

Township of Downe
Cumberland County, New Jersey

Small Cities CDBG Program
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
Division of Housing and Community Resources

Project #20-0132-00

Environmental Review Record
Township-Wide Home Rehabilitation

August 2019
(Revised August 2020)

Robert Campbell
Mayor

Project Abstract

Name of Grantee:	Township of Downe
Grant Number:	#20-0132-00
From: January 1, 2020	To: December 31, 2021
Name and Title of Certifying Office	Robert Campbell, Mayor
Project Name:	Downe Township Housing Rehabilitation Program
Locations of Physical Development(s):	Scattered sites in Downe Township (Newport, Dividing Creek and Fortescue)
Lead Agency:	Downe Township
Address:	Downe Township Municipal Building, Township of Downe 288 Main Street Newport, NJ 08345
Project Representative:	Nadine Lockley, Municipal Clerk
Project Summary Description:	Downe Township proposes to continue a home rehabilitation project to provide home rehabilitation grants to low and moderate income homeowners. This project will be targeted to the Newport, Dividing Creek and Fortescue neighborhoods. This proposed project will enable low income homeowners to remain in their homes. Preference will be given to elderly, handicapped, single parents with dependent children and very low income families
	\$123,900 (\$112,700 CDBG for rehabilitation) (\$11,200 Local for administration and case management)

Project Data

Purpose of the Project: Downe Township proposes to continue a home rehabilitation project to provide home rehabilitation grants to low and moderate income homeowners. This project will be targeted to the Newport, Dividing Creek and Fortescue neighborhoods. This proposed project will enable low income homeowners to remain in their homes.

Status of the Project: This project was approved by the NJ Department of Community Affairs in January 2020 in the amount of \$112,700. This project is designated as #20-0132-00. As of August 2020 the Township is soliciting eligible home rehabilitation applicants who would be aided by deferred loans.

Project and Area Description: Downe Township is a predominantly rural community located on the Delaware Bay. The Township is an agricultural community covering 52 square miles. Existing development is sparse and primarily linear along existing state, county and local roadways. The exceptions are the three neighborhoods of Fortescue Village, Dividing Creek and Gandy's Beach. Together these neighborhoods contain 57% of the Township's occupied housing stock.

Downe Township's 1990 population of 1,702 persons resided in 631 occupied units. In 1990 88% of occupied units were owner occupied units. An additional 418 units were defined as seasonal. An August 1998 windshield survey of exterior housing conditions throughout the Township revealed 729 dwelling units. Of these units 236 (36%) exhibited exterior deterioration. The survey indicated that much of the housing need for rehabilitation is concentrated in three localities. The Dividing Creek and Fortescue Village neighborhoods are well defined neighborhoods. A third location, Newport, is a more dispersed neighborhood exhibiting linear development on the roadways traversing the Township. These three neighborhoods are credible candidates for neighborhood based home rehabilitation assistance projects.

Downe Township's targeted areas are the Dividing Creek, Fortescue and Newport. Together these neighborhoods contain 86% of the Township's occupied housing stock. The balance is in the seasonal community of Gandy's Beach or along isolated rural roadways.

These three existing neighborhoods are described below:

Dividing Creek - A mid 19th century market village characterized by larger Victorian Period homes. This neighborhood is almost exclusively a year round community that is impacted only marginally by the sport fishing and resort industries. A disproportionate 50% of dwelling units exhibit exterior deterioration. The neighborhood is a concentration area for low and moderate income and elderly residents.

Fortescue Village - A former fishing village on the Delaware Bay that developed at the turn of the century. Formerly mostly seasonal but now evolving into a year round occupancy retirement community. Neighborhood exhibits a 30% rate of exterior housing deterioration.

Newport - Newport is a dispersed area of linear development along County and State roadways in western Downe Township adjacent to Lawrence Township. The Community is characterized by upland soils bounded by wetlands to the west and south.

Downe Township's housing stock mainly consists of single family owner occupied detached houses (88%) and rental units (12%).

Existing Conditions and Trends: Existing conditions and trends are described in detail below:

Land Use:

The Township is a primarily rural community covering 52 square miles. The Township contains three concentration areas for housing, those being Gandy's Beach, Fortescue and Dividing Creek.

Soil:

The Township's soil is primarily classed as Aura Series soils by the Soil Conservation Service. The Aura Series soils consist of nearly level or gently sloping well-drained soils. These soils formed under a hardwood forest on divides and knolls. Other soil types are indicative of extensive wetlands along the Delaware Bay shore. Refer to the soil maps and interpretation excerpts included with this environmental assessment.

Climate:

Cumberland County's climate is mild on account of its southerly latitude, sea level elevation, and proximity to the moderating Atlantic Ocean. Winters are comparatively mild while summers are hot and humid. Yearly climatic data is shown below:

Mean Maximum Temperature (°F).....	61.0
Mean Minimum Temperature (°F).....	48.0
Mean Total Precipitation (in.).....	47.6
Mean Total Snowfall (in.).....	36.0

Air:

Local air quality is excellent. Cumberland County is primarily a an agricultural area - air emitters are scarce. Presence of water on directly south and west of Downe Township assists in dissipating air-borne pollutants.

Water:

The entire Township is within 5 miles of the Delaware Bay. No water bodies are present within the Township excepting wetlands and the Delaware Bay to the south and West. Public water is found in only a few urbanized sections of the Township such as the Fortescue and Dividing Creek neighborhoods. Well water is the source of potable water for residents in the balance.

Vegetation:

The Township displays a variety of vegetation types characteristic of second growth piedmont terrain. The Township contains a wide variety of upland and wetland vegetation including woodlots and saltmarsh. Excepting wetland areas, very little original natural vegetation is present.

Wildlife:

The project is not site specific. However the homes that are rehabilitated are not the home of any wildlife species. The Township is traversed by such migrants, but the residential neighborhoods served by this project are not a factor in the migration. The likelihood of endangered/threatened species being found in the project area is discussed within the statutory requirements section of this assessment.

Noise:

Route 553 is an local collector roadway in lower Cumberland. Vehicular traffic is a not a significant noise factor within the project area(s). No other significant noise emitters such as industrial plants, airports, or railroads are present. Downe Township's only industry, a sand factory is not a substantial noise generator.

Service Delivery Factors:

Downe Township provides fire, and emergency squad services. All such services are based at the municipal service center found on Route 553. Police protection is provided by the State Police.

Special and Economic Character:

The Township is predominantly agricultural and residential - consisting of single family homes. A substantial sports fishing industry is found along the Delaware Bay at Fortescue. Gandy's Beach is a substantial recreational seasonal community. Increasingly bird watching is becoming an important ecotourism industry in locations like Turkey Point.

Unique or Special Resources:

One unique or special resources exists within the project area. The Delaware Bay is well known for its annual shorebird migration in May. This migration patch along the Delaware Bay includes Downe Township. This factor is making bird watching an increasingly popular ecotourism draw for the Township.

Project and Area Maps and Plans:

This project will be conducted throughout Downe Township. See attached maps within this ERR which show the entirety of Downe Township.

Statutory Checklist

A. Are all activities of this project **Exempt** from NEPA procedures? ____ Yes **X** No

B. Categorical Exclusions [58.35(a) and (b)]

1. Is this a Categorically Excluded (CE) project not subject to 58.5 [58.35(b)]?
 ____ Yes **X** No

2. Is this a CE Project [58.35(a)] subject to 58.5 authorities? **X** Yes ____ No

All activities proposed by project #20-0133-00 are categorically excluded from environmental review requirements because they are listed as categorical exclusions in Section 58.35 consisting solely of: Section 58.35 consisting solely of: Provision of housing rehabilitation deferred loans to owner occupied homes.

3. Does project meet Compliance Threshold? **X** Yes ____ No

C. Does this project require an Environmental Assessment (EA)? ____ Yes **X** No

Project Name and Identification: Downe Township Housing Rehabilitation Program
 20-0132-00

Area of Statutory or Regulatory Compliance	A No Circumstance Requiring Compliance	B Date Compliance Achieved	C References to Notes Providing Documentation, Sources, and Explanation of Checked Boxes
Air Quality	X		Rehabilitation of existing single family homes does not effect air quality.

