Upland P4A-S-3 - View facing south

Upland P4A-S-3 - Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: CHPE City/County: Clifton Park/Saratoga Sampling Date: 12/17/21

Applicant/Owner: TDI State: NY Sampling Point: C-CP-N-3 Wet

Investigator(s): J. Greaves & K. Weiskotten Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42-53-13.41N Long: 73-53-39.03W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: MnB - Manlius-Nassau complex, undulating, rocky NWI classification: PEM1

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Cattail marsh.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 1
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: C-CP-N-3 Wet

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *Typha latifolia*	70	Yes	OBL
2. *Lythrum salicaria*	20	Yes	OBL
3. *Epilobium coloratum*	5	No	OBL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	95	x 1 =	95
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	95 (A)		95 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

_X_ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

_X_ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point C-CP-N-3 Wet

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 2/1	93	10YR 5/3	5	c	m	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations
			7.5YR 4/6	2	c	pl		Prominent redox concentrations
7-16	10YR 2/1	65	7.5YR 4/6	25	c	pl	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
			10YR 6/4	10	c	pl		Prominent redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ____

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

Wetland C-CP-N-3 - View facing southwest.

Wetland C-CP-N-3 - Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: CHPE City/County: Clifton Park/Saratoga Sampling Date: 12/17/21

Applicant/Owner: TDI State: NY Sampling Point: C-CP-N-3 Upl

Investigator(s): J. Greaves & K. Weiskotten Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope %:

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42-53-38.91N Long: 73-53-38.91W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: MnB - Manlius-Nassau complex, undulating, rocky NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Successional old field on railroad ballast.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- Water Marks (B1)
- Sediment Deposits (B2)
- Drift Deposits (B3)
- Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- Iron Deposits (B5)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 10
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 6

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: C-CP-N-3 Upl

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *Poa pratensis*	40	Yes	FACU
2. *Dipsacus laciniatus*	25	Yes	FACU
3. *Cirsium arvense*	25	Yes	FACU
4. *Setaria pumila*	10	No	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		390 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.90

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point C-CP-N-3 Upl

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-13	10YR 2/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
13-16	10YR 4/1	80	10YR 3/6	20	c	m	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

Upland C-CP-N-3 - View facing northeast.

Upland C-CP-N-3 - Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Champlain Hudson Express | City/County: Albany | Sampling Date: December 17, 2021

Applicant/Owner: CHA | State: NY | Sampling Point: DP-EF

Investigator(s): Tristen Peterson | Section, Township, Range: Clifton Park

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression | Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave | Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R | Lat: 42.877465°N | Long: 73.898941°W | Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: NuB - Nunda silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | NWI classification: Not Mapped

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes X No ____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: EF

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Large PEM Wetland located in a depression adjacent to railroad

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 5
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 4

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: DP-EF

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft.)			
1. Typha latifolia	25	Yes	OBL
2. Phalaris arundinacea	30	Yes	FACW
3. Onoclea sensibilis	20	No	FACW
4. Phragmites australis	10	No	FACW
5. Rosa multiflora	5	No	FACU
6. Solidago canadensis	10	No	FACU
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	110 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	25	x 1 =	25
FACW species	60	x 2 =	120
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	15	x 4 =	60
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		205 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.05

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-EF

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/2	70	10YR 5/6	30	C	M	Clay	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: None

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes X **No** ___

Remarks:

Wetland EF- View facing North

Wetland EF- Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Champlain Hudson Express | City/County: Albany | Sampling Date: December 17, 2021

Applicant/Owner: CHA | State: NY | Sampling Point: DP-EF-Upland

Investigator(s): Tristen Peterson | Section, Township, Range: Clifton Park

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace | Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex | Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R | Lat: 42.877586°N | Long: 73.898937°W | Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: NuB - Nunda silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | NWI classification: Not Mapped

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Upland Data Point for Wetland EF located on upland shrubby area

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No wetland hydrology present at data point

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: DP-EF-Upland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft.)			
1. Solidago canadensis	90	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	90 (A)		360 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

No hydrophytic vegetation found at data point

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-EF-Upland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/3	100					Silty Clay Loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: None

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ___ **No** X

Remarks:
No hydric soils present at data point

Upland EF- View facing North

Upland EF- Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Champlain Hudson Express | City/County: Albany | Sampling Date: December 17, 2021

Applicant/Owner: CHA | State: NY | Sampling Point: DP-EE

Investigator(s): Tristen Peterson | Section, Township, Range: Clifton Park

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression | Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave | Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R | Lat: 42.873157°N | Long: 73.899806°W | Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: NuB - Nunda silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | NWI classification: Not Mapped

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No** ____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	EE	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
PSS Wetland Data Point located within a depression in a shrubby area

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: DP-EE

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1. Cornus amomum	15	Yes	FACW
2. Cornus alba	25	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	40 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft.)			
1. Phragmites australis	35	Yes	FACW
2. Onoclea sensibilis	10	No	FACW
3. Phalaris arundinacea	20	Yes	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	65 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	105	x 2 =	210
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	105 (A)		210 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

X 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-EE

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/2	80	7.5YR 4/6	20	C	M	Clay Loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: None

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes X **No** ___

Remarks:

Wetland EE- View facing North

Wetland EE- Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Champlain Hudson Express | City/County: Albany | Sampling Date: December 17, 2021

Applicant/Owner: CHA | State: NY | Sampling Point: DP-EE-Upland

Investigator(s): Tristen Peterson | Section, Township, Range: Clifton Park

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope | Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex | Slope (%): 3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R | Lat: 42.873281°N | Long: 73.899692°W | Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: NuB - Nunda silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | NWI classification: Not Mapped

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Upland Data Point for Wetland EE, located along railroad bank slope

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No wetland hydrology present at data point

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: DP-EE-Upland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft.)			
1. Alopecurus spp.	30	Yes	NI
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	30 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	0 (A)		0 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

No hydrophytic vegetation found at data point

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-EE-Upland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	10YR 4/3	100					Sand	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: None

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ___ **No** X

Remarks:
No hydric soils present at data point

Upland EE- View facing South

Upland EE- Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 11/30/2024
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: CHPE City/County: Ballston/ Saratoga Sampling Date: 1/06/23

Applicant/Owner: TDI State: NY Sampling Point: Wet P4A-U-1

Investigator(s): C. Scrivner & J. Greaves Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.87003°N Long: -73.90114°W Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Te: Teel silt loam NWI classification: PEM2

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes x No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Near flag P4A-U-1

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Shallow emergent marsh

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- X Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Wet P4A-U-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer negundo*	10	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *Euonymus atropurpureus*	15	Yes	FACU
2. *Acer negundo*	3	No	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	18	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *Matteuccia struthiopteris*	80	Yes	FAC
2. *Lythrum salicaria*	15	No	OBL
3. *Alliaria petiolata*	5	No	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *Vitis riparia*	5	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
	5	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	15	x 1 =	15
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	98	x 3 =	294
FACU species	20	x 4 =	80
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	133 (A)		389 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.92

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Wet P4A-U-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	10YR 2/1	98	10YR 5/3	2	C	M	Sandy	Distinct redox concentrations
5-18	10YR 3/2	98	10YR 5/3	2	C	M	Sandy	Faint redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- X Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Wetland P4A-U-1 View facing south

Wetland P4A-U-1 - Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 11/30/2024
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: CHPE City/County: Ballston/ Saratoga Sampling Date: 1/06/23

Applicant/Owner: TDI State: NY Sampling Point: Upl

Investigator(s): C. Scrivner & J. Greaves Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Slight slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope %: 3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.86871°N Long: -73.90205°W Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: ScB: Scio silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: NA

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes x No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Successional old field / Railroad ROW. Upland for both P4A-T-1 and P4A-U-1

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Upl

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	60	Yes	FAC
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	15	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	75	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *Robinia pseudoacacia*	15	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *Solidago canadensis*	35	Yes	FACU
2. *Setaria pumila*	30	Yes	FAC
3. *Artemisia vulgaris*	25	Yes	UPL
4. *Pastinaca sativa*	10	No	UPL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	90	x 3 =	270
FACU species	50	x 4 =	200
UPL species	35	x 5 =	175
Column Totals:	190 (A)		675 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.55

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Upl

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: Rock/Railroad ballast

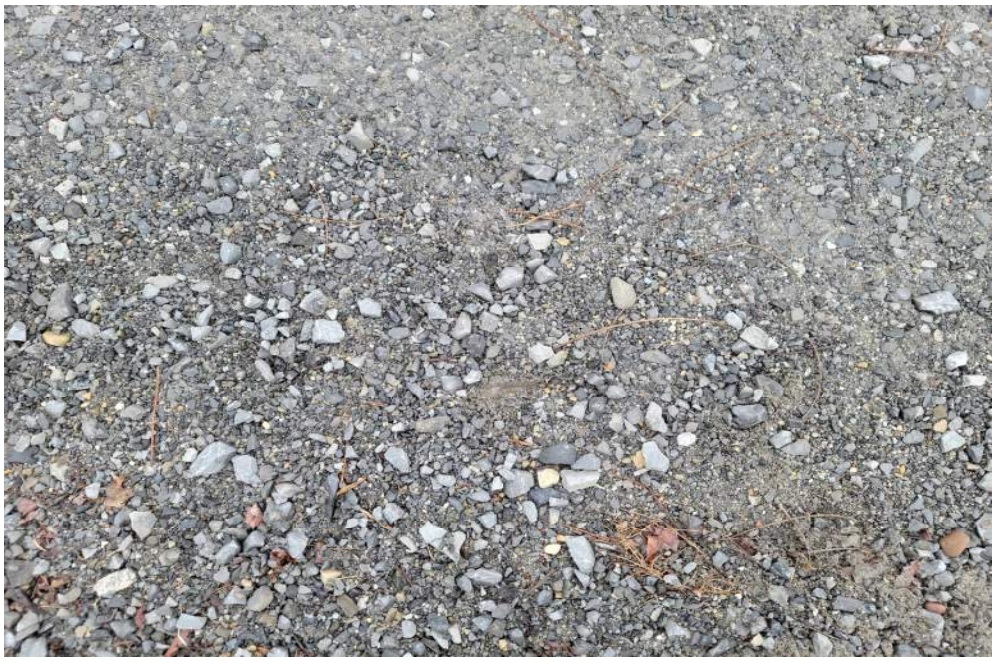
Depth (inches): 0

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

No soils collected. Railroad ballast.

Upland P4A-T-1 & P4A-U-1 - View facing north



Upland P4A-T-1 & P4A-U-1 - Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 11/30/2024
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: CHPE City/County: Ballston/ Saratoga Sampling Date: 1/06/23

Applicant/Owner: TDI State: NY Sampling Point: Wet P4A-T-1

Investigator(s): C. Scrivner & J. Greaves Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.86857°N Long: -73.90227°W Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: ScB: Scio silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: PFO1

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes x No (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Near flag P4A-T-1

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Red maple hardwood swamp

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- Water Marks (B1)
- Sediment Deposits (B2)
- Drift Deposits (B3)
- Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- Iron Deposits (B5)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 1
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 2
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Wet P4A-T-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	60	Yes	FAC
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	15	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	75	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *Cornus amomum*	15	Yes	FACW
2. *Lonicera morrowii*	10	Yes	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	25	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *Phragmites australis*	30	Yes	FACW
2. *Lythrum salicaria*	25	Yes	OBL
3. *Solidago gigantea*	10	No	FACW
4. *Onoclea sensibilis*	10	No	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	75	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 83.3% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	25	x 1 =	25
FACW species	80	x 2 =	160
FAC species	60	x 3 =	180
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	175 (A)		405 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.31

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Wet P4A-T-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/2	70	10YR 4/6	10	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
			2.5YR 3/6	20	C	M		Prominent redox concentrations
6-16	10YR 4/1	50	10YR 4/6	15	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
			10YR 5/4	10	C	M		Distinct redox concentrations
			2.5YR 3/6	25	C	M		Prominent redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Wetland P4A-T-1 View facing north

Wetland P4A-T-1 - Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A	**SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
	Champlain Hudson Power Express

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: CHPE City/County: East Glenville/Schenectady Sampling Date: 12/17/21

Applicant/Owner: TDI State: NY Sampling Point: C-CP-O-4 Wet

Investigator(s): J. Greaves & K. Weiskotten Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42-51-59.80N Long: 73-54-12.60W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: ScA - Scio silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes NWI classification: PFO1

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Red maple hardwood swamp.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- X Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 8
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: C-CP-O-4 Wet

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	60	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	60	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *Alnus incana*	25	Yes	FACW
2. *Cornus alba*	25	Yes	FACW
3. *Salix alba*	10	No	FACW
4. *Lonicera morrowii*	8	No	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
	68	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *Onoclea sensibilis*	50	Yes	FACW
2. *Solidago gigantea*	15	Yes	FACW
3. *Lythrum salicaria*	10	No	OBL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	75	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	10	x 1 =	10
FACW species	125	x 2 =	250
FAC species	60	x 3 =	180
FACU species	8	x 4 =	32
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	203 (A)		472 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.33

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

_X_ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

_X_ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point C-CP-O-4 Wet

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	2.5Y 4/1	78	10YR 4/6	20	c	m	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
			10YR 3/6	2	c	pl		Prominent redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ? Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ? Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: Rock

Depth (inches): 9

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

Wetland C-CP-O-4 - View facing west.

Wetland C-CP-O-4 - Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: CHPE City/County: East Glenville/Schenectady Sampling Date: 12/17/21

Applicant/Owner: TDI State: NY Sampling Point: C-CP-O-4 Upl

Investigator(s): J. Greaves & K. Weiskotten Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 45

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42-51-59.89N Long: 73-54-12.35W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: ScA - Scio silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Successional old field on railroad embankment.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ? Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: C-CP-O-4 Upl

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *Setaria pumila*	75	Yes	FAC
2. *Verbascum thapsus*	5	No	UPL
3. *Solidago canadensis*	5	No	FACU
4. *Plantago major*	5	No	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	75	x 3 =	225
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	90 (A)		290 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.22

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

_X_ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point C-CP-O-4 Upl

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: Rock

Depth (inches): 6

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

Upland C-CP-O-4 - View facing east.

