Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Seneca County, New York

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: ApB - Appleton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Appleton (85%)

The Appleton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on till plains, drumlins. The parent material consists of calcareous loamy till derived mainly from limestone, sandstone, and shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent.

Map unit: AwB - Aurora silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Aurora (80%)

The Aurora component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on benches, ridges, till plains. The parent material consists of loamy till derived mainly from calcareous shale, with some limestone and sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: AwC - Aurora silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Aurora (80%)

The Aurora component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on till plains, ridges, benches. The parent material consists of loamy till derived mainly from calcareous shale, with some limestone and sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: AzF - Aurora and Farmington soils, 25 to 70 percent slopes

Component: Aurora (40%)

The Aurora component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 25 to 75 percent. This component is on till plains, ridges, benches. The parent material consists of loamy till derived mainly from calcareous shale, with some limestone and sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Farmington (40%)

The Farmington component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 25 to 70 percent. This component is on benches, ridges, till plains. The parent material consists of loamy till or congeliturbate derived from limestone, dolomite, shale, and sandstone, and in many places mixed with wind and water deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Seneca County, New York

Map unit: CeB - Cazenovia silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Cazenovia (85%)

The Cazenovia component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on reworked lake plains, till plains. The parent material consists of loamy till that contains limestone with an admixture of reddish lake-laid clays or reddish clay shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent.

Map unit: CeC3 - Cazenovia silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cazenovia (70%)

The Cazenovia component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on till plains, reworked lake plains. The parent material consists of loamy till that contains limestone with an admixture of reddish lake-laid clays or reddish clay shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent.

Map unit: HnB - Honeoye silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Honeoye (85%)

The Honeoye component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on drumlins, till plains. The parent material consists of loamy till derived from limestone, dolomite, and calcareous shale, and from lesser amounts of sandstone and siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent.

Map unit: HnC - Honeoye silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Honeoye (85%)

The Honeoye component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on till plains, drumlins. The parent material consists of loamy till derived from limestone, dolomite, and calcareous shale, and from lesser amounts of sandstone and siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent.

Map unit: HoE - Honeoye, Ontario, and Lansing soils, 25 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Honeoye (35%)

The Honeoye component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 25 to 40 percent. This component is on till plains, drumlins. The parent material consists of loamy till derived from limestone, dolomite, and calcareous shale, and from lesser amounts of sandstone and siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Seneca County, New York

Map unit: HoE - Honeoye, Ontario, and Lansing soils, 25 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Lansing (25%)

The Lansing component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 25 to 40 percent. This component is on drumlinoid ridges, till plains, hills. The parent material consists of loamy till derived from shale, limestone, sandstone, and siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent.

Component: Ontario (25%)

The Ontario component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 25 to 40 percent. This component is on drumlins, till plains. The parent material consists of calcareous till high in limestone and sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 40 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent.

Map unit: LsC3 - Lansing gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes eroded

Component: Lansing (85%)

The Lansing component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on hills, till plains, drumlinoid ridges. The parent material consists of loamy till derived from shale, limestone, sandstone, and siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent.

Map unit: LtB - Lima silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lima (85%)

The Lima component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on drumlins, till plains. The parent material consists of loamy till derived mainly from limestone and calcareous shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent.