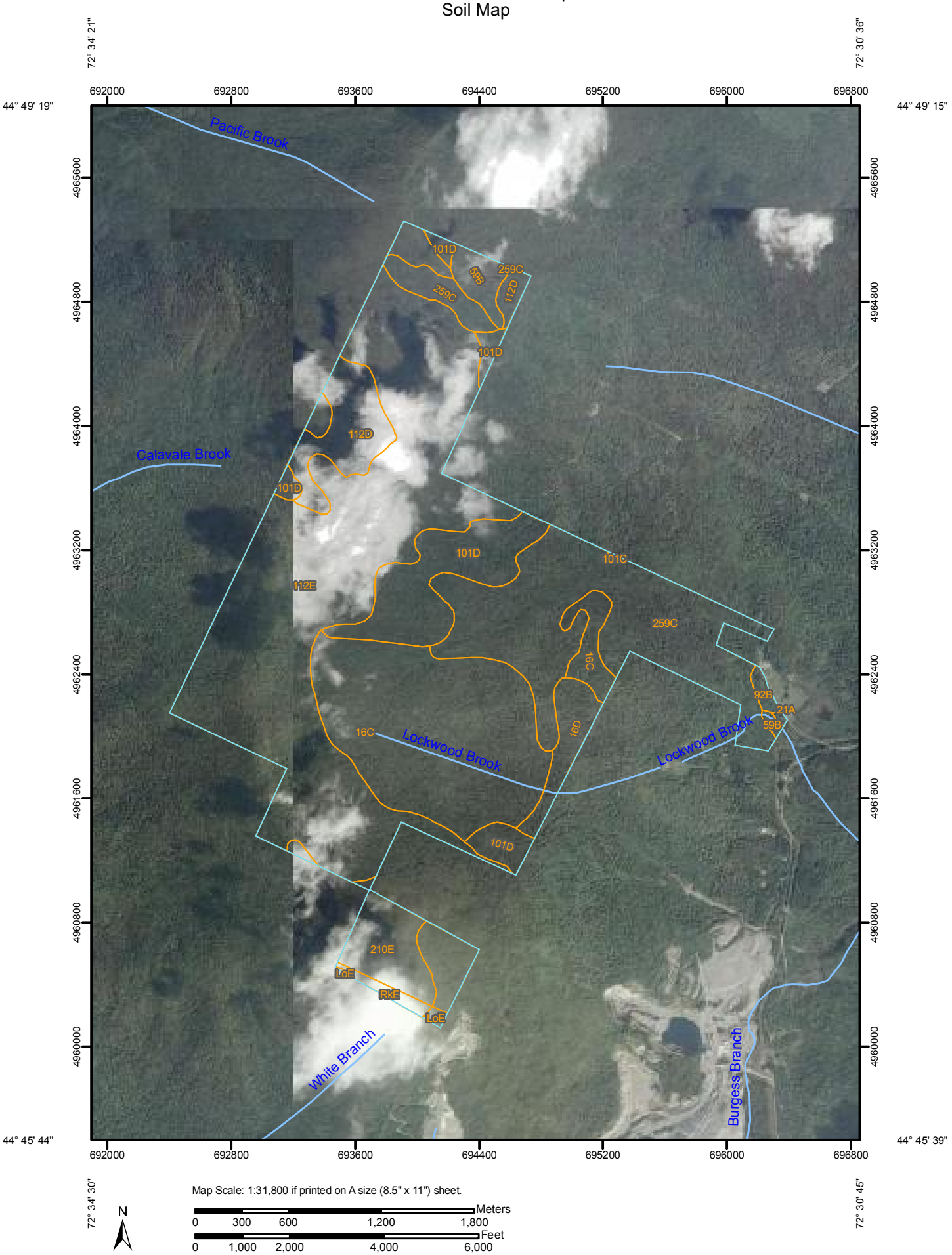
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means

Contents

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



Map Scale: 1:31,800 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 300 600 1,200 1,800