Historic Properties		April 2008 MOU	Downe's project is not site specific so it is impossible to identify the precise homes to be selected for rehabilitation. The project will rehabilitate homes throughout the Township. Under such circumstances it is not practical to ask the State for a definitive clearance statement. Instead during implementation the Township will request SHPO clearance on a case by basis for homes built in 1970 or earlier. A copy of the Township's April 2008 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is appended to this Environmental Review Record
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Floodplain Management	X		The FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Maps Panel for Downe Township indicates that the great majority of the Township is within the 100 year floodplain. Homes to be rehabilitated will be within the 100 year floodplain zone. Selected properties are likely to substantially predate floodplain regulations, at that time there were few constraints to where homes were built. Consequently Downe Township will comply with Executive Order 11988 and 11990 by requiring all effected applicants to provide evidence of flood insurance as a pre-requisite of assistance.
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Wetlands Protection	X		Extensive wetlands are found within Downe Township. The individual homes to be rehabilitated will not impact on wetlands. The wetlands these homes may once have occupied have long since been filled during the construction process.
Coastal Zone	X		The project is consistent with State coastal zone policies. CAFRA is not applicable to rehabilitation of single family homes.
Sole Source Aquifers	X		The project site does not contain a sole source aquifer. Housing Rehabilitation will not effect groundwater.
Endangered Species	X		Housing rehabilitation will have no conceivable impact on endangered species as all work will occur within the footprint of existing single family homes.

Wild & Scenic Rivers	X		This factor is not applicable in the preparer's judgement since Downe Township does not contain any waterways designated as "wild and scenic". The Delaware Bay adjoins much of Downe Township but is not Wild and Scenic.
Farmland Protection	X		This factor in the preparer's judgement is not applicable. The proposed rehabilitation of existing residential properties will have no impact on farmlands protection. It is possible that some of the homes assisted will be situated on operating farms in Downe Township.

Noise (24 CFR Part 51B)	X		Home rehabilitation proposed by Downe Township will have no impact on ambient, long-term noise levels. This statement can be made since only short-term impacts will be created by construction activity. The housing repairs proposed will not increase local noise levels. Ambient noise will have no conceivable impact upon the functionality of Downe Township's proposed home rehabilitation efforts. Therefore noise is seen as having no effect on the proposed project either as a positive or negative influence.
Hazardous Facilities	X		No such hazards exist within Downe Township. During numerous site visits no such hazards could be found. Therefore in the preparer's judgement, this factor is not applicable.

Airport	X		The Downe Township project area is not close to any clear zone airfields. This factor is not applicable.
Toxic Chemicals & Radioactive Materials	X		No such hazards exist in Downe Township. This determination was based on numerous tours of Township roads (the latest in August 2019) taken by the preparer, Mark Blauer. This factor is not applicable.
Environmental Justice (EO 12898)	X		This factor is not applicable. This project will not introduce any adverse impacts into a low and moderate income or minority neighborhood. Instead low and moderate income homeowners will be assisted by assisting them to rehabilitate their homes.

Prepared By: _____ Title: President Date: August 31, 2020

Other Requirements (Section 58.6) Checklist

Project Name - Township-Wide Housing Rehabilitation

Grant Number - #20-0132-00

(A) Federal Flood Insurance Purchase Requirements

- (1) Does the project involve acquisition or construction (including rehabilitation) in a community identified by the Federal Emergency Agency (FEMA) as having special flood hazard areas (100 year and 500 year floodplains)? Yes X No
- (2) Is the project located in 100 year flood plain (500 year floodplain for “critical” actions)? Yes No X*

Note* - Downe Township will rehabilitate homes at scattered sites not yet identified. Some of these homes could be within the 100 year flood plain. Any homes in the 100 year flood plain will be required to demonstrate and maintain Federal Flood Insurance. Such a requirement is already a standard practice for the ongoing Downe Township Home Rehabilitation Program.

(B) Coastal Barriers Resources

Is the project to be undertaken located in the coastal Barrier Resources System, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3501)?

Yes No X

(C) Projects located in close proximity to airports contained on the HUD list of 24 CFR Part 51D Covered Airports

Does the project involve assistance, subsidy, or insurance for the purchase or sale of an existing property in a Runway Clear Zone or Clear Zone as defined in 24 CFR Part 51D?

Yes No X

Prepared by: Mark Blauer dba Blauer Associates Title: President

Date: August 31, 2020

Statutory Checklist (Continued)

Additional Studies Performed:

No additional studies were performed.

Mitigation Measures Needed:

No mitigation measures are necessary. There will be no significant negative environmental impacts resulting from this project as we will be rehabilitating individual homes throughout Downe Township. Apart from requiring homes within the 100 year flood zone to maintain Flood insurance and the ongoing need for NJ DEP SHPO review, no environmental conditions need to be put in place.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions:

Downe Township's home rehabilitation project will have a significant net positive impact upon the safety of an estimated 6 households. Dangerous conditions in homes that could affect residents will be eliminated. There will be no negative long-term environmental impacts. Short-term traffic disruption to affected homeowners will occur but can be readily controlled by the home rehabilitation contractors selected by the Township.

There will be no significant negative environmental impacts resulting from this project. There will be short-term inconveniences to affected homeowners. No environmental conditions need to be put in place.

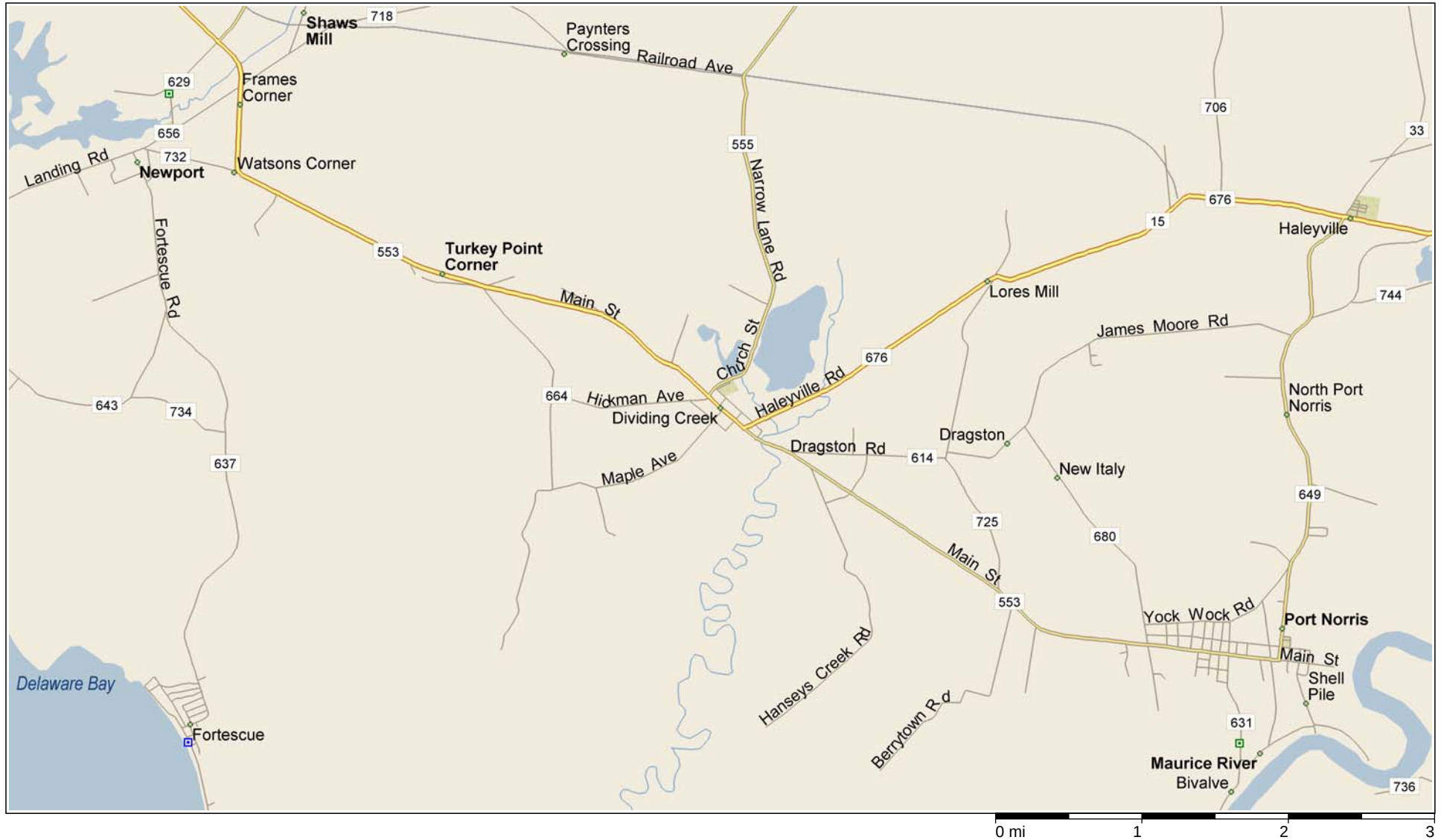
Based upon the foregoing environmental assessment, it is concluded that a request to the NJ Department of Community Affairs for a release of funds for the within project is not an action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, and no Environmental Impact Statement is required.

