

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Dukes County, Massachusetts

Tea Lane Farm, Martha's Vineyard

Map unit: 54A - Freetown and Swansea mucks, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Freetown (45%)

The Freetown component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on bogs. The parent material consists of highly-decomposed herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 74 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Swansea (35%)

The Swansea component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on bogs. The parent material consists of highly-decomposed herbaceous organic material over loose sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 74 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: 82A - Whitman Variant silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Whitman Variant (70%)

The Whitman Variant component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of friable coarse-loamy eolian deposits over hard loamy glaciolacustrine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: 181B - Chilmark sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Component: Chilmark (75%)

The Chilmark component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on moraines. The parent material consists of friable sandy eolian deposits and/or friable coarse-loamy eolian deposits over hard fine-loamy glaciolacustrine deposits. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 264C - Eastchop loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Eastchop (80%)

The Eastchop component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on moraines. The parent material consists of loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Dukes County, Massachusetts

Map unit: 264D - Eastchop loamy sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Component: Eastchop (75%)

The Eastchop component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 35 percent. This component is on moraines. The parent material consists of loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 297A - Klej loamy coarse sand, sandy substratum, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Klej (80%)

The Klej component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits. 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 high. 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 January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 308B - Moshup loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Moshup (75%)

The Moshup component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on moraines. The parent material consists of friable fine-loamy lodgment till. 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 408A - Pompton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Pompton (75%)

The Pompton component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on outwash plains. The parent material consists of friable coarse-loamy eolian deposits over loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits. 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, May, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.