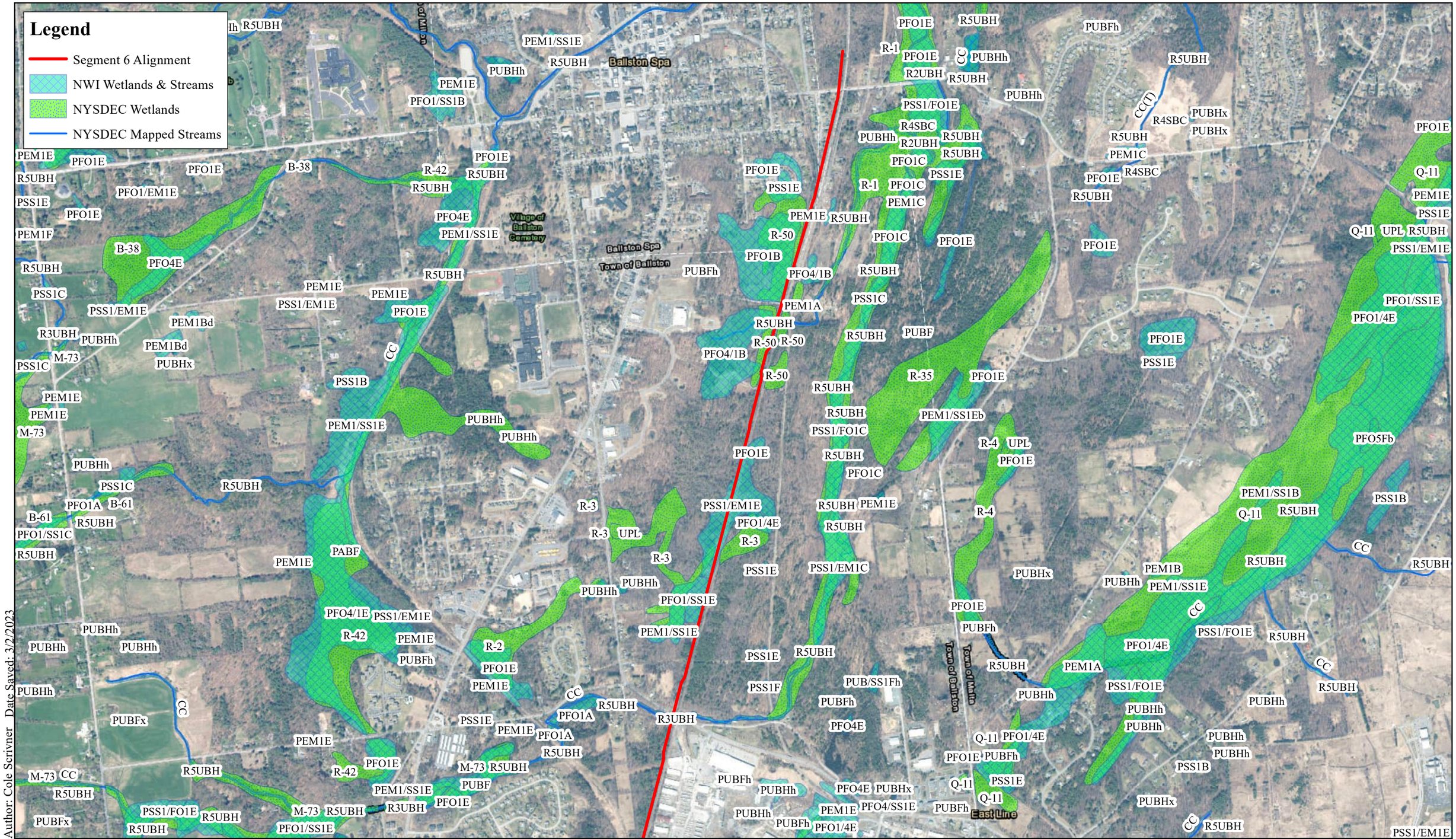
Upland C-CP-O-4 - Soils

Segment 6-Package 4A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Champlain Hudson Power Express

ATTACHMENT 2
NWI AND NYSDEC WETLAND & STREAM MAPS



Author: Cole Scrivner Date Saved: 3/2/2023

CHA

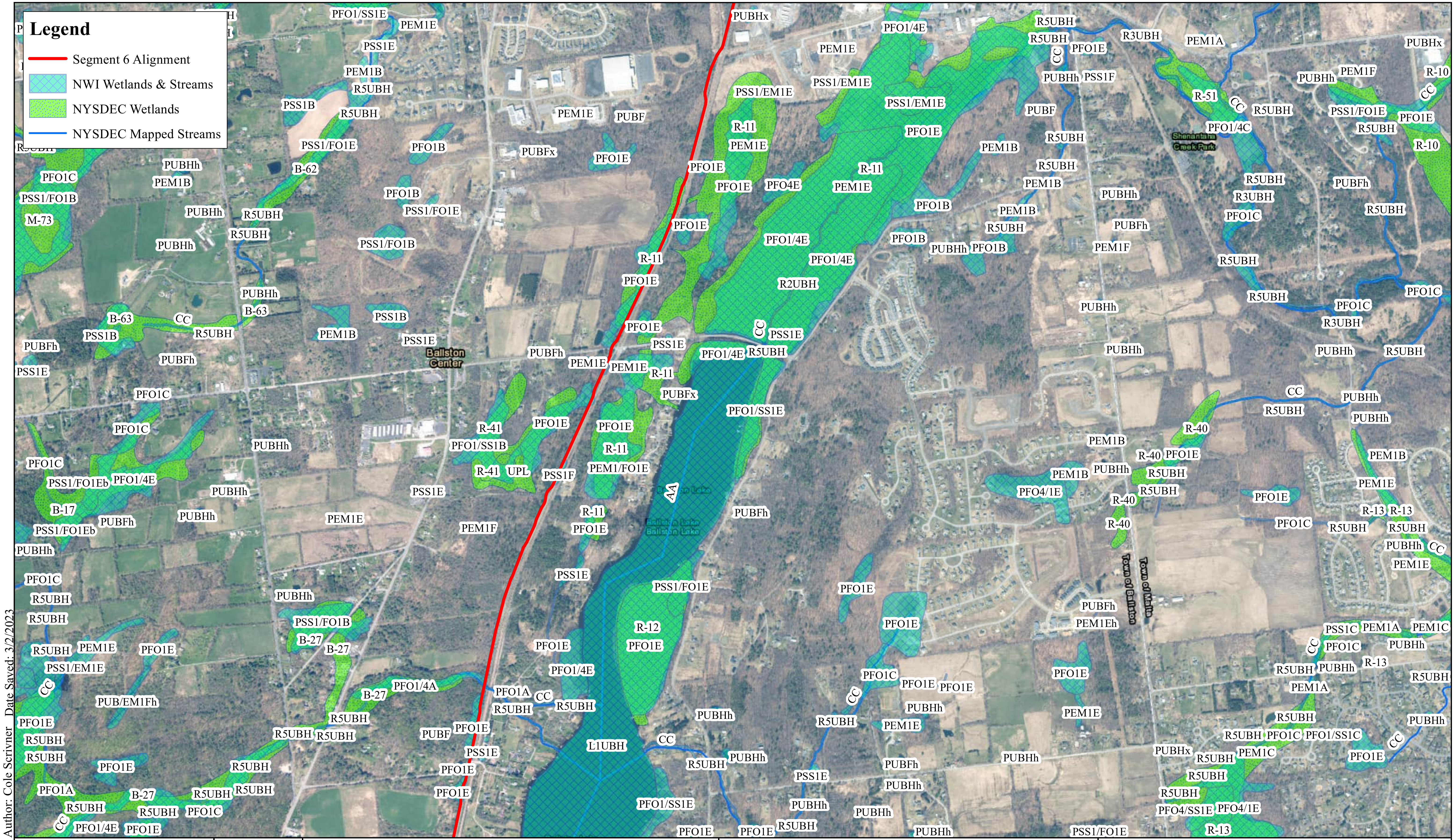
N

Page 1 of 5

0 0.5 1 Miles

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A Wetland & Stream Map
(NWI and NYSDEC)

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community.
Wetland layers obtained from USFWS NWI and NYSDEC



Author: Cole Scrivner Date Saved: 3/2/2023

CHA

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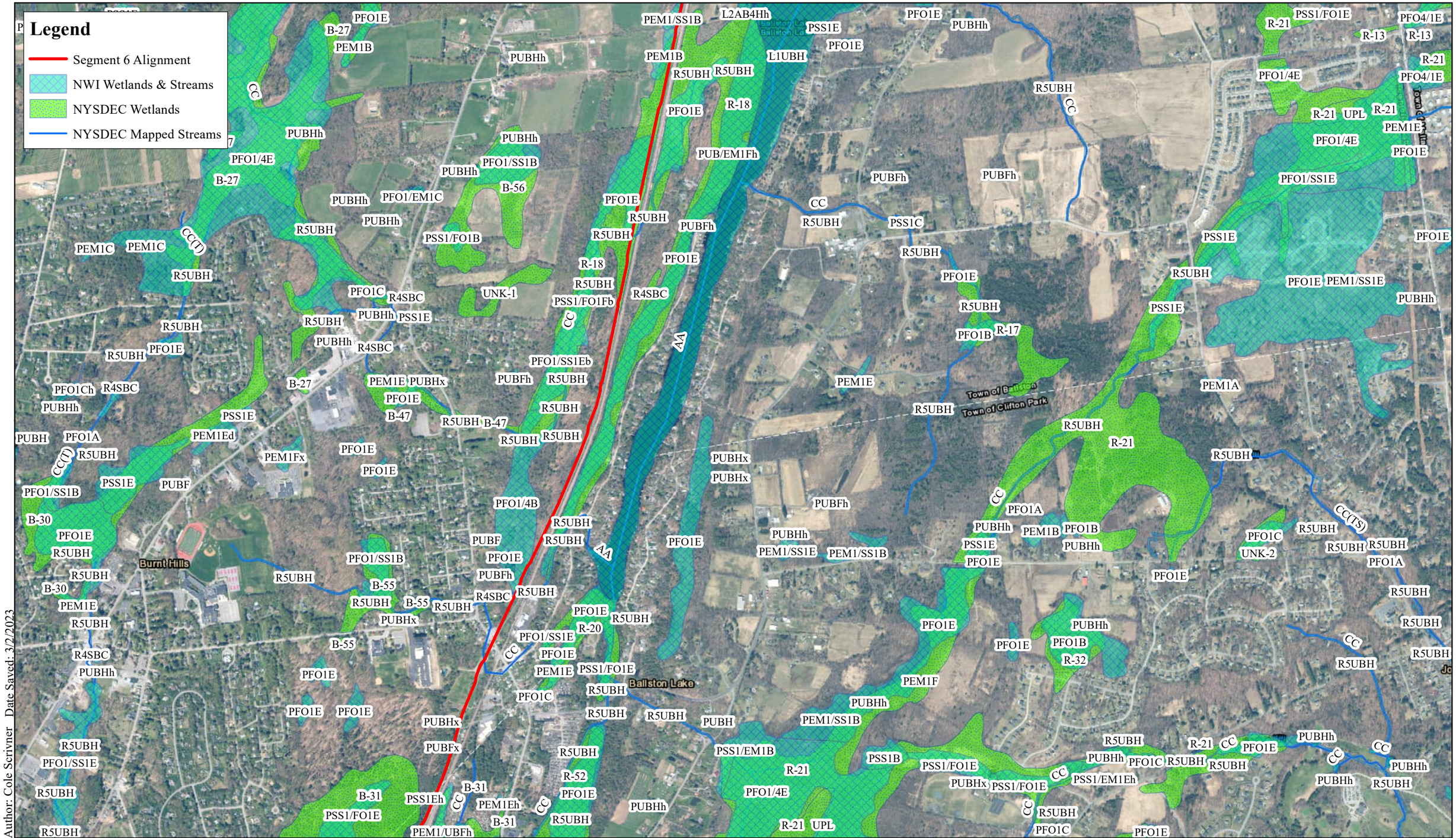
0 0.5 1 Miles

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A Wetland & Stream Map
(NWI and NYSDEC)

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community.
Wetland layers obtained from USFWS NWI and NYSDEC



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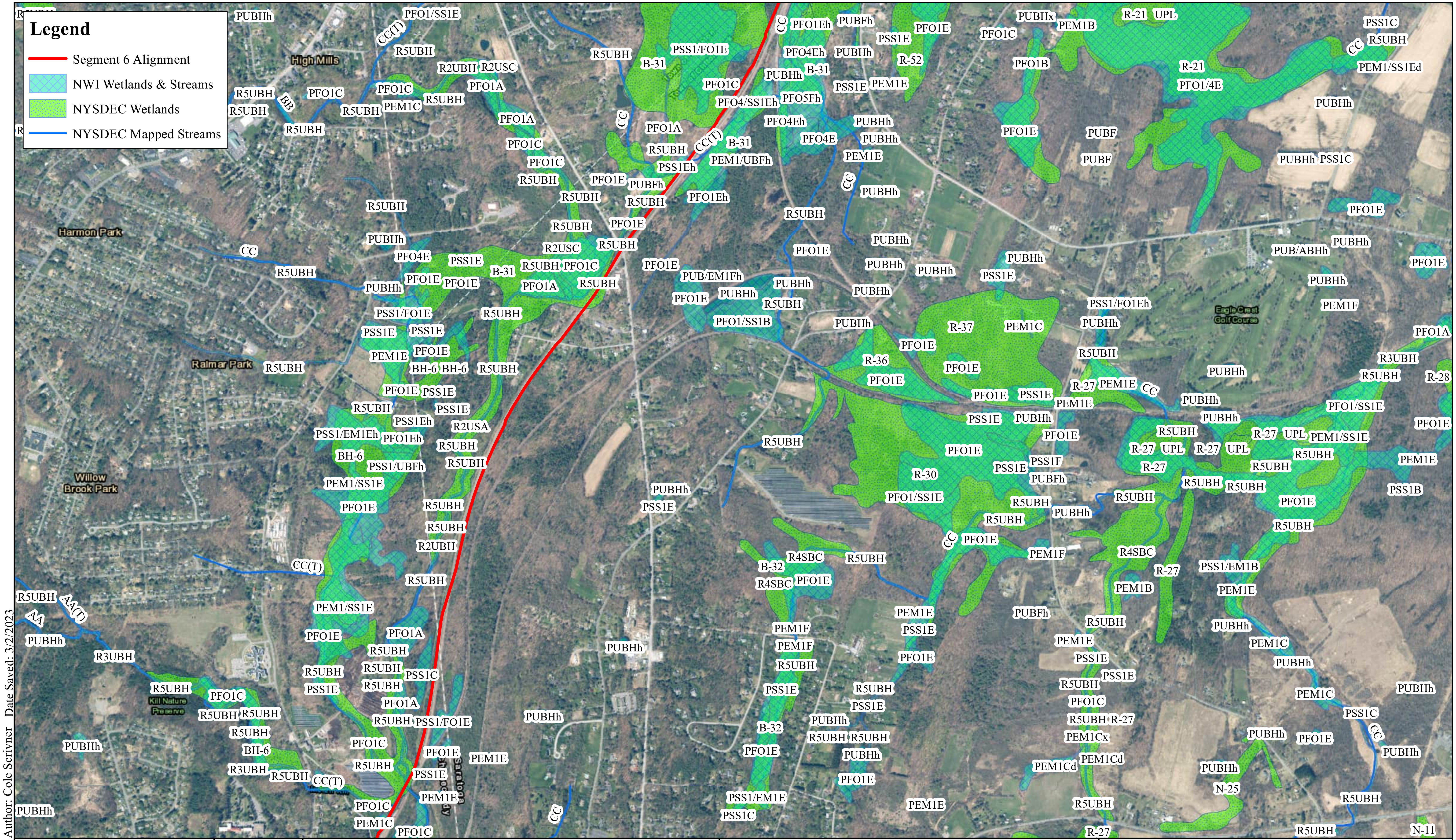
0 0.5 1 Miles