A notice of Downe Township's "Notice of Intent to Request for Release of Funds" will be published on December 9, 2020 and a true copy of the notice is attached to this assessment following this page.

List of Attached Source Documents

1. Downe Township Project Area Street Map;
2. Flood Map Newport neighborhood;
3. Flood Map Dividing Creek neighborhood;
4. Flood Map Fortescue neighborhood;
5. Soil interpretation data, Soil Conservation Service;
6. Newport Historic District Map; and
7. April 24, 2008 Memorandum of Understanding with NJ DEP.

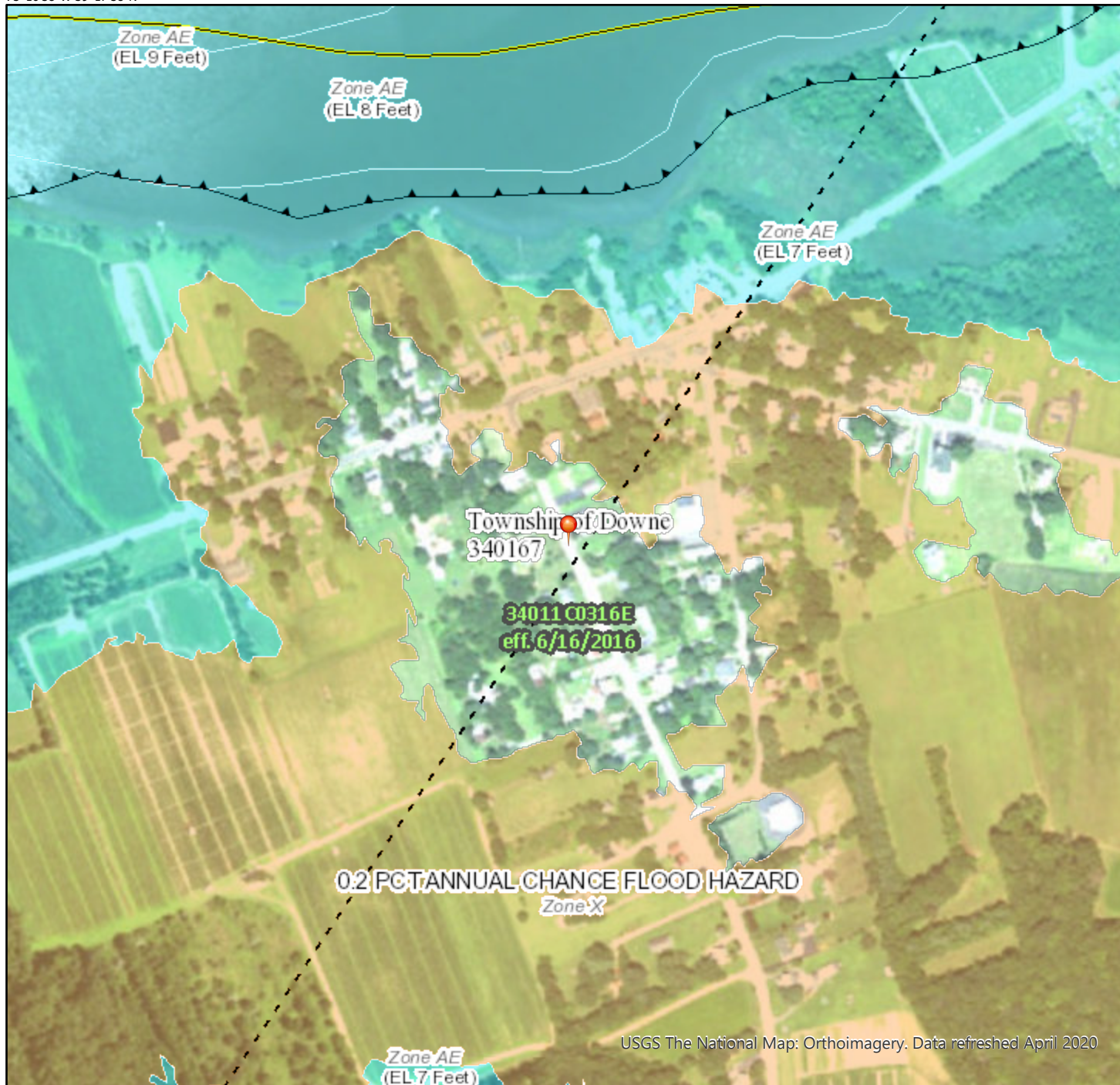
Downe Township - Newport, Dividing Creek and Fortescue



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



75°10'58"W 39°17'58"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

75°10'21"W 39°17'30"N

USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery. Data refreshed April 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

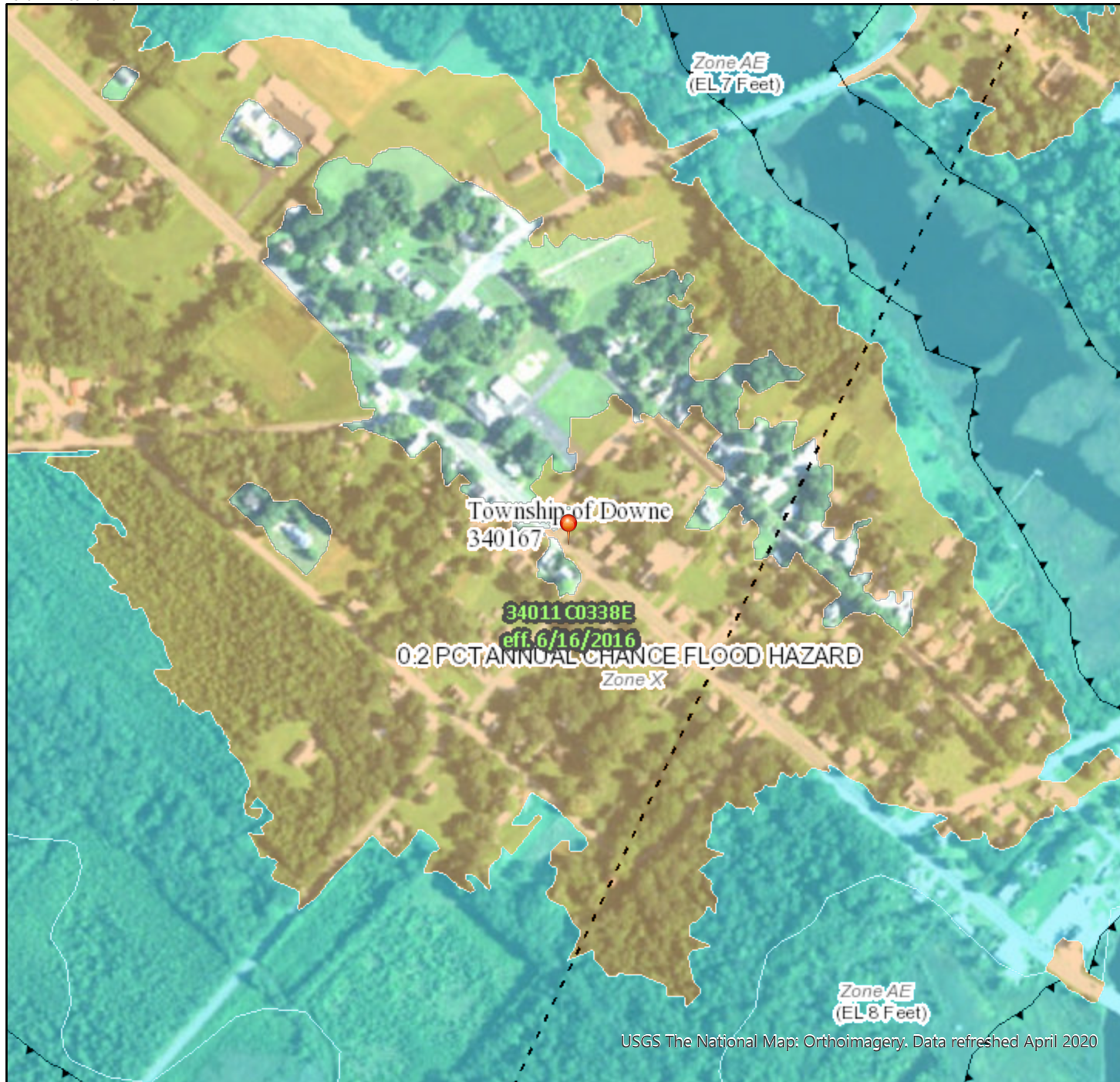
The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on **8/31/2020 at 6:28 PM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



75°6'24"W 39°16'28"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000

75°5'46"W 39°16'N

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
MAP PANELS		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped
		The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.