Feet
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Units

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

- Gully
- Short Steep Slope
- Other

Political Features

- Cities

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:31,800 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: Lamoille County, Vermont
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jan 19, 2010

Soil Survey Area: Orleans County, Vermont
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Oct 12, 2011

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 9/11/2003; 8/24/2003

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

Lamoille County, Vermont (VT015)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
LoE	Londonderry-Stratton complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	3.3	0.2%
RkE	Ricker peat, very rocky, 15 to 80 percent slopes	10.5	0.5%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**13.9**	**0.7%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,953.7**	**100.0%**

Orleans County, Vermont (VT019)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
16C	Dixfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	381.9	19.5%
16D	Dixfield sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	41.9	2.1%
21A	Nasmith loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.2	0.1%
59B	Cabot silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	29.1	1.5%
92B	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6.9	0.4%
101C	Tunbridge-Dixfield complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	0.7	0.0%
101D	Tunbridge-Dixfield complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	165.5	8.5%
112D	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	88.6	4.5%
112E	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	797.5	40.8%
210E	Ricker-Londonderry-Stratton complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	68.4	3.5%
259C	Colonel-Cabot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	358.0	18.3%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**1,939.7**	**99.3%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,953.7**	**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.

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.

Lamoille County, Vermont

LoE—Londonderry-Stratton complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Landscape: Uplands
Elevation: 2,000 to 4,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 30 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Londonderry and similar soils: 45 percent
Stratton and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Londonderry

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 1 to 10 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Silt loam
6 to 10 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Stratton

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Very flaggy silt loam
4 to 15 inches: Channery silt loam
15 to 19 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Glebe

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Ricker

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Upper third of mountainflank

Wilmington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways

RkE—Ricker peat, very rocky, 15 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Landscape: Uplands
Elevation: 2,000 to 4,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 30 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Ricker and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Organic material over coarse-loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 80 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 26 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Peat
7 to 9 inches: Very channery silt loam
9 to 13 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Londonderry

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Stratton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Upper third of mountainflank

Orleans County, Vermont

16C—Dixfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 660 to 2,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Dixfield, very stony, and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent

Description of Dixfield, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy basal till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material, moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: Sandy loam
3 to 13 inches: Sandy loam
13 to 27 inches: Sandy loam
27 to 65 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Cabot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Berkshire

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, rises

Tunbridge

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, rises

16D—Dixfield sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 660 to 2,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Dixfield, very stony, and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent

Description of Dixfield, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy basal till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material, moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: Sandy loam
3 to 13 inches: Sandy loam
13 to 27 inches: Sandy loam
27 to 65 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Cabot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Berkshire

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, rises

Tunbridge

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, rises

21A—Nasmith loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 490 to 1,310 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Nasmith and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent

Description of Nasmith

Setting

Landform: Lake terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits over silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very high (about 14.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Loamy fine sand
9 to 23 inches: Loamy fine sand
23 to 65 inches: Stratified loamy fine sand to silty clay loam, silty clay loam

Minor Components

Roundabout

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Lake terraces

Irasburg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Lake terraces, rises

Searsport

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Lake terraces, depressions, drainageways

Moosilauke

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Lake terraces

59B—Cabot silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 490 to 2,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Cabot, very stony, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Cabot, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy basal till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: Silt loam
5 to 19 inches: Fine sandy loam
19 to 65 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Dixfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, rises

Buckland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, rises

Peacham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, rises

92B—Monadnock fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 660 to 2,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition
Monadnock and similar soils: 65 percent
Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Monadnock

Setting
Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly ablation till

Properties and qualities
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Typical profile
0 to 8 inches: Fine sandy loam
8 to 22 inches: Loamy fine sand, very fine sandy loam, coarse sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: Very gravelly loamy coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand

Minor Components

Berkshire
Percent of map unit: 20 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Colton
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Dixfield
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Cabot
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

101C—Tunbridge-Dixfield complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 660 to 2,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 47 percent
Dixfield, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 18 percent