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A Wetland & Stream Map
(NWI and NYSDEC)

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community.
Wetland layers obtained from USFWS NWI and NYSDEC



Author: Cole Scrivner Date Saved: 3/2/2023

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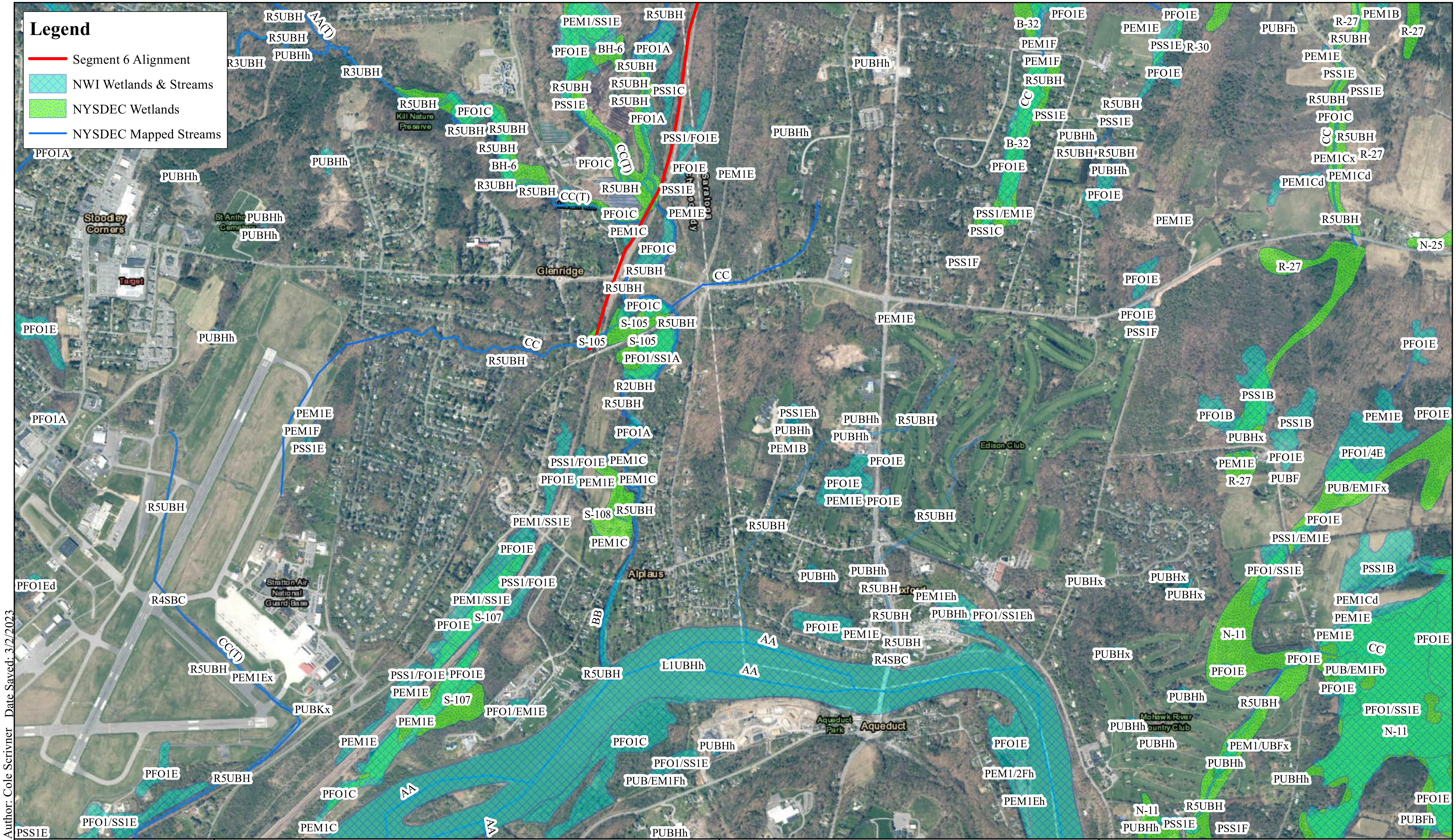
Page 4 of 5

0 0.5 1 Miles

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A Wetland & Stream Map
(NWI and NYSDEC)

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community.
Wetland layers obtained from USFWS NWI and NYSDEC



Author: Cole Scrivner Date Saved: 3/2/2023

Page 5 of 5

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A Wetland & Stream Map
(NWI and NYSDEC)

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community.
Wetland layers obtained from USFWS NWI and NYSDEC

ATTACHMENT 3
NRCS SOIL MAPS

Author: Cole Scrivner Date Saved: 3/2/2023

CHA

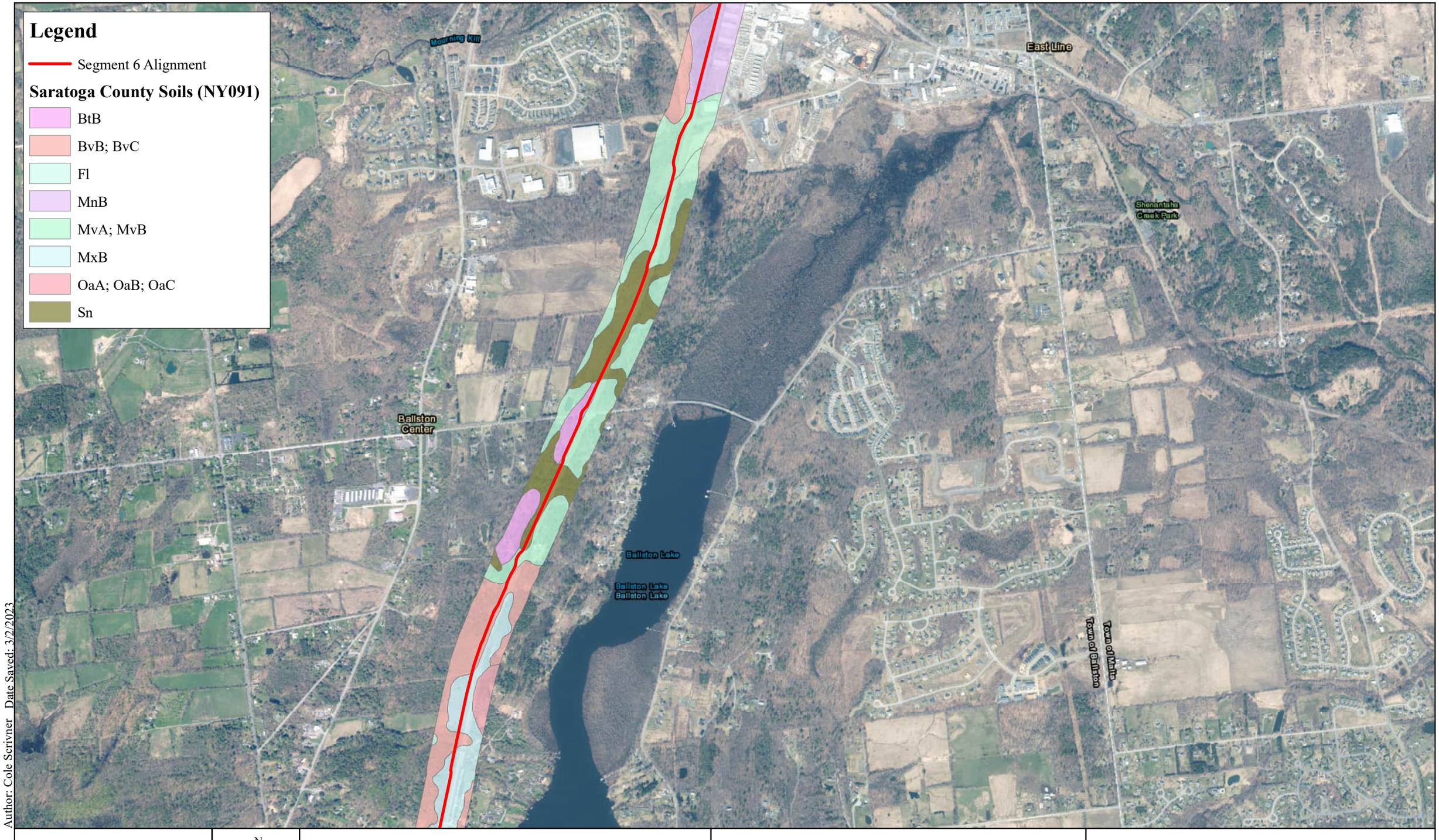
N

Page 1 of 5

0 0.5 1 Miles

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A NRCS Soil Map

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the



Author: Cole Scrivner Date Saved: 3/2/2023

CHA

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Page 2 of 5

0 0.5 1 Miles

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A NRCS Soil Map

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Page 3 of 5

0 0.5 1 Miles

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A NRCS Soil Map

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Legend

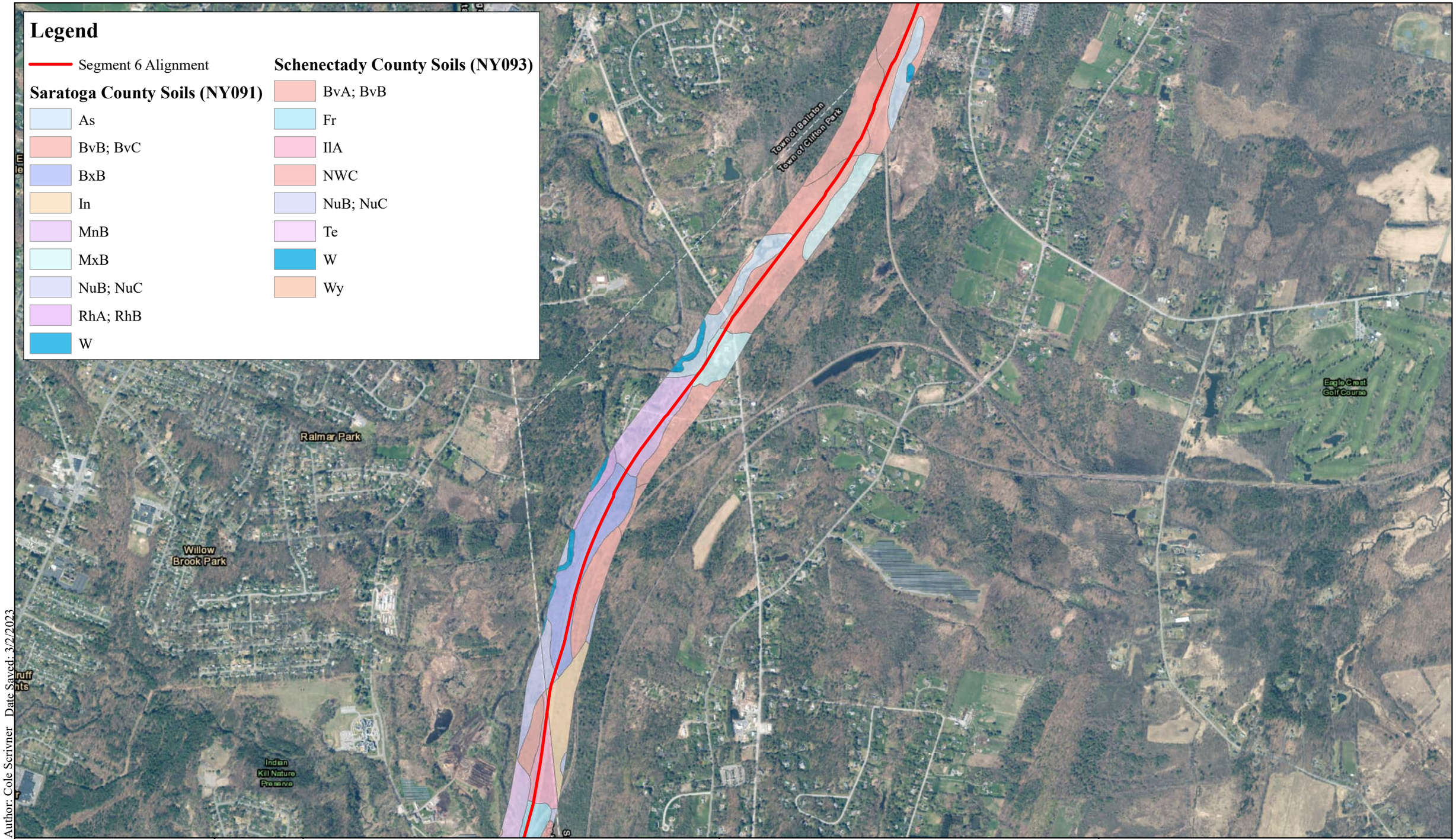
Segment 6 Alignment

Saratoga County Soils (NY091)

- As
- BvB; BvC
- BxB
- In
- MnB
- MxB
- NuB; NuC
- RhA; RhB
- W

Schenectady County Soils (NY093)