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National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
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		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
MAP PANELS		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



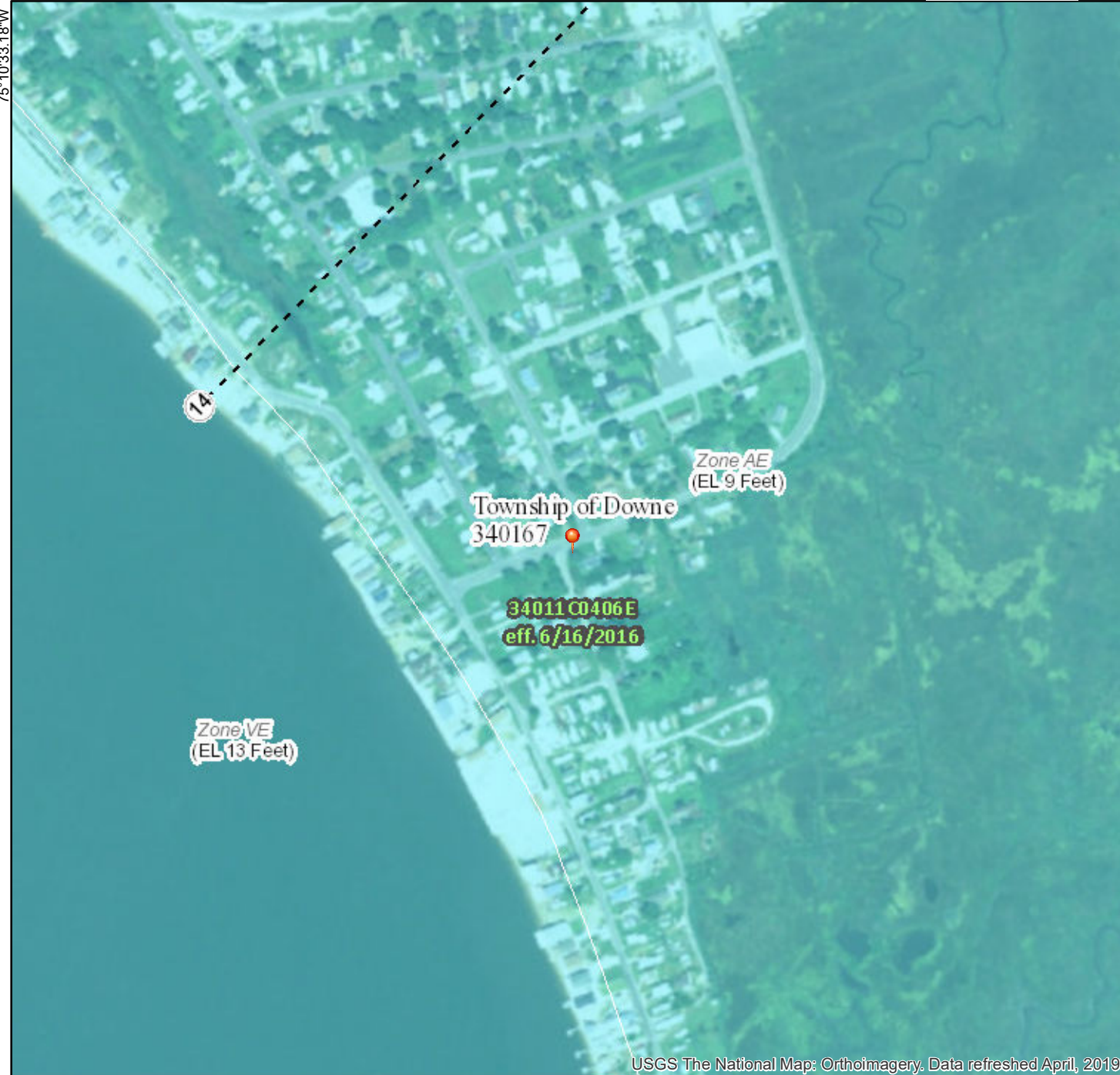
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39°14'32.75"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000

39°14'4.88"N

75°9'55.72"W



United States
Department of
Agriculture

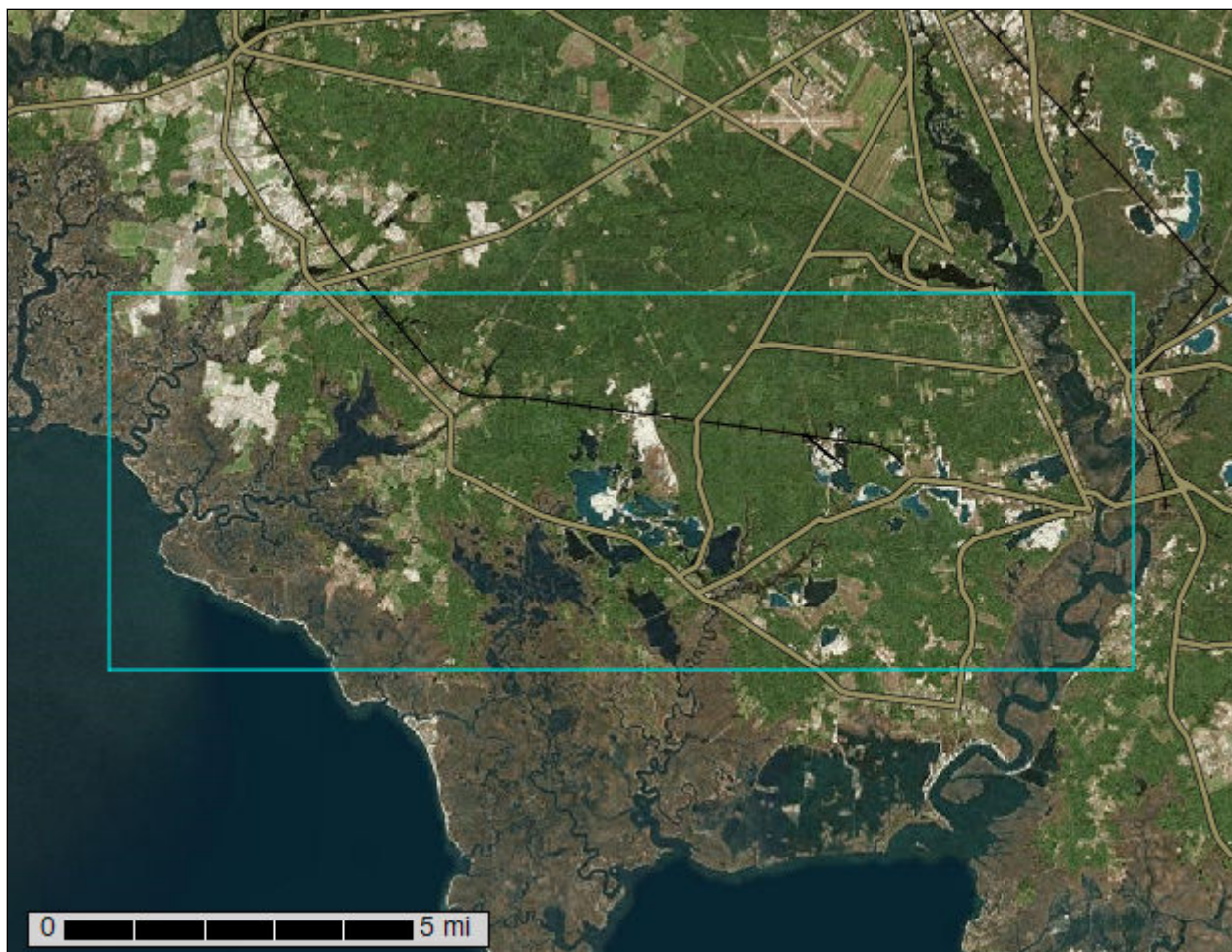
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Cumberland County, New Jersey**

Downe Township Soils Map



Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	6
Soil Map	9
Soil Map.....	10
Legend.....	11
Map Unit Legend.....	12
Map Unit Descriptions.....	13
Cumberland County, New Jersey.....	16
AptAv—Appoquinimink-Transquaking-Mispillion complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded.....	16
AtsAr—Atsion sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded.....	18
AucB—Aura loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	20
AugdA—Aura sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	21
AugdB—Aura sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	23
BEAAV—Beaches, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded.....	24
BEXAS—Berryland and Mullica soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded.....	26
BrvAv—Broadkill silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded.....	28
DocB—Downer loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	29
DocC—Downer loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	30
DoeA—Downer sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	32
DoeB—Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	33
EveB—Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	35
EveC—Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes.....	36
FamA—Fallsington sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, northern coastal plain.....	37
FodB—Fort Mott loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	40
GamB—Galloway loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	41
HbmB—Hammonton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	42
HboA—Hammonton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....	44
HboB—Hammonton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes.....	46
LakB—Lakehurst sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	47
LasB—Lakewood sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	49
MakAt—Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded.....	50
MbuA—Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, northern coastal plain...	52
PHG—Pits, sand and gravel.....	53

