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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 **Union County, Pennsylvania**

Bingaman



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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Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Map Scale: 1:2,310 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 30 60 120 180 Meters
 0 100 200 400 600 Feet

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

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 1:20,000.

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

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

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for 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: Union County, Pennsylvania
 Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 7, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 6, 2020—Nov 7, 2020

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
AbB	Albrights silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.6	17.7%
BuB	Buchanan channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5.2	36.0%
CaD	Calvin-Klinesville shaly silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.8	5.6%
Hv	Holly silt loam	0.0	0.3%
MkB	Meckesville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.8	26.2%
SmB	Shelmadine very stony silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	2.1	14.3%
W	Water	0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		14.5	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

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components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Union County, Pennsylvania

AbB—Albrights silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 14tj
Elevation: 500 to 2,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 40 to 60 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Albrights

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Fine-loamy colluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 30 inches: clay loam
H3 - 30 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 32 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 28 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F147XY002PA - Mixed Sedimentary Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Leck kill

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

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Shelmadine

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

Meckesville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Lower third of mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Alvira

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

BuB—Buchanan channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2z1n4
Elevation: 480 to 1,730 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 155 to 177 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Buchanan

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes, hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Lower third of mountainflank, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

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Parent material: Fine-loamy colluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: channery loam
Bt1 - 8 to 20 inches: channery loam
Bt2 - 20 to 29 inches: channery loam
Btx1 - 29 to 35 inches: channery loam
Btx2 - 35 to 50 inches: channery loam
C - 50 to 71 inches: very channery loam
R - 71 to 81 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 30 inches to fragipan; 60 to 79 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 15 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Andover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes, hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Lower third of mountainflank, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Laidig

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes, hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Lower third of mountainflank, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Berks

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Lower third of mountainflank, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

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Other vegetative classification: Very Rocky, Acid Soils (RA3)
Hydric soil rating: No

CaD—Calvin-Klinesville shaly silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 14v7
Elevation: 300 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 217 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Calvin

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 8 to 25 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 25 to 30 inches: very channery silt loam
R - 30 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F147XY008PA - Shallow Mixed Sedimentary Upland

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Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Klinesville

Setting

Landform: Valleys, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam

H2 - 7 to 11 inches: very channery silt loam

H3 - 11 to 15 inches: very channery silt loam

R - 15 to 19 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F147XY008PA - Shallow Mixed Sedimentary Upland

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Weikert

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Berks

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Leck kill

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hv—Holly silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 14w1

Elevation: 400 to 1,170 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 45 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 187 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Holly and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Holly

Setting

Landform: Depressions on flood plains, backswamps

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam

H2 - 11 to 42 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 42 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

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 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F147XY011PA - Poorly Drained Fine Mixed Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Basher

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

Holly, ponded

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

MkB—Meckesville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: l4wg
Elevation: 400 to 2,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Meckesville

Setting

Landform: Mountain valleys, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Lower third of mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandstone, siltstone and shale colluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 36 inches: silt loam
H3 - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 25 to 48 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 28 to 48 inches

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Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F147XY002PA - Mixed Sedimentary Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Albrights

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

Leck kill

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

Calvin

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

SmB—Shelmadine very stony silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: l4ww
Elevation: 480 to 2,150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 44 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Shelmadine

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 7 to 24 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 24 to 50 inches: channery loam

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H4 - 50 to 70 inches: channery loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F147XY011PA - Poorly Drained Fine Mixed Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Buchanan

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Alvira

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Watson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: ktpj

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 44 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 130 to 180 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

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