- BvA; BvB
- Fr
- IlA
- NWC
- NuB; NuC
- Te
- W
- Wy



Author: Cole Scrivner Date Saved: 3/2/2023

CHA

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0 0.5 1 Miles

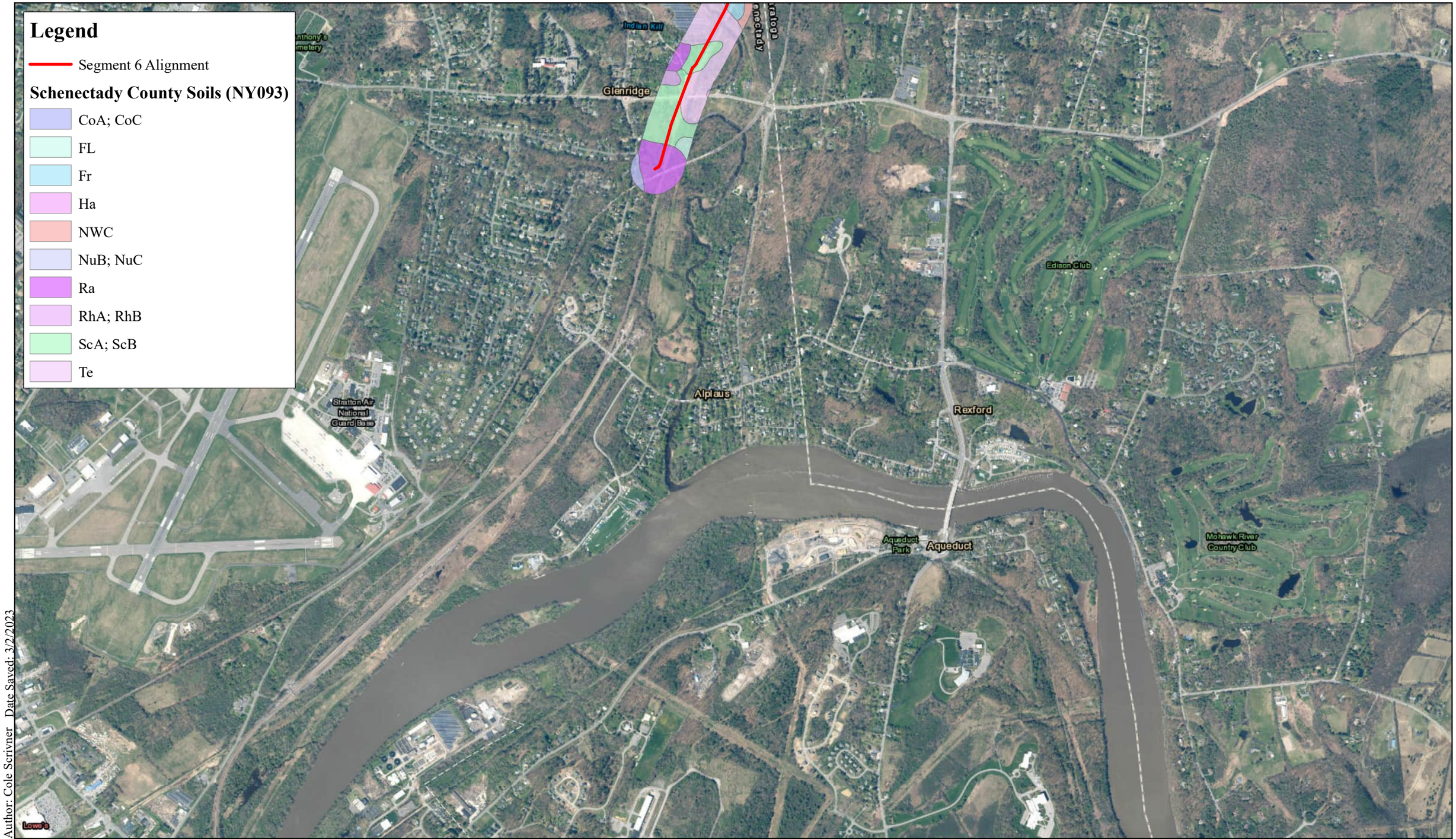
Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A NRCS Soil Map

Legend

Segment 6 Alignment

Schenectady County Soils (NY093)

- CoA; CoC
- FL
- Fr
- Ha
- NWC
- NuB; NuC
- Ra
- RhA; RhB
- ScA; ScB
- Te



Author: Cole Scrivner Date Saved: 3/2/2023

CHA

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0 0.5 1 Miles

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Segment 6 Package 4A NRCS Soil Map

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, soils that are similar to the named components, and some minor components that differ in use and management from the major soils.

Most of the soils similar to the major components 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. Some minor components, however, have properties and behavior 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*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given 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.

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Saratoga County, New York

As—Allis silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w8j
Elevation: 400 to 1,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Allis

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey till derived mainly from acid shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 25 inches: silty clay
Cr - 25 to 35 inches: weathered bedrock
R - 35 to 45 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Hornell

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

BtB—Broadalbin silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w94
Elevation: 400 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Broadalbin and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Broadalbin

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin eolian deposits over loamy till derived mainly from granite and gneiss with a significant component of soft dark shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 30 inches: silt loam
2Bx - 30 to 43 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2C - 43 to 74 inches: channery fine sandy loam
2Cd - 74 to 88 inches: channery fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mosherville
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sun
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BvB—Broadalbin-Manlius-Nassau, complex, undulating

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9w97
Elevation: 200 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Broadalbin and similar soils: 50 percent
Manlius and similar soils: 30 percent
Nassau and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Broadalbin

Setting
Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin eolian deposits over loamy till derived mainly from granite and gneiss with a significant component of soft dark shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 30 inches: silt loam
2Bx - 30 to 43 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2C - 43 to 74 inches: channery fine sandy loam
2Cd - 74 to 88 inches: channery fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Manlius

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from local acid shale bedrock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 5 to 21 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 21 to 24 inches: extremely channery silt loam
H4 - 24 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 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): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Nassau

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 3 to 18 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mosherville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

BvC—Broadalbin-Manlius-Nassau, complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w98
Elevation: 200 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Broadalbin and similar soils: 50 percent
Manlius and similar soils: 30 percent
Nassau and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Broadalbin

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin eolian deposits over loamy till derived mainly from granite and gneiss with a significant component of soft dark shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 30 inches: silt loam
2Bx - 30 to 43 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2C - 43 to 74 inches: channery fine sandy loam
2Cd - 74 to 88 inches: channery fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Manlius

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from local acid shale bedrock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 5 to 21 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 21 to 24 inches: extremely channery silt loam
H4 - 24 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 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): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Nassau

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 3 to 18 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mosherville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

DeA—Deerfield loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xfg8
Elevation: 0 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Deerfield

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash deltas, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy outwash derived from granite, gneiss, and/or quartzite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand
Bw - 9 to 25 inches: loamy fine sand
BC - 25 to 33 inches: fine sand
Cg - 33 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 11.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY027MA - Moist Sandy Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces, kame terraces, outwash deltas, outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways, depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, kame terraces, outwash deltas, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

DeB—Deerfield loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xfg9
Elevation: 0 to 1,190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Deerfield

Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy outwash derived from granite, gneiss, and/or quartzite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand
Bw - 9 to 25 inches: loamy fine sand
BC - 25 to 33 inches: fine sand
Cg - 33 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 11.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY027MA - Moist Sandy Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces, outwash deltas
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways, depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Kame terraces, outwash deltas, outwash terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, kame terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Fl—Fluvaqvents frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wb0

Elevation: 300 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquents, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 60 percent
Minor components: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fluvaquents, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium with highly variable texture

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: gravelly loamy sand
H2 - 10 to 72 inches: gravelly sandy loam

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): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Limerick

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Palms

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marshes, swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Raynham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lm—Limerick-Saco complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wbj
Elevation: 50 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Limerick and similar soils: 50 percent
Saco and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Limerick

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium that is dominantly silt and very fine sand

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 44 inches: very fine sandy loam
2C - 44 to 72 inches: loamy fine sand

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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY015NY - Wet Silty Low Floodplain
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Saco

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Silty alluvium derived mainly from crystalline rock, shale, and sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silt loam
H2 - 13 to 23 inches: silt loam
Cg2 - 23 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
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 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY015NY - Wet Silty Low Floodplain
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Fluvaquents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Teel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

MnB—Manlius-Nassau complex, undulating, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wbl
Elevation: 200 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Manlius, rocky, and similar soils: 50 percent
Nassau and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Manlius, Rocky

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from local acid shale bedrock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 5 to 21 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 21 to 24 inches: extremely channery silt loam
H4 - 24 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 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): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Nassau

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 3 to 18 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bernardston

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Broadalbin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

MvA—Mosherville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wbq
Elevation: 500 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Mosherville and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mosherville

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived from granite, gneiss, and sandstone, with a significant component of shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 16 inches: loam
2Bx - 16 to 47 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2Cd - 47 to 72 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 30 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadalbin
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sun
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Manlius
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

MvB—Mosherville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9wbr
Elevation: 500 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Mosherville and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mosherville

Setting
Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived from granite, gneiss, and sandstone, with a significant component of shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 16 inches: loam
2Bx - 16 to 47 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2Cd - 47 to 72 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 30 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadalbin

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sun

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

MxB—Mosherville-Hornell complex, undulating

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wbs
Elevation: 500 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Mosherville and similar soils: 50 percent
Hornell and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Mosherville

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived from granite, gneiss, and sandstone, with a significant component of shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 16 inches: loam
2Bx - 16 to 47 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2Cd - 47 to 72 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 30 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Hornell

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey till, or till and residuum, derived from acid shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 6 to 17 inches: channery silty clay loam
H3 - 17 to 24 inches: very channery silty clay loam

H4 - 24 to 34 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F140XY028NY - Moist Till Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadalbin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Allis

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sun

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

NcA—Natchaug muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w68z
Elevation: 0 to 1,550 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Natchaug

Setting

Landform: Depressions, depressions, depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed organic material over loamy glaciofluvial deposits and/or loamy glaciolacustrine deposits and/or loamy till

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 12 inches: muck
Oa2 - 12 to 31 inches: muck
2Cg1 - 31 to 39 inches: silt loam
2Cg2 - 39 to 79 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.01 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 25 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 17.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY042NY - Semi-Rich Organic Wetlands
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Catden

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions, depressions, depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Limerick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sun

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Halsey

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

OaB—Oakville loamy fine sand, undulating

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wc0
Elevation: 600 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Oakville and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Oakville

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy eolian, beach ridge, or glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 7 to 37 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 37 to 90 inches: loamy fine sand

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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Sn—Sun silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wcp
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Sun and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sun

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy till derived primarily from limestone and sandstone, with a component of schist, shale, or granitic rocks in some areas

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 13 inches: silt loam
H3 - 13 to 34 inches: silt loam
H4 - 34 to 72 inches: cobbly loam

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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY039NY - Semi-Rich Wet Till Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Massena

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Mosherville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9wd3
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Saratoga County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2021

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, soils that are similar to the named components, and some minor components that differ in use and management from the major soils.

Most of the soils similar to the major components 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. Some minor components, however, have properties and behavior 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*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given 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.

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

Report—Map Unit Description

Saratoga County, New York

As—Allis silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w8j
Elevation: 400 to 1,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Allis

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey till derived mainly from acid shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 25 inches: silty clay
Cr - 25 to 35 inches: weathered bedrock
R - 35 to 45 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Hornell

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

BvB—Broadalbin-Manlius-Nassau, complex, undulating

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w97
Elevation: 200 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Broadalbin and similar soils: 50 percent
Manlius and similar soils: 30 percent
Nassau and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Broadalbin

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin eolian deposits over loamy till derived mainly from granite and gneiss with a significant component of soft dark shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 30 inches: silt loam
2Bx - 30 to 43 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2C - 43 to 74 inches: channery fine sandy loam
2Cd - 74 to 88 inches: channery fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Manlius

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from local acid shale bedrock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 5 to 21 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 21 to 24 inches: extremely channery silt loam
H4 - 24 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 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): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Nassau

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 3 to 18 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mosherville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

BvC—Broadalbin-Manlius-Nassau, complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w98
Elevation: 200 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Broadalbin and similar soils: 50 percent
Manlius and similar soils: 30 percent
Nassau and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Broadalbin

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin eolian deposits over loamy till derived mainly from granite and gneiss with a significant component of soft dark shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 30 inches: silt loam
2Bx - 30 to 43 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2C - 43 to 74 inches: channery fine sandy loam
2Cd - 74 to 88 inches: channery fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Manlius

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from local acid shale bedrock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 5 to 21 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 21 to 24 inches: extremely channery silt loam
H4 - 24 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 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): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Nassau

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 3 to 18 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mosherville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

BxB—Burdett silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w9b
Elevation: 400 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Burdett and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Burdett

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: A thin silt mantle overlying till that is strongly influenced by shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 11 inches: very fine sandy loam
H3 - 11 to 33 inches: channery clay loam
H4 - 33 to 72 inches: channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed soils
Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Manlius
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Nunda
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ilion
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

In—Ilion silt loam

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9wbg
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Ilion and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ilion

Setting
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy till derived from calcareous dark shale

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Eg - 9 to 18 inches: silt loam
Bt - 18 to 32 inches: silty clay loam
BC - 32 to 40 inches: silty clay loam
Cd - 40 to 72 inches: channery silt loam

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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Burdett

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

MnB—Manlius-Nassau complex, undulating, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wbl
Elevation: 200 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Manlius, rocky, and similar soils: 50 percent
Nassau and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Manlius, Rocky

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from local acid shale bedrock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery silt loam

H2 - 5 to 21 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 21 to 24 inches: extremely channery silt loam
H4 - 24 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 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): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Nassau

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 3 to 18 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bernardston
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Broadalbin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Rock outcrop
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

MxB—Mosherville-Hornell complex, undulating

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9wbs
Elevation: 500 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Mosherville and similar soils: 50 percent
Hornell and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mosherville

Setting
Landform: Till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived from granite, gneiss, and sandstone, with a significant component of shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 16 inches: loam
2Bx - 16 to 47 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
2Cd - 47 to 72 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 30 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY008CT - Moist Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Hornell

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey till, or till and residuum, derived from acid shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 6 to 17 inches: channery silty clay loam
H3 - 17 to 24 inches: very channery silty clay loam
H4 - 24 to 34 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F140XY028NY - Moist Till Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadalbin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Allis
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sutton
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sun
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Manlius
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

NuB—Nunda silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9wbx
Elevation: 400 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

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

Description of Nunda

Setting
Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: A silty mantle over loamy till derived from calcareous shale and siltstone

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam

H2 - 8 to 13 inches: silt loam
2B\E - 13 to 17 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 17 to 32 inches: channery silty clay loam
2C - 32 to 72 inches: channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 72 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Burdett

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

RhA—Rhinebeck silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wcf
Elevation: 80 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Rhinebeck and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rhinebeck