Custom Soil Resource Report

PstAt—Psammaquents, sulfidic substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded.....	54
PsvAr—Psammments, wet substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded.....	55
SacA—Sassafras sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	57
SacB—Sassafras sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	59
SadC—Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes.....	61
TrkAv—Transquaking peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded, tidal.....	62
WATER—Water.....	63
WoeA—Woodstown sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	64
WoeB—Woodstown sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain.....	65
References	68

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

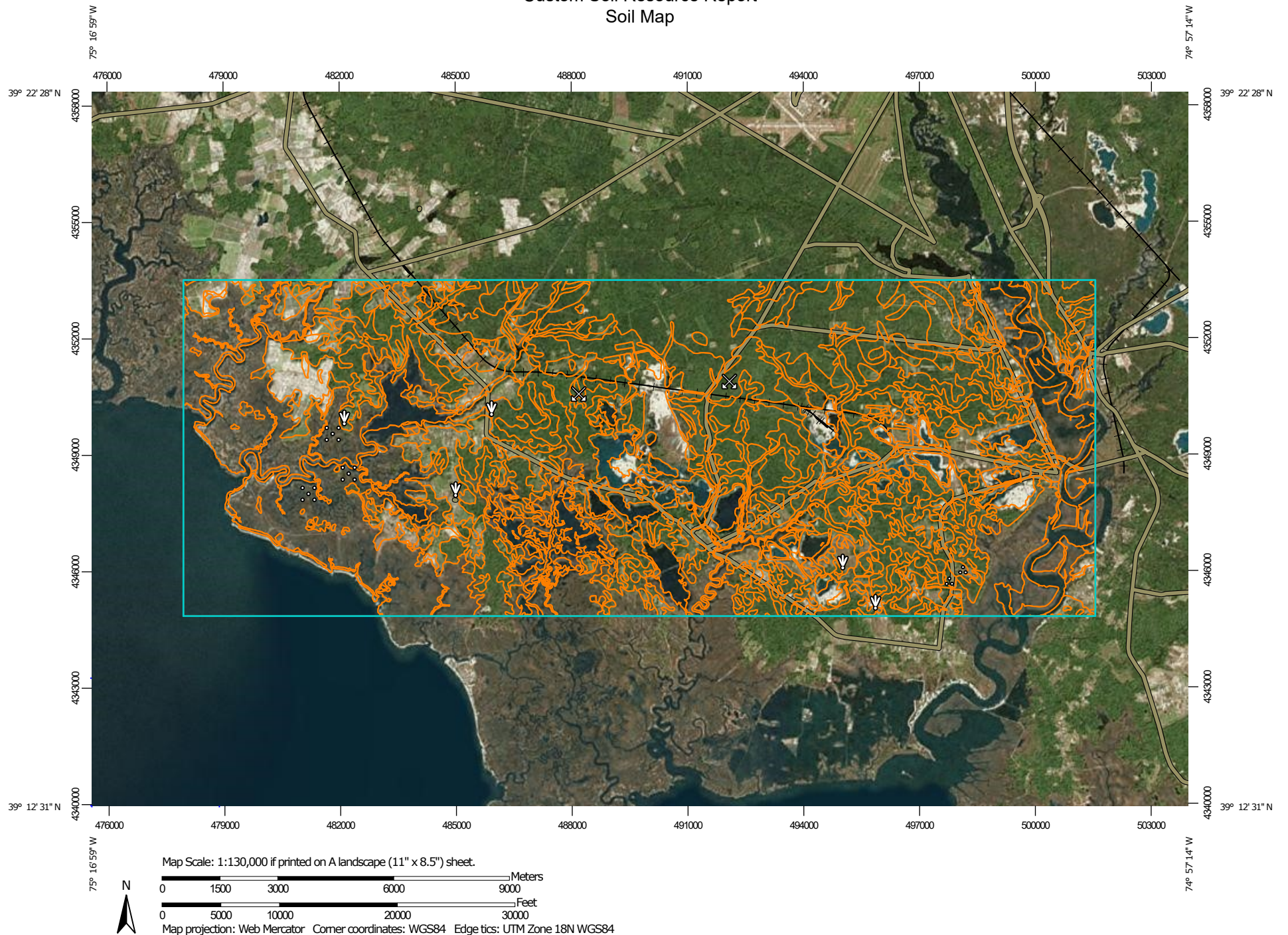
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

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

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Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Cumberland County, New Jersey

Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 1, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Oct 24, 2019

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AptAv	Appoquinimink-Transquaking-Mispillion complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	931.0	1.8%
AtsAr	Atsion sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	720.7	1.4%
AucB	Aura loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	47.4	0.1%
AugdA	Aura sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	2,986.8	5.9%
AugdB	Aura sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	1,548.3	3.1%
BEAAV	Beaches, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	53.1	0.1%
BEXAS	Berryland and Mullica soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	6,574.9	13.0%
BrvAv	Broadkill silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	1,621.1	3.2%
DocB	Downer loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	1,481.6	2.9%
DocC	Downer loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	73.1	0.1%
DoeA	Downer sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	414.0	0.8%
DoeB	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	521.0	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	135.7	0.3%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	23.4	0.0%
FamA	Fallsington sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, northern coastal plain	2,152.1	4.2%
FodB	Fort Mott loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	163.5	0.3%
GamB	Galloway loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1,963.2	3.9%
HbmB	Hammonton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2,754.8	5.4%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HboA	Hammonton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,542.6	9.0%
HboB	Hammonton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	311.4	0.6%
LakB	Lakehurst sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	138.9	0.3%
LasB	Lakewood sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	101.1	0.2%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3,082.2	6.1%
MbuA	Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, northern coastal plain	11.6	0.0%
PHG	Pits, sand and gravel	2,094.6	4.1%
PstAt	Psammaquents, sulfidic substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	83.2	0.2%
PsvAr	Psammments, wet substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded	12.4	0.0%
SacA	Sassafras sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	69.0	0.1%
SacB	Sassafras sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	51.5	0.1%
SadC	Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	0.8	0.0%
TrkAv	Transquaking peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded, tidal	7,627.0	15.0%
WATER	Water	7,723.0	15.2%
WoeA	Woodstown sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	689.3	1.4%
WoeB	Woodstown sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	23.2	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		50,727.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

Cumberland County, New Jersey

AptAv—Appoquinimink-Transquaking-Mispillion complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xh47

Elevation: 0 to 30 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 58 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 260 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Appoquinimink, very frequently flooded, and similar soils: 40 percent

Transquaking, very frequently flooded, and similar soils: 30 percent

Mispillion, very frequently flooded, and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Appoquinimink, Very Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Fine-silty marine deposits over herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Aseg - 0 to 6 inches: mucky silt loam

Cseg - 6 to 32 inches: silt loam

Oese - 32 to 80 inches: mucky peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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
(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very high (about 17.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Transquaking, Very Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Oise - 0 to 9 inches: peat

Oese - 9 to 46 inches: mucky peat

Oase - 46 to 65 inches: muck

Cseg - 65 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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 moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very high (about 22.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Mispillion, Very Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes, salt marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over loamy marine deposits and/or loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Oese - 0 to 24 inches: mucky peat

Oase - 24 to 39 inches: muck

Cseg - 39 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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 (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Beaches, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Beaches

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

AtsAr—Atsion sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kb8

Elevation: 0 to 140 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Atsion, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Atsion, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flats

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: peat

A - 2 to 4 inches: sand

Custom Soil Resource Report

E - 4 to 26 inches: sand
Bh - 26 to 34 inches: sand
Cg1 - 34 to 46 inches: sand
Cg2 - 46 to 51 inches: sand
Cg3 - 51 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: RareNone
Frequency of ponding: Rare
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 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

Lakehurst

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

Berryland, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, flats, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Manahawkin, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

AucB—Aura loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kf8
Elevation: 60 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Aura

Setting

Landform: Low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Old loamy alluvium and/or old gravelly alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 7 to 22 inches: coarse sandy loam
2Btx1 - 22 to 28 inches: gravelly coarse sandy loam
2Btx2 - 28 to 59 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
2C - 59 to 80 inches: gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 40 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Woodstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Sassafras

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

AugdA—Aura sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thxx
Elevation: 40 to 190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Aura

Setting

Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, tal
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over loamy gravelly fluvio-marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 8 to 13 inches: coarse sandy loam
Bt2 - 13 to 22 inches: coarse sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

