Glaciofluvial material has been transported by moving water from melting ice. Organics are materials deposited from decaying vegetation. Glaciolacustrine material is deposited during placid waters in large lakes. Lodgement Till is material deposited directly beneath the glacier under the weight of the ice. Melt-out Till is deposited as the glacier slowly melts away. It is less consolidated and friable than lodgement till. The soil depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches.

Shallow Organic - Tidal microorganisms. Organic materials found along coastal and tidal areas are often saline. The depth of the organic materials is greater than 51 inches. These materials are important for groundwater and aquifer recharge. Each of these soil types is outlined on the soil map and explained in more detail.

LEGEND

Table of soil materials:

Shallow Organic - Tidal - Organic materials found along coastal and tidal areas are often saline. The depth of the organic materials is greater than 51 inches. These materials are important for groundwater and aquifer recharge.

Deep Organic - Mixed - Organic materials are deposited from decaying vegetation and microorganisms. These materials have a very high water-holding capacity and buffering capability. The depth of the organic materials is greater than 7 inches.

Shallow Organic - Inland - Organic materials are deposited from decaying vegetation and microorganisms. These materials have a very high water-holding capacity and buffering capability. The depth of the organic materials is greater than 7 inches.

Deep Organic - Tidal - Organic materials are deposited from decaying vegetation and microorganisms. These materials have a very high water-holding capacity and buffering capability. The depth of the organic materials is greater than 7 inches.

Deep Organic - Mixed - Organic materials are deposited from decaying vegetation and microorganisms. These materials have a very high water-holding capacity and buffering capability. The depth of the organic materials is greater than 7 inches.

Lodgement Till - Lodgement Till is material deposited directly beneath the glacier slowly melting away. It is less consolidated and friable than lodgement till. The soil depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches.

Melt-out Till - Melt-out Till is material deposited as the glacier slowly melts away. It is less consolidated and friable than lodgement till. The soil depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches.

Urban Influenced - Urban influenced soils are materials that show evidence of disturbance from human activity. This soil type is outlined on the soil map and explained in more detail.

Data sources:

NRCS Data: Soil maps shown on the map base layer were created by NRCS, based on data collected by NRCS staff. These soil maps follow the Soil Taxonomy system. The soil map base layer is protected by federal copyright with limited rights granted to the public. No part of this material may be used for any purpose other than for educational or informational purposes. The soil maps were created using soil survey and mapping data collected from various sources and were compiled and formatted using geographic information systems (GIS). The soil maps were produced as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The soil map base layer is protected by federal copyright and may be transferred to or reproduced only for use by educational or research institutions in support of soil survey and mapping activities. MONDAY, March 28, 2016. Deepest possible hardness class for type from 2000. Maximum possible hardness class for type from 2000.