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
H2 - 11 to 37 inches: silty clay
H3 - 37 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY018NY - Moist Lake Plain
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hornell

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wd3
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Schenectady County, New York

BvA—Burdett-Scriba channery silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd3h
Elevation: 210 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Burdett and similar soils: 50 percent
Scriba and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Burdett

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: A thin silt mantle overlying till that is strongly influenced by shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 9 to 16 inches: channery silt loam
H3 - 16 to 44 inches: very gravelly silty clay loam

H4 - 44 to 60 inches: very gravelly silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Scriba

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till dominated by sandstone, with lesser amounts of limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 15 inches: channery silt loam
Bx - 15 to 43 inches: very gravelly loam
C - 43 to 60 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 18 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Angola
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Varick
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ilion
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Darien
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

BvB—Burdett-Scriba channery silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: bd3j
Elevation: 200 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition
Burdett and similar soils: 50 percent
Scriba and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Burdett

Setting
Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: A thin silt mantle overlying till that is strongly influenced by shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 9 inches: channery silt loam

H2 - 9 to 16 inches: channery silt loam
H3 - 16 to 44 inches: very gravelly silty clay loam
H4 - 44 to 60 inches: very gravelly silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Scriba

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till dominated by sandstone, with lesser amounts of limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 15 inches: channery silt loam
Bx - 15 to 43 inches: very gravelly loam
C - 43 to 60 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 18 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Darien

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ilion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Varick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Angola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ce—Cheektowaga fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd3p
Elevation: 200 to 800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Cheektowaga and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cheektowaga

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy deltaic deposits over clayey glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 18 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 18 to 26 inches: loamy fine sand
H4 - 26 to 60 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY007NY - Wet Outwash
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Junius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Claverack

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Granby

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Palms

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marshes, swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CoA—Colonie loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd3v
Elevation: 150 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Colonie and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Colonie

Setting

Landform: Deltas, beach ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or eolian deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 6 to 70 inches: fine sand
H3 - 70 to 110 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F101XY005NY - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plainfield
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Howard
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unadilla
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Junius
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CoC—Colonie loamy fine sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 1qcvw
Elevation: 150 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Colonie and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Colonie

Setting
Landform: Deltas, beach ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or eolian deposits

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 6 to 70 inches: fine sand
H3 - 70 to 110 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F101XY005NY - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plainfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Howard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Nunda

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Junius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CPE—Colonie and Plainfield soils, steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd3x
Elevation: 150 to 1,150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Colonie and similar soils: 45 percent
Plainfield and similar soils: 35 percent

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

Description of Colonie

Setting

Landform: Deltas, beach ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or eolian deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 6 to 70 inches: fine sand
H3 - 70 to 110 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F101XY005NY - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Plainfield

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 32 inches: coarse sand
H3 - 32 to 78 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Junius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Howard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Cu—Cut and fill land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vggp
Elevation: 180 to 1,380 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 4 to 70 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Angola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sun

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ilion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Raynham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Alton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

En—Elnora loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd42
Elevation: 230 to 620 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Elnora and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Elnora

Setting

Landform: Deltas, beach ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial, eolian, or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 9 to 48 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 48 to 60 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 14 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Plainfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Junius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Phelps

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Claverack

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Colonie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

FL—Fluvaquents, loamy

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd44
Elevation: 300 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquents and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fluvaquents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium with highly variable texture

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 5 to 70 inches: very gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Granby
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Hamlin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wayland
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Teel
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Saprists
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Aquents
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fr—Fredon silt loam

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: bd47
Elevation: 250 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition
Fredon, poorly drained, and similar soils: 50 percent
Fredon, somewhat poorly drained, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fredon, Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
B21 - 9 to 19 inches: gravelly silt loam
B22 - 19 to 31 inches: very gravelly loam
2C - 31 to 45 inches: stratified very gravelly sand
3C - 45 to 60 inches: stratified silt loam to very fine sand

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): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Fredon, Somewhat Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
B21 - 9 to 19 inches: gravelly silt loam
B22 - 19 to 31 inches: very gravelly loam
2C - 31 to 45 inches: stratified very gravelly sand

3C - 45 to 60 inches: stratified silt loam to very fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Phelps

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Howard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Raynham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ilion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Gr—Granby loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd49
Elevation: 600 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Granby and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Granby

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits or sandy glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 11 to 26 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 26 to 60 inches: sand

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): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Cheektowaga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Palms

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marshes, swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Junius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Plainfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Gv—Gravel pits

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vggq
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gravel pits: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gravel Pits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: very gravelly sand
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Herkimer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ilion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Howard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Palmyra

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Farmington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ha—Hamlin silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd4f
Elevation: 180 to 800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hamlin and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hamlin

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty alluvium mainly from areas of siltstone, shale, and limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 24 inches: silt loam
H3 - 24 to 37 inches: silt loam
H4 - 37 to 70 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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 (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Teel

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Howard

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Copake

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Scio

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

HoB—Hornell silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd4j
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hornell and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hornell

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey till, or till and residuum, derived from acid shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 27 inches: silty clay
H3 - 27 to 32 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 32 to 36 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Brockport

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tuller

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Angola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Varick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

HTF—Howard soils, very steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd4c
Elevation: 230 to 1,030 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Howard and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Howard

Setting

Landform: Terraces, valley trains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Gravelly loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, containing significant amounts of limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 9 to 19 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 60 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
H4 - 60 to 64 inches: stratified very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 70 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 (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Nunda

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Mohawk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Palmyra

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Phelps

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lansing

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

IlA—Ilion silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd4t
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Ilion and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ilion

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy till derived from calcareous dark shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
E - 9 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
2B - 14 to 39 inches: channery silty clay loam
3C - 39 to 60 inches: gravelly silt loam

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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY014NY - Wet Till Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Scriba

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fonda

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Varick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Darien

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ju—Junius loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd4y
Elevation: 100 to 650 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Junius, poorly drained, and similar soils: 50 percent
Junius, somewhat poorly drained, and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Junius, Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Deltas on lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous sandy glaciolacustrine or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 10 to 48 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 48 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam

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): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F101XY006NY - Moist Outwash
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Junius, Somewhat Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Deltas on lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous sandy glaciolacustrine or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 10 to 48 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 48 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

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

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F101XY006NY - Moist Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cheektowaga

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Granby

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Claverack

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ma—Madalin silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2spjz
Elevation: 330 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 57 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Madalin

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Brown clayey glaciolacustrine deposits derived from calcareous shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silty clay loam
Bg - 7 to 9 inches: silty clay loam
Btg1 - 9 to 21 inches: clay
Btg2 - 21 to 30 inches: silty clay
Cg - 30 to 79 inches: stratified silt to clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 7 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 25 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY010NY - Wet Lake Plain Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Rhinebeck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Fonda

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canandaigua

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Barre

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MPE—Manlius-Rock outcrop association, steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd58
Elevation: 200 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Manlius and similar soils: 55 percent
Rock outcrop: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Manlius

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from local acid shale bedrock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam

H2 - 7 to 28 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 28 to 32 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 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): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY026PA - Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Nassau

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Brockport

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Arnot

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hornell
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

MrB—Mardin gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: bd5k
Elevation: 800 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

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

Description of Mardin

Setting
Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from acid sedimentary rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 2 to 27 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 27 to 47 inches: gravelly silt loam
H4 - 47 to 60 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 27 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F140XY024NY - Moist Dense Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Nunda
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Burdett
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Mosherville
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Nassau
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

NaB—Nassau channery silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: bd5w
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Nassau and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nassau

Setting
Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 8 to 15 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 15 to 19 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hornell

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Arnot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Brockport

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Mardin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

NuB—Nunda channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd61
Elevation: 400 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nunda and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Nunda

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: A silty mantle over loamy till derived from calcareous shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 25 inches: channery silt loam
H3 - 25 to 42 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
H4 - 42 to 60 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lansing

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Darien

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Angola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Mohawk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Burdett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

NuC—Nunda channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd62
Elevation: 400 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Nunda and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nunda

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: A silty mantle over loamy till derived from calcareous shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 25 inches: channery silt loam
H3 - 25 to 42 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
H4 - 42 to 60 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Darien

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lansing

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Mohawk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Burdett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Angola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

NVF—Nunda soils, very steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd5t
Elevation: 400 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nunda and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nunda

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: A silty mantle over loamy till derived from calcareous shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 25 inches: channery silt loam
H3 - 25 to 42 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
H4 - 42 to 60 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Burdett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lansing

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Manlius

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Nassau

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

NWC—Nunda extremely stony soils, sloping

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd5v
Elevation: 210 to 1,430 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nunda and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nunda

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: A silty mantle over loamy till derived from calcareous shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 25 inches: channery silt loam
H3 - 25 to 42 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
H4 - 42 to 60 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mardin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Darien
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Burdett
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lansing
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Manlius
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

OtB—Otisville gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: bd65
Elevation: 260 to 740 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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

Description of Otisville

Setting
Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly loamy sand
H2 - 7 to 36 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
H3 - 36 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Colonie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Plainfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Alton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

PsA—Plainfield loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd6j
Elevation: 720 to 1,150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Plainfield

Setting

Landform: Deltas, terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 32 inches: coarse sand
H3 - 32 to 78 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colonie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Alton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Otisville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

PsB—Plainfield loamy sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd6k

Elevation: 720 to 1,150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Plainfield

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 8 to 32 inches: coarse sand
H3 - 32 to 78 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colonie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Otisville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Alton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ra—Raynham silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd6n
Elevation: 50 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Raynham, somewhat poorly drained, and similar soils: 40 percent
Raynham, poorly drained, and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Raynham, Somewhat Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine, eolian, or old alluvial deposits, comprised mainly of silt and very fine sand

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 23 inches: silt loam
H3 - 23 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Raynham, Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine, eolian, or old alluvial deposits, comprised mainly of silt and very fine sand

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 23 inches: silt loam
H3 - 23 to 60 inches: silt loam

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): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Scio

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rhinebeck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

RhA—Rhinebeck silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd6p
Elevation: 80 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Rhinebeck and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rhinebeck

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 13 to 28 inches: silty clay
H3 - 28 to 70 inches: stratified silt loam to clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hudson
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fonda
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Churchville
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Odessa
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

ScA—Scio silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: bd6s
Elevation: 100 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

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

Description of Scio

Setting
Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits, eolian deposits, or old alluvium, comprised mainly of silt and very fine sand

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 33 inches: silt loam
H3 - 33 to 60 inches: stratified very fine sandy loam to silt loam to loamy very fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
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 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Raynham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unadilla

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rhinebeck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

ScB—Scio silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd6t
Elevation: 100 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Scio

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits, eolian deposits, or old alluvium, comprised mainly of silt and very fine sand

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 33 inches: silt loam
H3 - 33 to 60 inches: stratified very fine sandy loam to silt loam to loamy very fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
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 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Raynham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Colonie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hudson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unadilla

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Te—Teel silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd6w
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Teel and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Teel

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silt loam
H2 - 13 to 38 inches: silt loam
H3 - 38 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
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 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Howard
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wayland
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Hamlin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Copake
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Scio
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

TvA—Tuller-Brockport complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: bd6y
Elevation: 210 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Tuller, somewhat poorly drained, and similar soils: 35 percent
Brockport and similar soils: 30 percent
Tuller, poorly drained, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tuller, Somewhat Poorly Drained

Setting
Landform: Benches, ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from acid sandstone, siltstone, and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 14 inches: channery silt loam
H3 - 14 to 18 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Brockport

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey till or congeliturbate derived mainly from neutral or calcareous shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 22 inches: silty clay
2C - 22 to 28 inches: very channery silty clay loam
2R - 28 to 34 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Tuller, Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Benches, ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from acid sandstone, siltstone, and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 14 inches: channery silt loam
H3 - 14 to 18 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Ilion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Arnot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Angola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Varick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wy—Wayland soils complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2srgv
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wayland and similar soils: 60 percent
Wayland, very poorly drained, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wayland

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bg1 - 6 to 12 inches: silt loam
Bg2 - 12 to 18 inches: silt loam
C1 - 18 to 46 inches: silt loam
C2 - 46 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

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): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F139XY009OH - Wet Floodplain
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Wayland, Very Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: mucky silt loam
Bg1 - 6 to 12 inches: silt loam
Bg2 - 12 to 18 inches: silt loam
C1 - 18 to 46 inches: silt loam
C2 - 46 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F139XY009OH - Wet Floodplain
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Wakeville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Saratoga County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2021

Soil Survey Area: Schenectady County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2021

Saratoga County, New York

NuC—Nunda silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wby
Elevation: 400 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Nunda and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nunda

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: A silty mantle over loamy till derived from calcareous shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 13 inches: silt loam
2B\E - 13 to 17 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 17 to 32 inches: channery silty clay loam
2C - 32 to 72 inches: channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 72 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Burdett
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils
Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Manlius
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Saratoga County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2021

Saratoga County, New York

OaA—Oakville loamy fine sand, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wbz
Elevation: 600 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Oakville and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Oakville

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy eolian, beach ridge, or glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 7 to 37 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 37 to 90 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Wareham
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Wareham
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Deerfield
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Saratoga County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2021

Saratoga County, New York

OaC—Oakville loamy fine sand, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wc1
Elevation: 600 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Oakville and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Oakville

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy eolian, beach ridge, or glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 7 to 37 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 37 to 90 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wareham
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Deerfield
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Saratoga County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2021

Saratoga County, New York

Ra—Raynham silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wcd
Elevation: 50 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Raynham and similar soils: 60 percent
Minor components: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Raynham

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine, eolian, or old alluvial deposits, comprised mainly of silt and very fine sand

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam
H2 - 12 to 34 inches: very fine sandy loam
H3 - 34 to 72 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY019NH - Wet Lake Plain
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Raynham
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rhinebeck
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Scio
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unadilla
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Saratoga County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2021

Schenectady County, New York

RhB—Rhinebeck silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd6q
Elevation: 80 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Rhinebeck and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rhinebeck

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 13 to 28 inches: silty clay
H3 - 28 to 70 inches: stratified silt loam to clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hudson
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Churchville
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Odessa
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fonda
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Madalin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Schenectady County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2021

Saratoga County, New York

RhB—Rhinebeck silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9wcg
Elevation: 80 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Rhinebeck and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rhinebeck