2Btx1 - 22 to 28 inches: gravelly coarse sandy loam

2Btx2 - 28 to 59 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

2C - 59 to 80 inches: gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 32 inches to fragipan

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sassafras

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats, fluviomarine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Woodstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces, broad interstream divides, depressions, flats

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls, low hills, terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

AugdB—Aura sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x8s8

Elevation: 20 to 190 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Aura and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Aura

Setting

Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, flats

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over loamy gravelly fluvio-marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam

Bt1 - 8 to 13 inches: coarse sandy loam

Bt2 - 13 to 22 inches: coarse sandy loam

2Btx1 - 22 to 28 inches: gravelly coarse sandy loam

2Btx2 - 28 to 59 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

2C - 59 to 80 inches: gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 32 inches to fragipan

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces, low hills, knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sassafras

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Woodstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides, depressions, flats, fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

BEAAV—Beaches, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xh46
Elevation: 0 to 20 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Beaches, very frequently flooded: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Beaches, Very Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Beaches
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Parent material: Beach sand

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

C - 6 to 80 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 7 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Transquaking, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fox hill

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Dunes, interdunes, washover fans

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, toeslope, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise, dip, talf

Microfeatures of landform position: Swales

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mispyllion, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes, salt marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Appoquinimink, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

**BEXAS—Berryland and Mullica soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes,
occasionally flooded**

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j5zf

Elevation: 0 to 140 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Berryland, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 50 percent

Mullica, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Berryland, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Depressions, flats, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 11 inches: sand

Bh - 11 to 19 inches: sand

Bg - 19 to 32 inches: sand

B'h - 32 to 40 inches: sand

Cg1 - 40 to 44 inches: sand

Cg2 - 44 to 80 inches: stratified sand to 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): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone

Frequency of ponding: Occasional

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Custom Soil Resource Report

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Mullica, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits and/or loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: mucky peat
Ag - 2 to 9 inches: sandy loam
Bg1 - 9 to 14 inches: sandy loam
Bg2 - 14 to 28 inches: sandy loam
Cg1 - 28 to 31 inches: loamy sand
Cg2 - 31 to 40 inches: sand
Cg3 - 40 to 80 inches: gravelly loamy sand

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 high to high
(0.60 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, tal
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Manahawkin, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

BrvAv—Broadkill silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xh48

Elevation: 0 to 30 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 58 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 260 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Broadkill, very frequently flooded, and similar soils: 100 percent

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

Description of Broadkill, Very Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Fine-silty marine deposits

Typical profile

Oese - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat

Aseg - 6 to 13 inches: silt loam

Cseg1 - 13 to 32 inches: silty clay loam

Cseg2 - 32 to 38 inches: silt loam

Cseg3 - 38 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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
(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: High (about 11.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

DocB—Downer loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thw0

Elevation: 80 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Downer and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Downer

Setting

Landform: Knolls, low hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand

BE - 10 to 16 inches: loamy sand

Bt - 16 to 28 inches: sandy loam

C1 - 28 to 48 inches: loamy sand

C2 - 48 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 0.2 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hammonton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Evesboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Dunes, knolls, flats, fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions, drainageways, deflation flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

DocC—Downer loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thw7
Elevation: 70 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 49 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Downer

Setting

Landform: Knolls, fluviomarine terraces, low hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand
BE - 9 to 16 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 16 to 28 inches: sandy loam
C1 - 28 to 48 inches: loamy sand
C2 - 48 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hammonton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sassafras

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Low hills, knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Evesboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Dunes, low hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

DoeA—Downer sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thwb

Elevation: 0 to 180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 250 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Downer and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Downer

Setting

Landform: Knolls, terraces, low hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam

BE - 10 to 16 inches: loamy sand

Bt - 16 to 28 inches: sandy loam

C1 - 28 to 48 inches: loamy sand

C2 - 48 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Phalanx

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Hammonton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Russett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, broad interstream divides, swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

DoeB—Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thwf
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 49 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Downer

Setting

Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, knolls, low hills

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
BE - 10 to 16 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 16 to 28 inches: sandy loam
C1 - 28 to 48 inches: loamy sand
C2 - 48 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Phalanx

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hills, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Hammonton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Low hills, fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Russett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swales, broad interstream divides, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

EveB—Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kbl
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Evesboro

Setting

Landform: Low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
AB - 4 to 17 inches: sand
Bw - 17 to 31 inches: sand
C - 31 to 80 inches: stratified loamy sand to sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Lakehurst

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls, low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains, depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EveC—Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kbm
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Evesboro and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Description of Evesboro

Setting

Landform: Low hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand

AB - 4 to 17 inches: sand

Bw - 17 to 31 inches: sand

C - 31 to 80 inches: stratified loamy sand to sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls, low hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

FamA—Fallsington sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, northern coastal plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s96w

Elevation: 0 to 100 feet

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 48 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 58 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance, if drained

Map Unit Composition

Fallsington, undrained, and similar soils: 48 percent

Fallsington, drained, and similar soils: 27 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Fallsington, Undrained

Setting

Landform: Swales, flats, drainageways, depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: mucky peat

A - 2 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Btg - 10 to 32 inches: sandy clay loam

BCg - 32 to 39 inches: loamy sand

Cg1 - 39 to 46 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg2 - 46 to 80 inches: sand

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 high
(0.01 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 10 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Occasional

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.3 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Fallsington, Drained

Setting

Landform: Swales, depressions, flats

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Btg - 10 to 32 inches: sandy clay loam
BCg - 32 to 39 inches: loamy sand
Cg1 - 39 to 46 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg2 - 46 to 80 inches: sand

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 high (0.01 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 20 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Rare
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.3 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Woodstown

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, depressions, broad interstream divides, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Hambrook

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Hammonton

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drainageways, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

FodB—Fort Mott loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kbr

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Fort mott and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Fort Mott

Setting

Landform: Terraces, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand

E - 8 to 30 inches: loamy sand

BE - 30 to 33 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 33 to 49 inches: sandy loam

C - 49 to 72 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Galestown

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges, terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls, low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

GamB—Galloway loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kbs
Elevation: 0 to 180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Galloway

Setting

Landform: Dunes, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Unconsolidated sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: loamy sand
E - 2 to 10 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 10 to 24 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 24 to 36 inches: loamy sand
Cg1 - 36 to 52 inches: sand
Cg2 - 52 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls, low hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains, depressions, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, dip, tal

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

HbmB—Hammonton loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kbt

Custom Soil Resource Report

Elevation: 0 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hammonton and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Hammonton

Setting

Landform: Depressions, flats

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand

E - 8 to 18 inches: loamy sand

Bt - 18 to 36 inches: sandy loam

C - 36 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Glassboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Fallsington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains, depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

HboA—Hammonton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kbv
Elevation: 0 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hammonton

Setting

Landform: Flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Custom Soil Resource Report

Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
E - 8 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 18 to 36 inches: sandy loam
C - 36 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains, depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fallsington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Atsion, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

HboB—Hammonton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kbw

Elevation: 0 to 130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hammonton and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Hammonton

Setting

Landform: Flats, depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 10 to 48 inches: sandy loam

C - 48 to 72 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Glassboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Fallsington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls, low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

LakB—Lakehurst sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kby
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lakehurst

Setting

Landform: Flats, dunes
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 18 inches: sand
Bh - 18 to 32 inches: sand
BC - 32 to 45 inches: sand
C - 45 to 54 inches: sand
Cg - 54 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Quakerbridge

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Atsion, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, dip, talus
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Berryland, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways, flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LasB—Lakewood sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kbz
Elevation: 20 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lakewood

Setting

Landform: Flats, knolls
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand
E - 3 to 11 inches: sand
Bh - 11 to 13 inches: loamy sand
BC - 13 to 30 inches: sand
C1 - 30 to 46 inches: sand
C2 - 46 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Quakerbridge

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, knolls
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Lakehurst

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Atsion, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MakAt—Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j5zk
Elevation: 0 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Manahawkin, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Swamps, flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Organic, woody material over sandy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 13 inches: muck
Oa2 - 13 to 26 inches: muck
Oa3 - 26 to 47 inches: muck
Cg - 47 to 80 inches: sand

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): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very high (about 17.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, tal
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Berryland, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways, flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

MbuA—Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, northern coastal plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thws
Elevation: 0 to 460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 49 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mattapex

Setting

Landform: Flats, swales, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Silty eolian deposits over fluviomarine sediments

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
BE - 11 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bt - 15 to 36 inches: silt loam
2C1 - 36 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam
2C2 - 60 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 20 to 40 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Woodstown

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats, depressions, broad interstream divides, fluviomarine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Dodon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fluviomarine terraces, stream terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Othello, drained