Description of Tunbridge, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material
1 to 4 inches: Fine sandy loam
4 to 25 inches: Fine sandy loam
25 to 35 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Dixfield, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy basal till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material, moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: Sandy loam
3 to 13 inches: Sandy loam
13 to 27 inches: Sandy loam
27 to 65 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Cabot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Berkshire

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Lyman

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

101D—Tunbridge-Dixfield complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 660 to 2,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 47 percent
Dixfield, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 18 percent

Description of Tunbridge, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material
1 to 4 inches: Fine sandy loam
4 to 25 inches: Fine sandy loam
25 to 35 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Dixfield, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy basal till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 1 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material, moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: Sandy loam
3 to 13 inches: Sandy loam
13 to 27 inches: Sandy loam
27 to 65 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Cabot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Berkshire

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Lyman

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

112D—Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 1,800 to 3,280 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback, very rocky, and similar soils: 40 percent
Rawsonville, very rocky, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Hogback, Very Rocky

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material, moderately decomposed plant material, highly decomposed plant material
4 to 9 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam
9 to 19 inches: Sandy loam
19 to 29 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Rawsonville, Very Rocky

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Moderately decomposed plant material, highly decomposed plant material
6 to 15 inches: Fine sandy loam
15 to 32 inches: Fine sandy loam
32 to 42 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Abram

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Mountains

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Mountains

Cabot

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Mountains, depressions, drainageways

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Mountains, depressions, drainageways

112E—Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 1,800 to 3,280 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback, very rocky, and similar soils: 40 percent
Rawsonville, very rocky, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Hogback, Very Rocky

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material, moderately decomposed plant material, highly decomposed plant material
4 to 9 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam
9 to 19 inches: Sandy loam
19 to 29 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Rawsonville, Very Rocky

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Moderately decomposed plant material, highly decomposed plant material
6 to 15 inches: Fine sandy loam
15 to 32 inches: Fine sandy loam
32 to 42 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Abram

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Mountains

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Mountains

Cabot

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Mountains, depressions, drainageways

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Mountains, depressions, drainageways

210E—Ricker-Londonderry-Stratton complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,460 to 3,940 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 32 to 40 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Ricker, very rocky, and similar soils: 31 percent
Londonderry, very rocky, and similar soils: 29 percent
Stratton, very rocky, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Ricker, Very Rocky

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Organic material over loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Moderately decomposed plant material, highly decomposed plant material
6 to 7 inches: Channery very fine sandy loam
7 to 17 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Londonderry, Very Rocky

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 10 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material, moderately decomposed plant material, highly decomposed plant material
4 to 8 inches: Channery very fine sandy loam
8 to 18 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Stratton, Very Rocky

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very high (about 14.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material, moderately decomposed plant material, highly decomposed plant material
6 to 19 inches: Very channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam
19 to 29 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Mountains

Glebe

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains

259C—Colonel-Cabot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 660 to 2,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel, very stony, and similar soils: 63 percent
Cabot, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 12 percent

Description of Colonel, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy basal till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Typical profile

0 to 0 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material
0 to 4 inches: Sandy loam, fine sandy loam
4 to 6 inches: Fine sandy loam
6 to 14 inches: Gravelly fine sandy loam
14 to 65 inches: Gravelly sandy loam

Description of Cabot, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy basal till

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: Silt loam
5 to 19 inches: Fine sandy loam
19 to 65 inches: Fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Dixfield

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains, rises

Peacham

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills, mountains, depressions, drainageways