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey and silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
H2 - 11 to 37 inches: silty clay
H3 - 37 to 72 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY018NY - Moist Lake Plain
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hudson
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hornell
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Saratoga County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2021

Schenectady County, New York

PpA—Phelps gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bd6f
Elevation: 210 to 720 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 44 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Phelps and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Phelps

Setting

Landform: Terraces, valley trains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits, containing significant amounts of limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 7 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 13 to 25 inches: gravelly silt loam
H4 - 25 to 35 inches: gravelly silt loam
H5 - 35 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
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 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Scio
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Copake
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Howard
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Alton
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Saratoga County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2021

Soil Survey Area: Schenectady County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2021

ATTACHMENT 4
TABLES

Table 4-1
Summary of Wetlands Within the Project Corridor[1]

Approximate Station & Dwg. No.	Wetland ID	Cowardin Classification[2]	Associated Water Course	Area w/in JD Limits (Square Feet)	USACE & NYSDEC Jurisdiction	Coordinates (lat., long.)
C-401	P3-A2	PFO	-		USACE	43.005636, -73.838916
C-401	P3-A1	PFO	-		USACE	43.002257. -73.838751
40014+25 C-401.1	FA-DM	PEM	-	15,963	USACE	42.99876, -73.839537
40017+25 C-401.1	FA-DN	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill (FA-D-DO)	4,808	USACE	42.998223, -73.839816
40021+50 C-401.1	G-CW	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill		USACE, NYSDEC (R-3)	42.998333, -73.840278
40039+50 C-402	FA-DT	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	91,677	USACE, NYSDEC (R-50)	42.990621, -73.842789
40045+75 C-402	4A-A	PEM PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill		USACE, NYSDEC (R-50)	42.989783, -73.845644
40056+75 C-402	4A-B	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill		USACE, NYSDEC (R-50)	42.988108, -73.844202
40062+00 C-402	FA-DU	PEM	-	207,279	USACE, NYSDEC (R-3)	42.983629, -73.845234
40086+50 C-403	FA-DV	PFO	-	20,028	USACE, NYSDEC (R-3)	42.979434, -73.846696
40093+75 C-403	C-CP-F	PEM PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill (C-CP-S7)		USACE	42.977467, -73.847457
40101+75 C-404	C-CP-E	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill (C-CP-S7)	262	USACE	42.976099, -73.847871
40104+00 C-404	C-CP-D	PEM PFO	-	16,844 184,143	USACE	42.972182, -73.849262
40135+00 C-405	C-CP-C	PEM	-	0	USACE	42.966661, -73.851062
40132+75 C-405	MH-A	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (MH-S1)		USACE	42.967564, -73.852878
40132+75 C-405	MH-B	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (MH-S1)		USACE	42.967497, -73.852544
40136+50 C-405	P4-C	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S3 & C-CP-S4)		USACE, NYSDEC (R-11)	42.962791, -73.852956
40146+25 C-405	C-CP-B	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S3 & C-CP-S4)	0	USACE, NYSDEC (R-11)	42.961914, -73.853079

Table 4-1
Summary of Wetlands Within the Project Corridor[1]

Approximate Station & Dwg. No.	Wetland ID	Cowardin Classification[2]	Associated Water Course	Area w/in JD Limits (Square Feet)	USACE & NYSDEC Jurisdiction	Coordinates (lat., long.)
40176+75 C-406	P4A-M	PEM	-		USACE	42.956650, -73.856341
40193+50 C-407	P4-D	PFO	-		USACE	42.952435, -73.859150
40192+75 C-407	C-CP-A	PEM	-	8,032	USACE	42.952047, -73.858974
40205+25 C-407	C-CP-G	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S9)	35,237	USACE	42.946345, -73.862013
		PSS		3,966		
40206+25 C-407	P4-E	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S9)		USACE	42.948602, -73.861686
40218+75 C-408	P4-F	PSS	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S9)		USACE	42.946067, -73.862676
40219+50 C-408	P4-G	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S9)		USACE	42.945006, -73.863256
40231+50 C-408	G-P4A-H	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S9)		USACE	42.941667, -73.863889
40234+75 C-408	G-P4A-I	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S9)		USACE	42.940278, -73.864444
40246_75 C-408	G-P4A-J	PFO	-		USACE	42.938889, -73.864722
40258+50 C-409	C-CP-H	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S10)	1,222	USACE	42.935292, -73.865512
40286+25 C-410	C-CP-I	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S13)	17,842	USACE, NYSDEC (R-18)	42.926059, -73.868183
40300+25 C-410	C-CP-J	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (C-CP-S14)	205	USACE, NYSDEC (R-18)	42.923876, -73.868542
		PFO		5,899		
40319+75 C-411	FA-EB	PFO	-	14,139	USACE, NYSDEC (R-18)	42.918318, -73.87037
40331+25 C-411	FA-DZ	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (FA-S-EA)	22,736	USACE, NYSDEC (R-18)	42.915276, -73.872097
40344+00 C-412	P4A-N	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake (P4A-S9)		USACE	42.912362 -73.873931
40357+75 C-412	P4A-O	PEM	-		USACE	42.909406, -73.876046

Table 4-1 Summary of Wetlands Within the Project Corridor[1]						
Approximate Station & Dwg. No.	**Wetland ID**	**Cowardin Classification[2]**	**Associated Water Course**	**Area w/in JD Limits (Square Feet)**	**USACE & NYSDEC Jurisdiction**	**Coordinates (lat., long.)**
40368+00 C-413	C-CP-K	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill (C-CP-S15)	17,798	USACE	42.907023, -73.876879
40372+00 C-413	C-CP-L	PEM	-	6,559	USACE	42.904893, -73.878457
40372+50 C-413	P4A-Q	PEM	-		USACE	42.905192, -73.878529
40376+00 C-413	P4A-P	PEM	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill		USACE, NYSDEC (B-31)	42.904540, -73.878457
40429+00 C-415	P4A-R	PEM	-		USACE	42.8923, -73.8888
40431+00 C-415	C-CP-M	PEM	-	615	USACE	42.891946, -73.889173
40448+00 C-415	P4A-S	PEM	-		USACE	42.88833, -73.89263
40453+50 C-415	C-CP-N	PEM	-	14,196	USACE	42.885469, -73.895403
40491+50 C-417	FA-EF	PEM	-	41,370	USACE	42.876631, -73.899192
40507+25 C-417	FA-EE	PSS	-	2,001	USACE	42.873079, -73.899815
40520+00 C-418	P4A-U	PEM	Indian Kill (P4A-S10)		USACE, NYSDEC (BH-6)	42.87003, -73.90114
40525+75 C-418	P4A-T	PFO	-		USACE	42.86857, -73.90227
40532+50 C-418	C-CP-O	PFO	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill (C-CP-S21)	56,919	USACE, NYSDEC (R-105)	42.865561, -73.903957

[1] Wetlands identified include both wetlands that are directly crossed by the overland transmission cable corridor as well as wetlands that are adjacent to the Project Corridor that were delineated during field surveys.

[2]Cowardin et al. 1979 categories include: Palustrine Emergent (PEM), Palustrine Forested (PFO) and Palustrine Scrub-Shrub (PSS).

Table 4-2
Summary of Waterbodies within the Project Corridor

Approximate Station & Dwg. No.	Waterbody Name	NYSDEC Classification	Waterbody Field ID & NYSDEC Regulation	Flow Status	Substrate	Width (ft.)[1]	Depth (ft.)[1]	Length w/in JD Limits (ft.)	Coordinates (lat., long.)
C-401	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	FA-D-DK	Intermittent	Silt	6	1		43.00260833, -73.83846389
C-401	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	FA-D-DL	Intermittent	Silt	6	1	450	42.999826, -73.839107
40018+75 C-401.1	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	FA-D-DO	Intermittent	Silt	5	0.5	1,030	42.996637, -73.840138
40028+25 C-401.1	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	FA-D-DP	Intermittent	Silt	8	0.5	389	42.994847, -73.840873
40028+75 C-401.1	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	FA-S-DQ	Intermittent	Silt	4	0.5	33	42.995364, -73.840677
40034+00 C-401.1	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	FA-S-DR	Intermittent	N/A	N/A	N/A	201	42.993665, -73.841514
40037+25 C-402	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	FA-D-DS	Intermittent	Silt	5	1	362	42.99339, -73.841616
40085+25 C-403	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	FA-S-DW	Intermittent	Silt	4	0.5	68	42.980409, -73.846283
40101+00 C-404	Unnamed Tributary to Mourning Kill	Unmapped	C-CP- S7	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	8	0.5	314	42.97651, -73.847584
40102+50 C-404	Mourning Kill	C/C	C-CP- S6 941-162	Perennial	Cobble/gravel/ bedrock	30	3	90	42.975823, -73.848084
40131+00 C-405	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S5	Intermittent	Cobble/ gravel with boulders	6	2	18	42.968364, -73.85045
Access drive at 40132+00 C-405	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	MH-S1	Intermittent	Silt	2	0.5		42.968320, -73.851444

Table 4-2 Summary of Waterbodies within the Project Corridor									
Approximate Station & Dwg. No.	**Waterbody Name**	**NYSDEC Classification**	**Waterbody Field ID & NYSDEC Regulation**	**Flow Status**	**Substrate**	**Width (ft.)[1]**	**Depth (ft.)[1]**	**Length w/in JD Limits (ft.)**	**Coordinates (lat., long.)**
40153+50 C-405	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S4	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	4	1	88	42.962331, -73.852738
40153+00 C-405	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	P4A S1	Intermittent	Silt	4	0.5		42.962586, -73.852848
40154+25 C-405	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	CP S3	Intermittent	Silt	4	1		42.962338, -73.852997
40158+75 C-406	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	P4A-S2	Intermittent	Cobble	3	1		42.961553, -73.853385
40161+50 C-406	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S3	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	3	0.5	18	42.960385, -73.853819
40176+00 C-406	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S2	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	5	1.5	36	42.956761, -73.85615
40181+25 C-406	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	P4A-S8	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel/ boulder	7	3.5		42.955581, -73.857239
40181+50 C-406	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S1	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	4	0.75	22	42.955378, -73.856931
40202+00 C-407	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	P4A-S9	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	10	4		42.950417, -73.860664

Table 4-2 Summary of Waterbodies within the Project Corridor									
Approximate Station & Dwg. No.	**Waterbody Name**	**NYSDEC Classification**	**Waterbody Field ID & NYSDEC Regulation**	**Flow Status**	**Substrate**	**Width (ft.)[1]**	**Depth (ft.)[1]**	**Length w/in JD Limits (ft.)**	**Coordinates (lat., long.)**
40203+25 C-407	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP- S8	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	8	0.5	23	42.949985, -73.860266
40224+50 C-408	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	P4A-S12	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	3	1		42.944661, -73.863548
40228+75 C-408	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	P4A-S11	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel/ silt	4	1		42.943047, -73.863536
40231+00 C-408	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	C/C	C-CP-S9 941-73	Perennial	Silt/gravel	15	12	39	42.942803, -73.863398
40230+00 C-408	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	C/C	P4A-S10	Perennial	Cobble/gravel/ boulder	12	4		42.942919, -73.863665
40259+25 C-409	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S10	Intermittent	Silt	2.5	0.5	18	42.935276, -73.865552
40272+00 C-409	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S11	Intermittent	Silt	8	0.5	11	42.931837, -73.866537
40281+50 C-410	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S12	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel/ silt	4	0.5	40	42.92922, -73.867291
40287+00 C-410	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S13	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel/ silt	4.5	0.5	21	42.927814, -73.867691

Table 4-2 Summary of Waterbodies within the Project Corridor									
Approximate Station & Dwg. No.	**Waterbody Name**	**NYSDEC Classification**	**Waterbody Field ID & NYSDEC Regulation**	**Flow Status**	**Substrate**	**Width (ft.)[1]**	**Depth (ft.)[1]**	**Length w/in JD Limits (ft.)**	**Coordinates (lat., long.)**
40301+00 C-410	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	C-CP-S14	Intermittent	Silt	4	0.5	52	42.923984, -73.868618
40313+75 C-411	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	FA-S-EC	Intermittent	Silt	4	1.5	60	42.920607, -73.869489
40330+75 C-411	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	FA-S-EA	Perennial	Silt	6	1	65	42.916142, -73.871683
40345+25 C-412	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	C/C	P4A-S9 941-72	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	4	1	xx	42.91255, -73.873806
40345+50 C-412	Unnamed Tributary to Ballston Lake	Unmapped	FA-D-DY	Intermittent	Cobble/ gravel	3	1	398	42.912064, -73.87418
40357+50 C-412	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill	Unmapped	C-CP-S15	Perennial	Mineral soil	7	2.5	13	42.907456, -73.876774
40391+50 C-413	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill	Unmapped	C-CP-S16	Intermittent	Silt over mineral soils	3	0.5	17	42.900985, -73.880709
40412+25 C-414	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill	Unmapped	C-CP-S17	Intermittent	Cobble with small boulders	10	1.5	44	42.896086, -73.88471
40435+75 C-415	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill	Unmapped	C-CP-S18	Intermittent	Gravel	2.5	0.5	11	42.890995, -73.890068
40442+75 C-415	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill	Unmapped	C-CP-S19	Intermittent	Ballast soils	6	1	12	42.889517, -73.891602