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swales, flats, depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

PHG—Pits, sand and gravel

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kcb

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 64 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 131 to 178 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pits, sand and gravel: 100 percent

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

Description of Pits, Sand And Gravel

Setting

Parent material: Sandy material disturbed by human activity

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

Hydric soil rating: No

PstAt—Psammaquents, sulfidic substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xh4c

Elevation: 0 to 30 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 58 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 260 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Psammaquents, sulfidic substratum, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Psammaquents, Sulfidic Substratum, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flats

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy lateral spread deposits over organic material

Typical profile

^A - 0 to 12 inches: sand

^C - 12 to 36 inches: gravelly sand

2Oese1 - 36 to 43 inches: mucky peat

2Oese2 - 43 to 80 inches: mucky peat

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 high to very high (0.60 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to strongly saline (2.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Transquaking, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Beaches, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Beaches
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mispillion, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes, salt marshes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Appoquinimink, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Tidal marshes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PsvAr—Psamments, wet substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1j5zr
Elevation: 0 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Psamments, wet substratum, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Psamments, Wet Substratum, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy lateral spread deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: coarse sand
C1 - 12 to 36 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C2 - 36 to 80 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: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Manahawkin, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps, flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Berryland, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways, flood plains, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

SacA—Sassafras sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thx8

Elevation: 0 to 470 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 49 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 53 to 58 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sassafras and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Sassafras

Setting

Landform: Flats, fluviomarine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt1 - 12 to 18 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 18 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 28 to 40 inches: loamy sand

C1 - 40 to 58 inches: sand

C2 - 58 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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
(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Downer

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, flats, knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Ingleside

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Woodstown

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Fallsington, drained

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Depressions, swales, flats, broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Aura

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Low hills, fluvio-marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

SacB—Sassafras sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thxd

Elevation: 0 to 470 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 49 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 53 to 58 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 250 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sassafras and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Sassafras

Setting

Landform: Flats, fluviomarine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt1 - 12 to 18 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 18 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 28 to 40 inches: loamy sand

C1 - 40 to 58 inches: sand

C2 - 58 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 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
(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Downer

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats, knolls, fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Aura

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Low hills, fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Fallsington, drained

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats, depressions, swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Woodstown

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Broad interstream divides, depressions, flats, fluviomarine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Ingleside

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

SadC—Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kcl

Elevation: 30 to 600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Sassafras, eroded, and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Sassafras, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Knolls, low hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and/or gravelly fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 17 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Bt - 17 to 37 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 37 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Aura

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Low hills on knolls
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

TrkAv—Transquaking peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very frequently flooded, tidal

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xh4d
Elevation: 0 to 30 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Transquaking, very frequently flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Transquaking, Very Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Oise - 0 to 9 inches: peat
Oese - 9 to 46 inches: mucky peat
Oase - 46 to 65 inches: muck
Cseg - 65 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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 moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

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Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very high (about 22.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Appoquinimink, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Broadkill, very frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

WATER—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 4kcr

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 64 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F

Frost-free period: 131 to 178 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

WoeA—Woodstown sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thvw
Elevation: 0 to 280 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Woodstown and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Woodstown

Setting

Landform: Depressions, broad interstream divides, flats, fluvio marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy fluvio marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
E - 7 to 11 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 11 to 29 inches: sandy loam
BCg - 29 to 45 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 20 to 40 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Fallsington

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Depressions, swales, flats, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Hammonton

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats, broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Hambrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

WoeB—Woodstown sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thvx
Elevation: 0 to 490 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Woodstown and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Woodstown

Setting

Landform: Fluvio-marine terraces, depressions, broad interstream divides, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, footslope

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Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
E - 7 to 11 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 11 to 29 inches: sandy loam
BCg - 29 to 45 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 45 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 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 20 to 40 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Fallsington, occasionally ponded

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats, drainageways, depressions, swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Hammonton

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats, broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Hambrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fluviomarine terraces, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

References

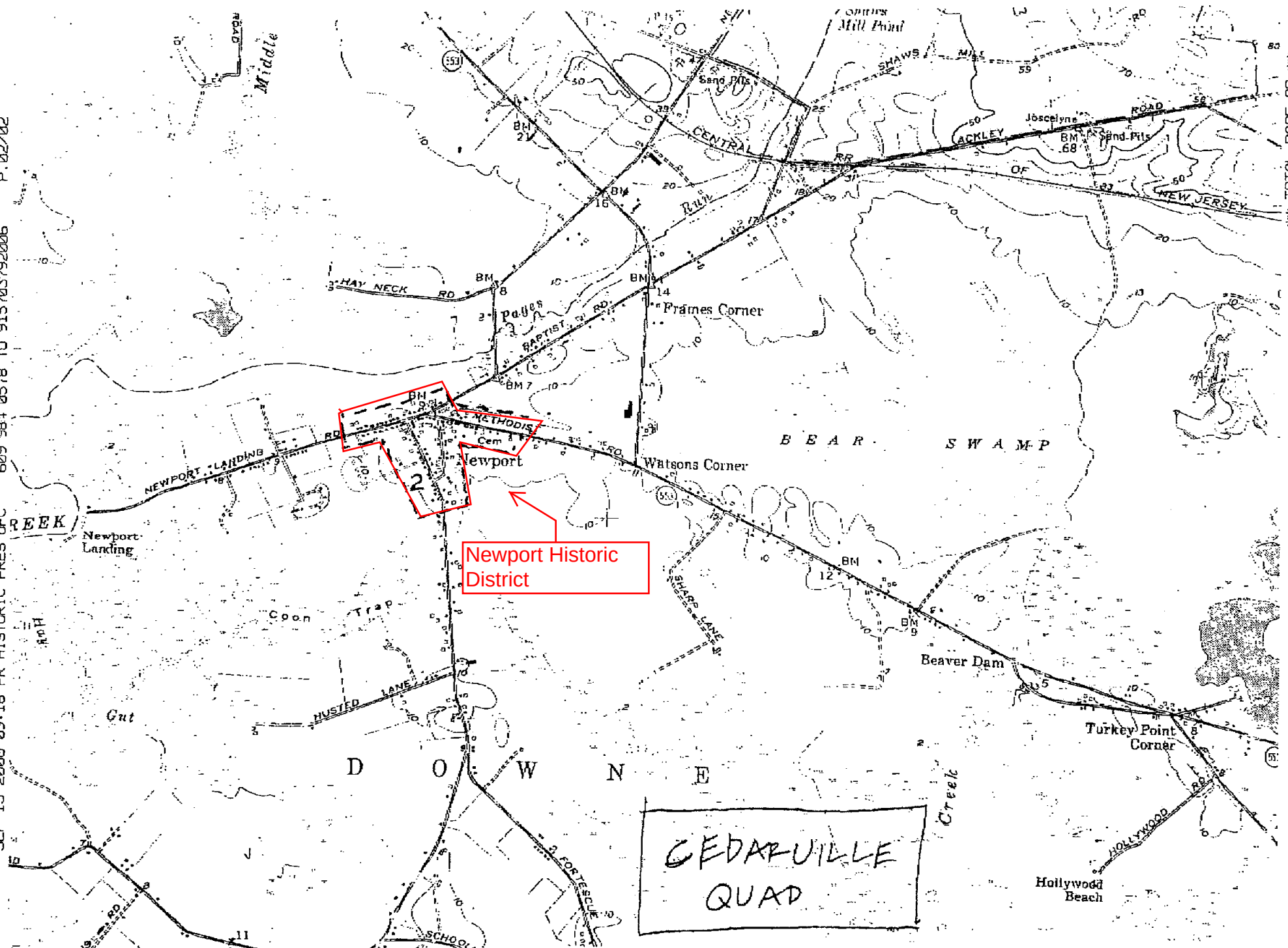
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Custom Soil Resource Report

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State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Natural and Historic Resources, Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 404, Trenton, NJ 08625
TEL: (609) 292-2023 FAX: (609) 984-0578
www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

JON S. CORZINE
Governor

LISA P. JACKSON
Commissioner

April 24, 2008

Mr. Mark Blauer
President
Blauer Associated, Inc.
P.O. Box 363
Nescopeck, PA 18635

Dear Mr. Blauer:

As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for New Jersey, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, as published with amendments in the Federal Register on 6 July 2004 (69 FR 40544-40555), I am providing **Consultation Comments** for the following proposed undertakings:

**Cumberland County
Downe Township Home Rehabilitation Phase IV 2008
Community Development Block Grant
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs**

800.4 Identifying Historic Properties

The proposal indicated for the Community Development Block Grant target area includes projects located throughout Downe Township. Within this project area there may be numerous historic sites, which are listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places.