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

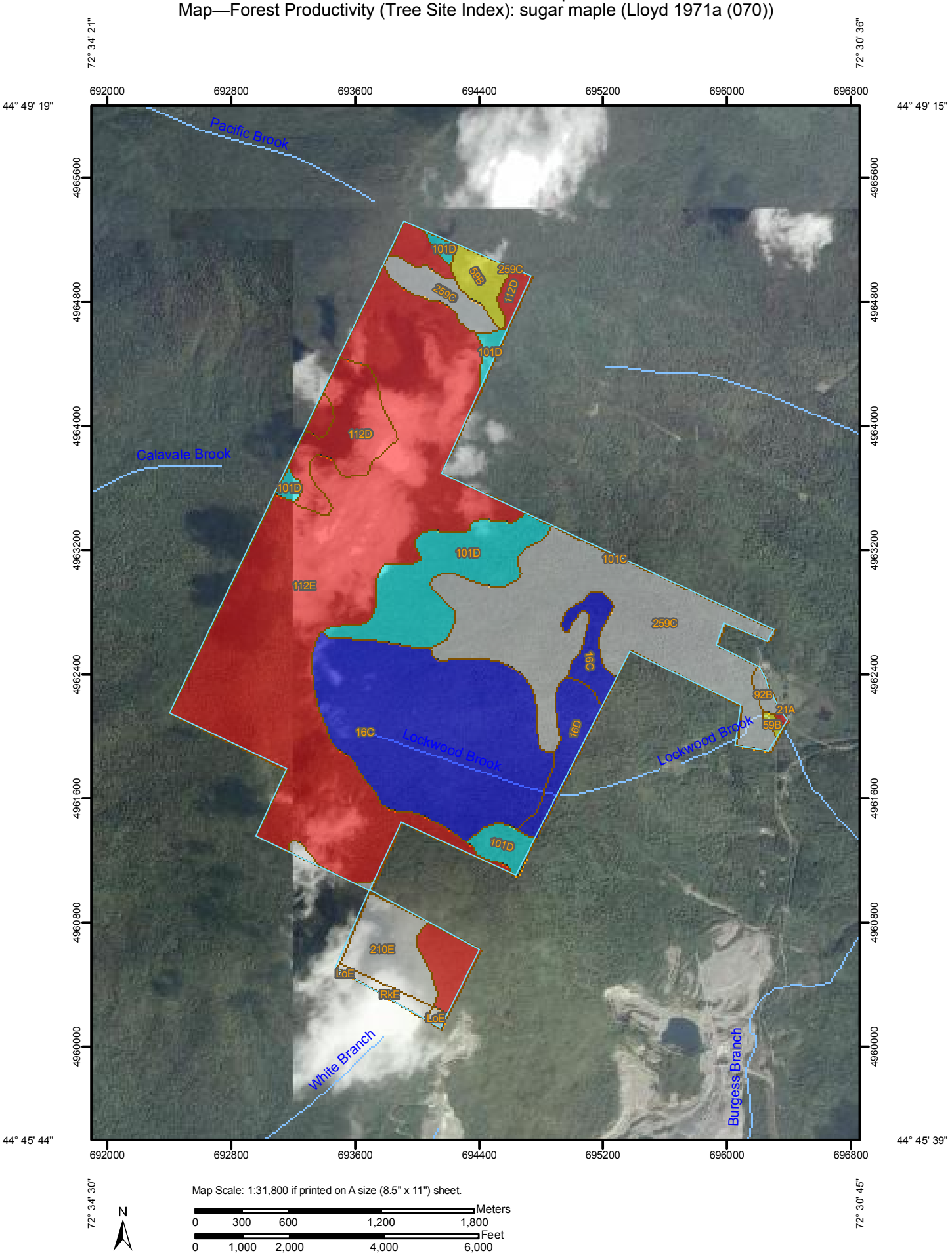
The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Vegetative Productivity

Vegetative productivity includes estimates of potential vegetative production for a variety of land uses, including cropland, forestland, hayland, pastureland, horticulture and rangeland. In the underlying database, some states maintain crop yield data by individual map unit component. Other states maintain the data at the map unit level. Attributes are included for both, although only one or the other is likely to contain data for any given geographic area. For other land uses, productivity data is shown only at the map unit component level. Examples include potential crop yields under irrigated and nonirrigated conditions, forest productivity, forest site index, and total rangeland production under of normal, favorable and unfavorable conditions.