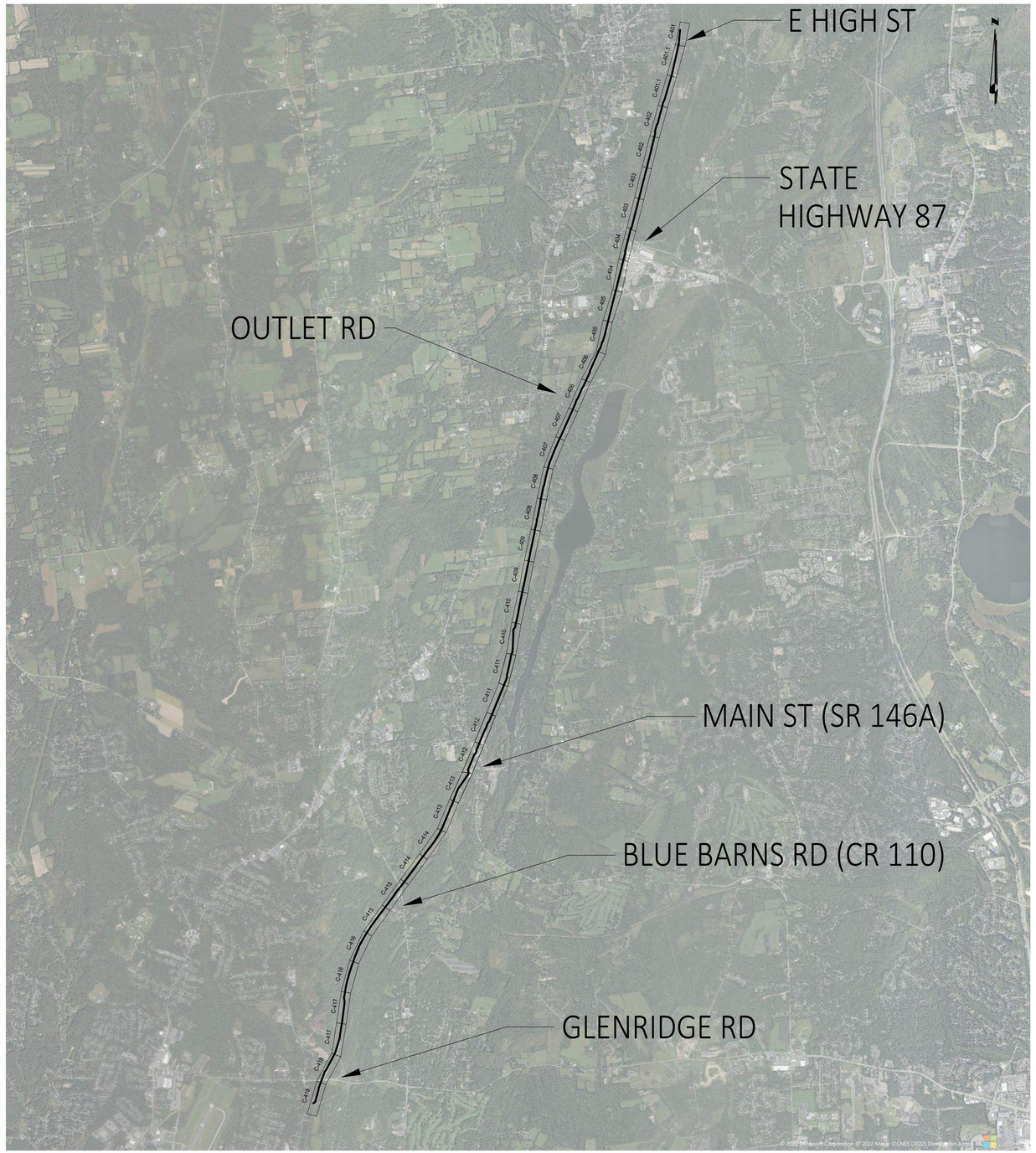
Table 4-2 Summary of Waterbodies within the Project Corridor									
Approximate Station & Dwg. No.	**Waterbody Name**	**NYSDEC Classification**	**Waterbody Field ID & NYSDEC Regulation**	**Flow Status**	**Substrate**	**Width (ft.)[1]**	**Depth (ft.)[1]**	**Length w/in JD Limits (ft.)**	**Coordinates (lat., long.)**
40509+00 C-417	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill	Unmapped	FA-S-ED	Intermittent	Silt	6	1	61	42.872674, -73.899881
40518+00 C-418	Alplaus Kill	B/B	C-CP-S20 876-56	Perennial	Cobble over mineral	75	4	141	42.870289, -73.901026
40519+25 C-418	Indian Kill	C/C(T)	P4A-S10 876-59	Perennial	Sand	40	4	xx	42.869972, -73.901258
40540+00 C-418	Unnamed Tributary to Alplaus Kill	C/C	C-CP-S21 876-58.1	Intermittent	Cobble/gravel	3	1	18	42.864812, -73.904048

[1] Bankfull width and bankfull depth measurements were estimated in the field.

Table 4-3 Soil Description Summary					
County	**Soil Name**	**Symbol**	**% Slopes**	**Hydric (y/n)**	**Drainage Class**
Hydric Soils					
Saratoga	Allis silt loam	As	0-3	Y	Poorly Drained
Saratoga	Fluvaqvents frequently flooded	Fl	0-3	Y	Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Fluvaquents, loamy	FL	0-2	Y	Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Fredon silt loam	Fr	0-3	Y	Poorly Drained
Saratoga	Ilion silt loam	In	0-3	Y	Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Ilion silt loam	IlA	0-3	Y	Poorly Drained
Saratoga	Palms muck	Pm	0-2	Y	Very Poorly Drained
Saratoga	Sun silt loam	Sn	0-3	Y	Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Wayland soils complex	Wy	0-3	Y	Poorly Drained
Non-hydric Soils					
Saratoga	Broadalbin silt loam	BtB	3-8	N	Moderately Well Drained
Saratoga	Broadalbin-Manlius-Nassau, complex, undulating	BvB	3-8	N	Moderately Well Drained
Saratoga	Broadalbin-Manlius-Nassau complex, rolling	BvC	8-15	N	Moderately Well Drained
Saratoga	Burdett silt loam	BxB	3-8	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Burdett-Sciba channery silt loams	BvA	0-3	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Burdett-Sciba channery silt loams	BvB	3-8	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Colonie loamy fine sand	CoA	0-3	N	Well Drained
Schenectady	Colonie loamy fine sand	CoC	3-15	N	Well Drained

Table 4-3 Soil Description Summary					
County	**Soil Name**	**Symbol**	**% Slopes**	**Hydric (y/n)**	**Drainage Class**
Saratoga	Deerfield loamy fine sand	DeA	0-3	N	Moderately Well Drained
Saratoga	Deerfield loamy fine sand	DeB	3-8	N	Moderately Well Drained
Schenectady	Hamlin silt loam	Ha	0-3	N	Well Drained
Saratoga	Manlius-Nassau complex, undulating, rocky	MnB	3-8	N	Well Drained
Saratoga	Mosherville silt loam	MvA	0-3	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Saratoga	Mosherville silt loam	MvB	3-8	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Saratoga	Mosherville-Hornell complex, undulating	MxB	3-8	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Nunda extremely stony soils, sloping	NWC	3-8	N	Moderately Well Drained
Saratoga/Schenectady	Nunda silt loam	NuB	3-8	N	Moderately Well Drained
Saratoga/Schenectady	Nunda silt loam	NuC	8-15	N	Moderately Well Drained
Saratoga	Oakville loamy fine sand, nearly level	OaA	0-3	N	Well Drained
Saratoga	Oakville loamy fine sand, undulating	OaB	3-8	N	Well Drained
Saratoga	Oakville loamy fine sand, rolling	OaC	8-15	N	Well Drained
Saratoga/Schenectady	Raynham silt loam	Ra	0-3	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Rhinebeck silty clay loam	RhA	0-3	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Rhinebeck silty clay loam	RhB	3-8	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Saratoga	Rhinebeck silt loam	RhA	0-3	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Saratoga	Rhinebeck silt loam	RhB	3-8	N	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Schenectady	Scio silt loam	ScA	0-3	N	Moderately Well Drained
Schenectady	Scio silt loam	ScB	3-8	N	Moderately Well Drained

Table 4-3 Soil Description Summary					
County	**Soil Name**	**Symbol**	**% Slopes**	**Hydric (y/n)**	**Drainage Class**
Schenectady	Teel silt loam	Te	0-3	N	Moderately Well Drained



EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL KEY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 3000'

CHPE Champlain Hudson Power Express

Kiewit

Engineering and Land Surveying, P.C.

STATE OF NEW YORK — BRIAN LENTHAN — 102293 — LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

No.	DATE	SUBMITTAL / REVISION DESCRIPTION	DB	APP
0	08/03/2023	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION SUBMISSION	BL	SL

CHAMPLAIN HUDSON POWER EXPRESS
SEGMENT 6 (PACKAGE 4A) - CP: BALLSTON TO GLENVILLE
E&S KEY PLAN

KIEWIT PROJECT NO.	21162
KC PROJECT NO.	120174
DRAWING NO.	**C-400**

DRAWN BY: BL | DESIGNED BY: BL | APPROVED BY: SL | SCALE AS NOTED | DATE 08/03/2023 | REV. NO. 0 | SH.NO. OF

LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS

- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC LINE HANDHOLE
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC LINE PEDESTAL
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC LINE DOGHOUSE
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC LINE MANHOLE
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC LINE VAULT
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC LINE BORE PIT
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC LOCK BOX
- EXIST. GROUND ROD
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC MARKER POST
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC BOX
- EXIST. FIBER STORAGE
- EXIST. FIRE HYDRANT
- EXIST. WATER VALVE
- EXIST. WATER MANHOLE
- EXIST. WATER MARKER
- EXIST. SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- EXIST. SANITARY SEWER VENT
- EXIST. STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- EXIST. STORM SEWER CATCH BASIN
- EXIST. CULVERT INVERT
- EXIST. GAS MANHOLE
- EXIST. GAS VALVE
- EXIST. GAS MARKER
- EXIST. GAS PIPELINE VENT
- EXIST. LIGHT POLE
- EXIST. UTILITY POLE
- EXIST. ELEC. POLE
- EXIST. ELEC. TOWER
- EXIST. TRAFFIC LIGHT
- EXIST. ELEC. METER
- EXIST. ELEC. MANHOLE
- EXIST. ELEC. TRANSFORMER
- EXIST. ELEC. VAULT
- EXIST. ELEC. HANDHOLE
- EXIST. ELEC. PEDESTAL/BOX
- EXIST. ELEC. MARKER POST
- EXIST. ELEC. GUY ANCHOR/WIRE
- EXIST. TELE. RISER/BOX
- EXIST. TELE. MANHOLE
- EXIST. TELE. HANDHOLE
- EXIST. TELE. VAULT
- EXIST. TELE. PEDESTAL
- EXIST. TELE. DOGHOUSE
- EXIST. TELE. MARKER POST
- EXIST. TELE. JUNCTION BOX
- EXIST. TRAFFIC SIGNAL BOX
- EXIST. CELL TOWER
- EXIST. CABLE BOX
- EXISTING MANHOLE UNKNOWN
- EXISTING UTILITY BOX UNKNOWN
- EXISTING ANTENNA
- EXISTING CAPPED IRON ROD
- EXISTING IRON PIPE
- EXISTING CONCRETE MONUMENT
- EXISTING POST
- EXISTING REFLECTOR MARKER
- EXISTING SYMBOL

- EXISTING SIGN
- EXIST. STRUCTURE POST
- EXIST. STRUCTURE MAILBOX
- EXIST. GAS LINE
- EXIST. UNDERGROUND TELE.
- EXIST. FIBER OPTIC
- EXIST. OVERHEAD TELE.
- EXIST. UNDERGROUND ELEC.
- EXIST. OVERHEAD ELEC.
- EXIST. CULVERT
- EXIST. SANITARY SEWER
- EXIST. STORM SEWER
- EXIST. POTABLE WATER LINE
- EXIST. FUEL LINE
- EXIST. RAILROAD TRACK
- CERTIFIED ROUTE MP XX
- RANDALL PREFERRED MP XX
- EXIST. CONTOUR, INDEX
- EXIST. CONTOUR, DEPRESSION INDEX
- EXIST. CONTOUR, INTERMEDIATE
- EXIST. CONTOUR, DEPRESSION INTERMEDIATE
- EXIST. SPOT ELEVATION
- EXIST. DEBRIS
- EXIST. FIELD LINE
- EXIST. LANDSCAPE AREA
- EXIST. PILE
- EXIST. STORAGE AREA
- EXIST. NATURAL BOULDER
- EXIST. NATURAL SHRUB LINE
- EXIST. NATURAL TREE LINE
- EXIST. NATURAL SINGLE TREE/BUSH
- EXIST. STRUCTURAL BUILDING
- EXIST. PAVED DRIVE
- EXIST. PAVED ROAD
- EXIST. PAVED SHOULDER
- EXIST. PAVED SIDEWALK
- EXIST. GUARDRAIL
- EXIST. TRAIL
- EXIST. FENCE
- EXIST. WALL
- EXIST. RETAINING WALL
- EXIST. MILEPOST NUMBER
- EXIST. MAPPING BOUNDARY
- EXIST. GROUND CONTROL
- EXIST. RIGHT-OF-WAY
- EXIST. ABUTTER
- EXIST. WETLAND FLAG
- EXIST. WETLANDS
- EXIST. WATERBODY, STREAM, OR STREAM BANK

NOTES:

1. LIMIT OF WORK (LOW) – THE BOUNDARY IN WHICH ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, STOCKPILES MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT STORAGE, ACCESS, PARKING, GRADING, LANDSCAPING, RESTORATION, AND ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION RELATED ACTIVITIES SHALL OCCUR. ADDITIONALLY, THE LOW IS THE BOUNDARY FOR ALL POTENTIAL DISTURBANCE DURING CONSTRUCTION. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, WHEN THE LIMIT OF CLEARING AND GRUBBING IS SHOWN ON THE PLANS, IT SHALL ALSO BE THE LOW. THE LOW INCLUDES THE AREA THAT WOULD BE CONSIDERED THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE (LOD).

- PEM – PALUSTRINE EMERGENT
- PSS – PALUSTRINE SCRUB–SHRUB
- PFO – PALUSTRINE FORESTED
- PUB – PALUSTRINE UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM
- L1 – LACUSTRINE LIMNETIC
- L2 – LACUSTRINE LITTORAL
- NYSDEC FWW 100–FOOT ADJACENT BUFFER AREA
- ESTIMATED WETLAND BOUNDARY
- ESTIMATED AGRICULTURAL LAND BOUNDARY
- FLOODWAY BOUNDARY
- 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY
- 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY
- JD BOUNDARY
- APPROX. USACE FEDERAL CHANNEL BOUNDARY (TYP.)