800.5 Assessment of Adverse Effects

Based on your description of the proposed program and the area of Downe Township, I believe that the Community Development Block Grant will have **no adverse effect** on the historic properties pursuant to §800.5(d). My no adverse effect determination is based on the following understanding:

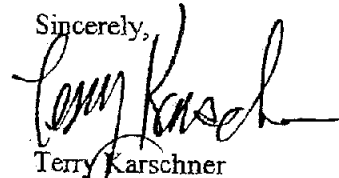
1. With the exception of plumbing, heating, and electrical upgrades (which are unlikely to have any effect on historic districts), all projects affecting properties 50 years old or older funded under this program shall be submitted to the Historic Preservation Office for review and approval prior to project implementation. Requests for Section 106 review should be stated on your cover letter, and your application for review should include photographs of the project site and the surrounding streetscape, a map clearly indicating the site location and a work write up for each project.

2. Plans and specifications for all rehabilitation work to be funded that are identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places shall be developed in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Standards for Rehabilitation*.
3. If the Township determines that it cannot make the changes required by the Historic Preservation Office in order to bring a project into conformation with the Standards, the municipalities must initiate consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation pursuant to 36 CFR Part §800.5.

If the Township agrees to the conditions above, an official representative should sign the bottom of this letter, and send the original back to the historic Preservation Office. Pursuant to §800.5(d), the Agency Official shall maintain a record of the finding and provide information on the finding to the public on request, consistent with confidentiality provision of §800.11(c). Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with the finding as documented fulfills responsibilities under Section 106 and this part. If the Agency Official will not conduct the undertaking as proposed in the finding, the Agency Official shall reopen consultation under §800.5 (a).

We look forward to continuing consultation with you. Should there be any questions, please contact Meghan MacWilliams Baratta of my staff at (609) 292-1253.

Sincerely,



Terry Karschner
Acting Administrator/
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

On behalf of the Township of Downe, I agree with the condition of this letter:

Name/Title

Mark Blauer
Rehabilitation
Administrator

Date 4/30/08

TK\MB\er

cc: Bruce Benton, NJ DCA
Cumberland County Historical Society

LIST OF ATTACHED CORRESPONDENCE - FORMS - ADS

1. NOI-RROF legal notice text to be published September 16, 2020;
2. NOI-RROF distribution memorandum dated September 16, 2020; and
3. Request for Release of Funds form to be signed October 8, 2020.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS
DOWNE TOWNSHIP, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ

December 9, 2020

Township of Downe
288 Main Street
Newport, NJ 08345
856-447-3100

TO ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, GROUPS, AND PERSONS:

On or about January 5, 2021 the Township of Downe, Cumberland County, will submit a request to the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (NJDCa) to release funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (PL 93-383), for the following project.

Project Title: Downe Township Housing Rehabilitation Project 20-0132-00

Purpose of Project: Rehabilitation of Single Family, Owner Occupied Homes

Project Location: Township of Downe (entire Township)

Estimated Cost: \$123,970

Additional project information is contained in the Environmental Review Record (ERR). The ERR will be made available to the public for review either electronically or by U.S. mail. Please submit your request by U.S. mail to the Downe Township Municipal Clerk's Office, Municipal Building, 288 Main Street, Newport, NJ 08345 or by email to Nadine Lockley downetwpcclerk@comcast.net. The ERR can be accessed online at the following website <https://downetwpcnj.org/>.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on the ERR to Municipal Clerk's Office, Township of Downe, Municipal Building, 288 Main Street, Newport, NJ 08345 or by email to downetwpcclerk@comcast.net. All comments received by January 4, 2021 will be considered by the Township of Downe prior to authorizing submission of a request for release of funds.

RELEASE OF FUNDS

The Township of Downe certifies to the NJDCa that Robert Campbell in his capacity as Mayor consents to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to the environmental review process and that these responsibilities

have been satisfied. NJDCA's approval of certification satisfies its responsibilities under NEPA and related laws and authorities, and allows the Township of Downe to use program funds.

OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF FUNDS

NJDCA will accept objections to its release of funds and the Township of Downe's certification for a period of fifteen days following the anticipated submission date or its actual receipt of the request (whichever is later) only if they are on one of the following bases: (a) the certification was not in fact executed by the certifying officer of the Township of Downe; (b) the Township of Downe has omitted a step or failed to make a decision or finding required by HUD regulations at 24 CFR 58; (c) the grant recipient has committed funds or incurred costs not authorized by 24 CFR 58 before approval of a release of funds by NJDCA; or (d) another Federal agency acting pursuant to 40 CFR Part 1504 has submitted a written finding that the project is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of environmental quality. Objections must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the required procedures (24 CFR Part 58) and shall be addressed to NJDCA at Small Cities Program, Division of Housing and Community Resources, P.O. Box 811, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or by email to Robert.Benton@dca.nj.gov. Potential objectors should contact NJDCA to verify the actual last date of the objection period.

Robert Campbell, Mayor
Township of Downe
Municipal Building
288 Main Street
Newport, NJ 08345

D BLAUER ASSOCIATES D

P.O. Box 363, Nescopeck, Pa. 18635

Tel: 570.520.4955

mblauer@evenlink.com

December 9, 2020

Downe Township, Cumberland County
Housing Rehabilitation NJ DCA Project #20-0132-00

To Individuals, Groups Agencies, and Media Interested in Possible Environmental Consequences of the Community Development Block Grant Program of the Township of Downe, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

In accordance with regulations set up for Environmental Review Procedures for Community Development, I am forwarding for you a copy of Downe's "Notice to Intent to Request Release of Funds" for the project described in the attached notice.

Sincerely,

Mark Blauer
President

Enclosures

Copies to the following:

1. ATTN: Chief of Environmental Impacts Branch,
US EPA, Regional Office, 26 Federal Plaza,
New York, NY 10278
2. ATTN: Public Information Officer, US EPA, Headquarter Office,
Washington, DC 20000
3. Lawrence Schmidt, Assistant Director Planning Group,
NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection
CN 402, Trenton, NJ 08625
4. Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Historic Preservation
5. Cumberland County Planning Office
6. Bruce Benton, Administrator, NJ DCA Small Cities, P.O. Box 811, Trenton, NJ 08625-0811
7. The News of Cumberland County newspaper

**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
SMALL CITIES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM**

**REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS
AND CERTIFICATION**

(Pursuant to Section 104(g) of Title I, Housing & Community Development Act of 1974)

Part I. Program Description and Request for Release of Funds

1. Name of Grantee Township of Downe	2. Grant Agreement Number #20-0132-00
3. Grantee's Address (Including Street, City, State and Zip Code) 288 Main Street, Newport, NJ 08345	4. Date of Request/Certification January 5, 2021

The Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program Grantee listed above requests the release of funds and removal of environmental grant conditions governing the use of the assistance for the following:

5. Project Activity/Project Name: Township-Wide Home Rehabilitation Project	6. Location: (Street address, city, county & state) Downe Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey
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7. Program Activity/Project Description: Rehabilitation of single family owner occupied homes at scattered sites in Downe Township.
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Part II. Environmental Certification

With reference to the above Program Activity(ies)/Project(s), I, the undersigned officer of the Grantee, certify that:

1. The Grantee has assumed responsibility for and complied with, or will continue to comply with, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; the environmental procedures, permit requirements and statutory obligations of the laws cited in 24 CFR 58.5 and 24 CFR 58.6; and applicable State and Local laws.
2. After considering the type and degree of environmental effects identified by the environmental review completed for the proposed project described in Part 1 of this request, I have found the project did not require the preparation and dissemination of an environmental impact statement.
3. The Grantee has disseminated and/or published in the manner prescribed by 24 CFR 58.43 and 58.60 a notice to the public in accordance with 24 CFR 58.70 and as evidenced by the attached copy (copies) or provide evidence of posting and mailing procedure.
4. The dates for all statutory and regulatory time periods for review, comment or other action are in compliance with procedures and requirements of 24 CFR Part 58
5. As the duly designated certifying official of the Grantee, I also certify that:
6. I am authorized to and do consent to assume the status of federal official under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and each provision of law designated in the 24 CFR 58.5 and 24 CFR 58.6 list of NEPA-related authorities insofar as the provisions of these laws apply to the HUD responsibilities for environmental review, decision-making and actions that have been assumed by the Grantee.
7. I am authorized to and do accept, on behalf of the Grantee personally, the jurisdiction of the federal courts for the enforcement of all these responsibilities, in my capacity as certifying officer of the Grantee.

Signature of Certifying Officer of the Grantee:	Title of Certifying Officer: Mayor
	Date Signed: January 5, 2021
Address of Certifying Officer: 288 Main Street, Newport, New Jersey 08345	