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): sugar maple (Lloyd 1971a (070))

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): sugar maple (Lloyd 1971a (070))



Map Scale: 1:31,800 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 300 600 1,200 1,800

Feet
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000

72° 34' 30"
72° 30' 45"

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Units

Soil Ratings

<= 50

> 50 AND <= 56

> 56 AND <= 60

> 60 AND <= 62

Not rated or not available

Political Features

Cities

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:31,800 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: Lamoille County, Vermont
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jan 19, 2010

Soil Survey Area: Orleans County, Vermont
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Oct 12, 2011

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 9/11/2003; 8/24/2003

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.

Table—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): sugar maple (Lloyd 1971a (070))

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): sugar maple (Lloyd 1971a (070))— Summary by Map Unit — Lamoille County, Vermont (VT015)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (feet)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
LoE	Londonderry-Stratton complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes		3.3	0.2%
RkE	Ricker peat, very rocky, 15 to 80 percent slopes		10.5	0.5%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			**13.9**	**0.7%**
Totals for Area of Interest			**1,953.7**	**100.0%**

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): sugar maple (Lloyd 1971a (070))— Summary by Map Unit — Orleans County, Vermont (VT019)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (feet)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
16C	Dixfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	62	381.9	19.5%
16D	Dixfield sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	62	41.9	2.1%
21A	Nasmith loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	50	1.2	0.1%
59B	Cabot silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	56	29.1	1.5%
92B	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes		6.9	0.4%
101C	Tunbridge-Dixfield complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	60	0.7	0.0%
101D	Tunbridge-Dixfield complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	60	165.5	8.5%
112D	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	50	88.6	4.5%
112E	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	50	797.5	40.8%
210E	Ricker-Londonderry-Stratton complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky		68.4	3.5%
259C	Colonel-Cabot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony		358.0	18.3%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			**1,939.7**	**99.3%**
Totals for Area of Interest			**1,953.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): sugar maple (Lloyd 1971a (070))

Units of Measure: feet

Tree: sugar maple

Site Index Base: Lloyd 1971a (070)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