- VEG. CLEARING – TYPE I – HAND CUTTING
- VEG. CLEARING – TYPE II – MECHANICAL CLEARING
- VEG. CLEARING – TYPE III – MOWING
- VEG. CLEARING – TYPE IV – MECHANICAL WHOLE–TREE FELLING
- PROP. WETLAND PROTECTION FENCE
- PROP. COMPOST FILTER SOCK (OR SILT SOCK)
- CHECK DAM
- SURFACE WATER FLOW
- PROP. TEMPORARY SWALE
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TYP.)
- PROP. TEMP MAJOR CONTOUR
- PROP. TEMP MINOR CONTOUR
- PROP. LIMITS OF WORK/DISTURBANCE
- PROP. LIMITS OF CLEARING/LIMITS OF WORK IN CLEARING AREAS
- PROP. CONCRETE WASHOUT
- PROP. TEMP ACCESS ROAD RTE (EXISTING ROAD OR SURFACE)
- PROP. TEMP REFURBISHED ACCESS ROAD
- PROP. TEMP ACCESS ROAD OR OFF SITE ACCESS ROAD
- PROP. WETLAND OR AGRICULTURAL LAND* WORKING SURFACE (SEE SHEET C–613) (*AGRICULTURAL LANDS MAY USE WETLAND WORKING SURFACE OR OTHER APPROVED MITIGATION METHODS)
- PROP. MILLING & RESURFACING
- PROP. SPLICE LOCATION
- PROP. SPLICE VAULT
- PROP. LINK BOX HANDHOLE
- PROP. FIBER SPLICE HANDHOLE
- PROP. BORING LOCATION
- PROP. ALIGNMENT STATIONING
- PROP. ALIGNMENT CENTERLINE
- PROP. LAYDOWN YARDS, PARKING, STORAGE & MUSTER AREA
- PROP. WORK AREAS
- 7' FOUL ZONE: NO VEHICLES, MATERIALS, DISTURBANCE, PERSONNEL, OR WORK SHALL ENCROACH THE ZONE WITHIN 7FT OF THE NEAREST RAIL WITHOUT CSX COORDINATION AND APPROVAL
- PROP. SHORING/SHEETING
- PROP. TEMP EASEMENT
- PROP. PERM EASEMENT
- PROP. TEMP ACCESS EASEMENT
- SPLICE LOCATION POLE MARKER
- UNDERGROUND POWER CABLE POLE MARKER
- PROP. TRANSITION BOX MANHOLE
- DC CABLE IDENTIFICATION TAGS. SEE SHEET C–807 FOR MORE DETAILS
- TURBIDITY BARRIER
- PROP. TEMPORARY HDD WORK ZONE AREA

APP	APPROVED
CL	CENTERLINE
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CONC	CONCRETE
DB	DESIGNED BY
DEC	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DEG	DEGREES
DR	DRIVE
DZ	DEVIATION ZONE
E	EASTING
ELECTRIC	ELECTRIC CABLE
ELEV	ELEVATION
EQNAHD	STATION EQUATION AHEAD
EQNBK	STATION EQUATION BACK
EXIST	EXISTING
FIBER	FIBER OPTIC CABLE
FT	FEET
GAS	GAS PIPE
H	HORIZONTAL
HDD	HORIZONTAL DIRECTIONAL DRILLING
HVDC	HIGH–VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT TRANSMISSION LINE
INV	INVERT ELEVATION
LOW	LIMITS OF WORK
LT	LEFT
MAX	MAXIMUM
MIN	MINIMUM
N	NORTHING
NO	NUMBER
NY	NEW YORK
NYCDEP	NEW YORK CITY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION
NYCDOT	NEW YORK CITY DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
NYDPR	NEW YORK CITY DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P#	PACKAGE #
PERM	PERMANENT
PROP.	PROPOSED
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
PVI	POINT OF VERTICAL INTERSECTION
R	RADIUS
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
RD	ROAD
REV	REVISION
ROW	RIGHT–OF–WAY
RT	RIGHT
RTE	ROUTE
SEWER	SANITARY SEWER PIPE
SH	SHEET
ST	STREET
STA	STATION
STORM	STORM DRAIN PIPE
TELECOM	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLE
TEMP	TEMPORARY
TR	THERMAL RESISTIVITY
TYP	TYPICAL
V	VERTICAL
WATER	WATERLINE

CHPE Champlain Hudson Power Express

Kiewit

Engineering and Land Surveying, P.C.

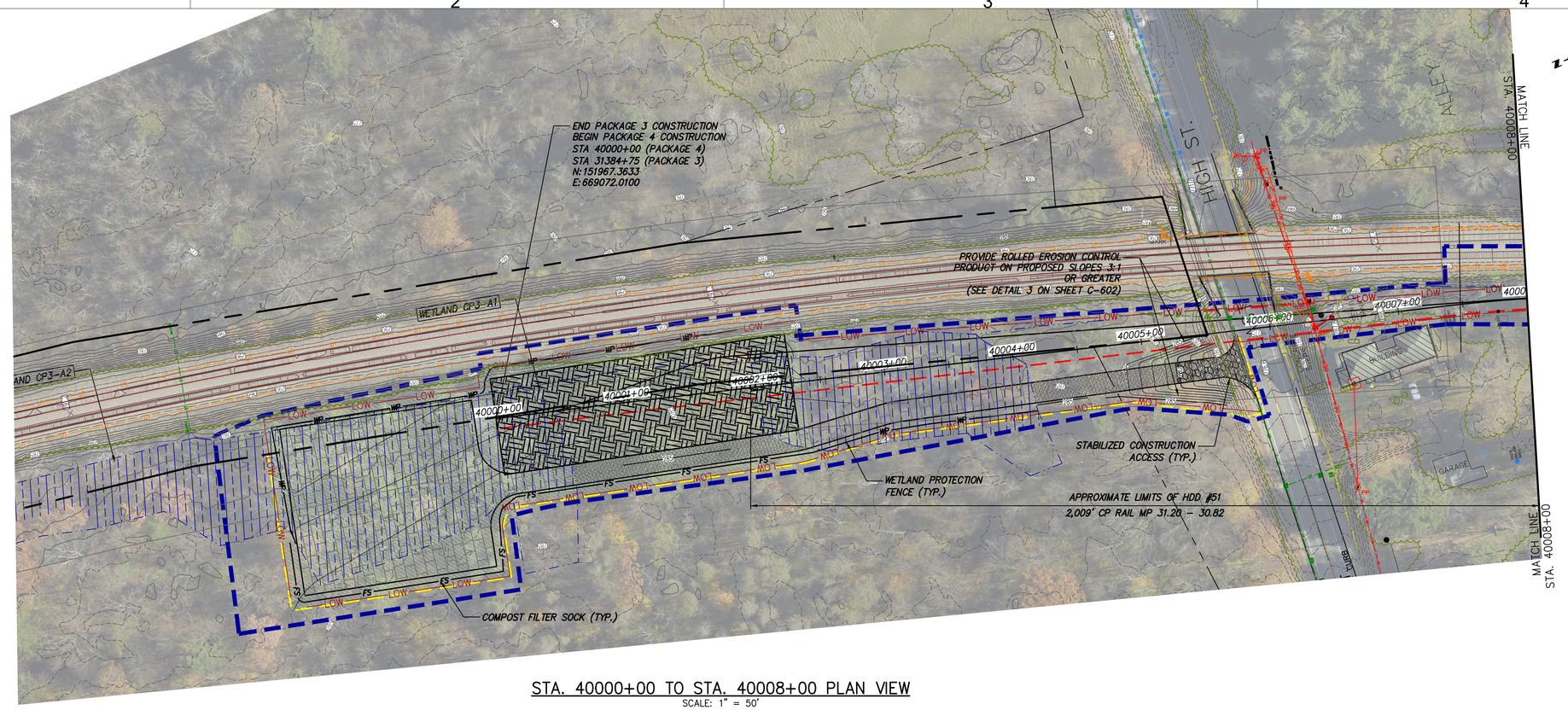
KC ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING, P.C. — STATE OF NEW YORK — SIRUNAS J. BARKAUSKAS — LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — 105202

No.	DATE	SUBMITTAL / REVISION DESCRIPTION	DB	APP
0	08/03/2023	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION SUBMISSION	JM	SB

DRAWN BY: CS | DESIGNED BY: JM | APPROVED BY: SB

CHAMPLAIN HUDSON POWER EXPRESS
SEGMENT 6 (PACKAGE 4A) - CP: BALLSTON TO GLENVILLE
SURVEY LEGEND

KIEWIT PROJECT NO.	21162
KC PROJECT NO.	120174
DRAWING NO.	**G-004**
SCALE	AS NOTED
DATE	08/03/2023
REV. NO.	0
SH.NO.	-- OF --



STA. 40000+00 TO STA. 40008+00 PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 1" = 50'

CHPE Champlain Hudson Power Express

Kiewit

Engineering and Land Surveying, P.C.

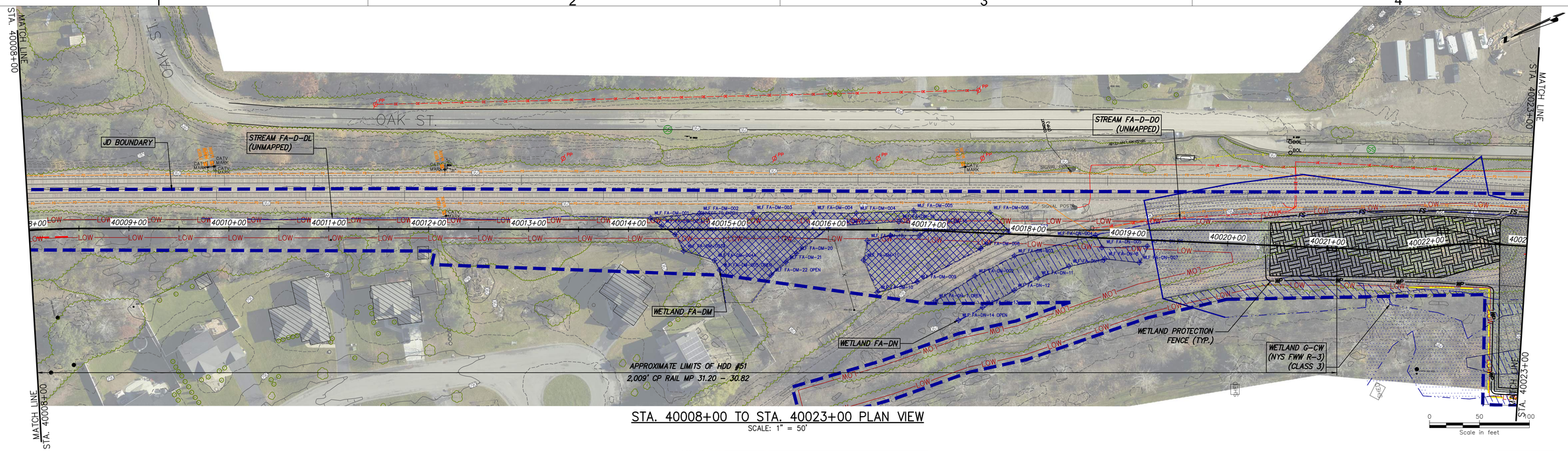
STATE OF NEW YORK · SEAN LENAHAN · 102293 · LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

No.	DATE	SUBMITTAL / REVISION DESCRIPTION	DB	APP
0	08/03/2023	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION SUBMISSION	BL	SL

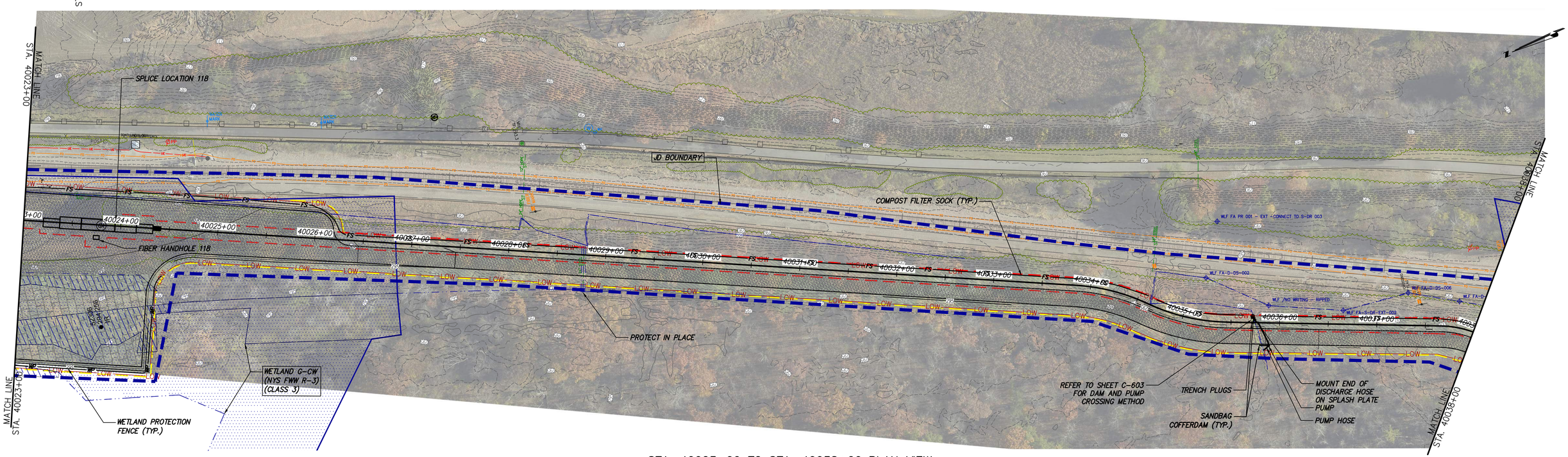
CHAMPLAIN HUDSON POWER EXPRESS
SEGMENT 6 (PACKAGE 4A) - CP: BALLSTON TO GLENVILLE
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
STA. 40000+00 TO STA. 40008+00

KIEWIT PROJECT NO.	21162
KC PROJECT NO.	120174
DRAWING NO.	C-401

DRAWN BY: BL | DESIGNED BY: BL | APPROVED BY: SL | SCALE AS NOTED | REV. NO. 0 | DATE 08/03/2023 | SH.NO. OF



STA. 40008+00 TO STA. 40023+00 PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 1" = 50'



STA. 40023+00 TO STA. 40038+00 PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 1" = 50'

CHPE Champlain Hudson Power Express

Kiewit

Engineering and Land Surveying, P.C.

STATE OF NEW YORK · SEAN LENAHAN · 102293 · LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

No.	DATE	SUBMITTAL / REVISION DESCRIPTION	DB	APP
0	08/03/2023	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION SUBMISSION	BL	SL

CHAMPLAIN HUDSON POWER EXPRESS
SEGMENT 6 (PACKAGE 4A) - CP: BALLSTON TO GLENVILLE
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
STA. 40008+00 TO STA. 40038+00

KIEWIT PROJECT NO.	21162
KC PROJECT NO.	120174
DRAWING NO.	**C-401.1**

DRAWN BY: BL | DESIGNED BY: BL | APPROVED BY: SL | SCALE: AS NOTED | DATE: 08/03/2023 | REV. NO. 0 | SH.NO. OF