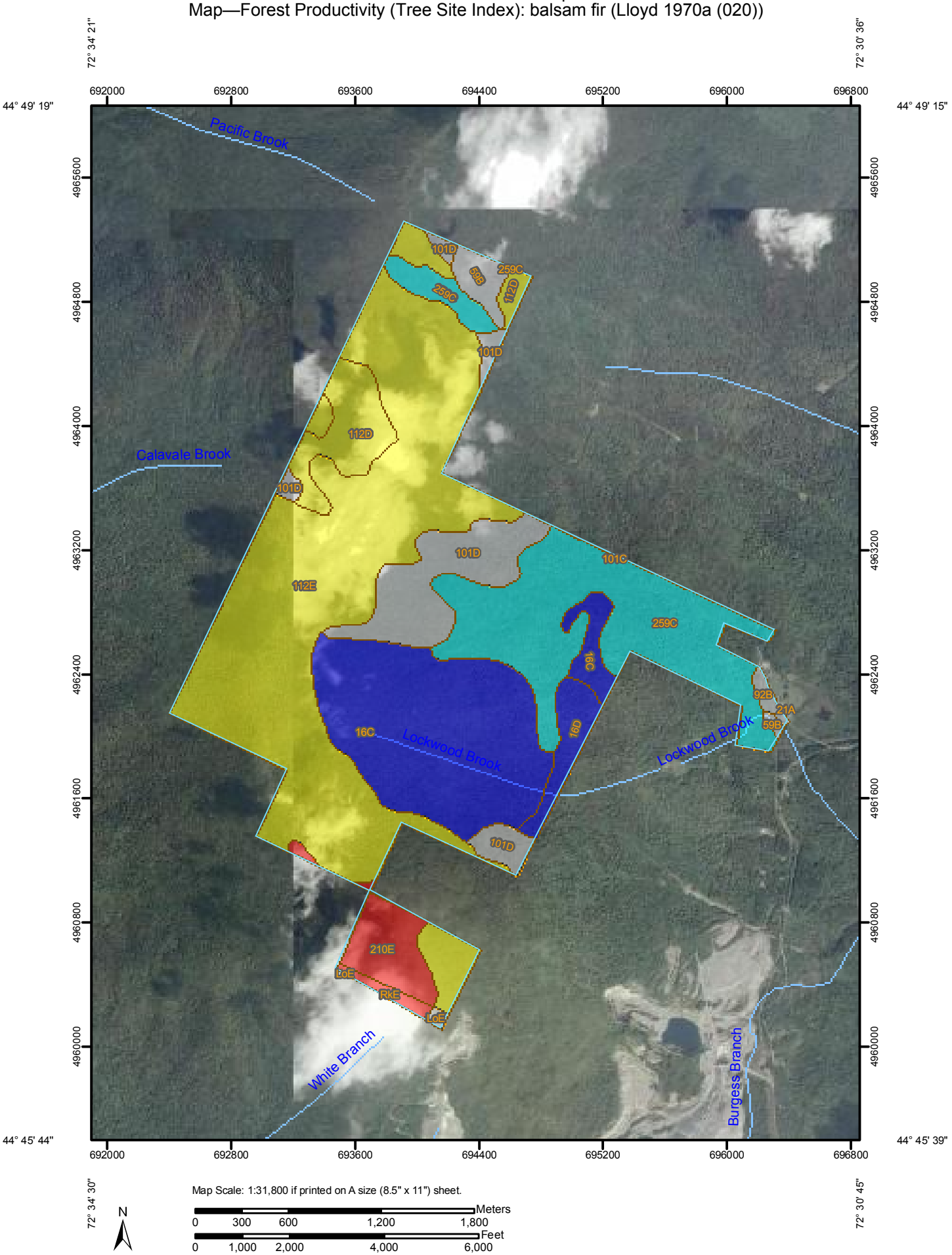
Component Percent Cutoff: *None Specified*

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): balsam fir (Lloyd 1970a (020))

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): balsam fir (Lloyd 1970a (020))



Map Scale: 1:31,800 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 300 600 1,200 1,800

Feet
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Units

Soil Ratings

<= 20

> 20 AND <= 48

> 48 AND <= 54

> 54 AND <= 64

Not rated or not available

Political Features

Cities

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:31,800 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: Lamoille County, Vermont
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jan 19, 2010

Soil Survey Area: Orleans County, Vermont
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Oct 12, 2011

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 9/11/2003; 8/24/2003

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.

Table—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): balsam fir (Lloyd 1970a (020))

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): balsam fir (Lloyd 1970a (020))— Summary by Map Unit — Lamoille County, Vermont (VT015)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (feet)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
LoE	Londonderry-Stratton complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes		3.3	0.2%
RkE	Ricker peat, very rocky, 15 to 80 percent slopes	20	10.5	0.5%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			**13.9**	**0.7%**
Totals for Area of Interest			**1,953.7**	**100.0%**

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): balsam fir (Lloyd 1970a (020))— Summary by Map Unit — Orleans County, Vermont (VT019)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (feet)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
16C	Dixfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	64	381.9	19.5%
16D	Dixfield sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	64	41.9	2.1%
21A	Nasmith loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes		1.2	0.1%
59B	Cabot silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony		29.1	1.5%
92B	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes		6.9	0.4%
101C	Tunbridge-Dixfield complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony		0.7	0.0%
101D	Tunbridge-Dixfield complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony		165.5	8.5%
112D	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	48	88.6	4.5%
112E	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	48	797.5	40.8%
210E	Ricker-Londonderry-Stratton complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	20	68.4	3.5%
259C	Colonel-Cabot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	54	358.0	18.3%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			**1,939.7**	**99.3%**
Totals for Area of Interest			**1,953.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): balsam fir (Lloyd 1970a (020))

Units of Measure: feet

Tree: balsam fir

Site Index Base: Lloyd 1970a (020)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No