### Columbia County, Pennsylvania

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
AaA: Albrights gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Shelmadine	2	Depressions	Yes	2B3
AaB2: Albrights gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Shelmadine	2	Depressions	Yes	2B3
AaC: Albrights gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Shelmadine	2	Depressions	Yes	2B3
AnB2: Allis silt loam, neutral substratum, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Allis	90	Depressions, Till plains	Yes	2B3
ArA: Alvira silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Shelmadine	10	Drainageways	Yes	2B3
ArB: Alvira silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Shelmadine	8	Drainageways	Yes	2B3
AsB2: Alvira shaly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Shelmadine	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3
AsC2: Alvira shaly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Shelmadine	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3
At: Atherton loam	Atherton	65	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3, 3
Ba: Barbour fine sandy loam	Holly	2	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3
Bb: Barbour gravelly loam	Holly	3	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3
Bc: Barbour silt loam	Holly	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3
Bd: Basher fine sandy loam	Holly	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3
BrA: Braceville loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Atherton	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
BrB: Braceville loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Atherton	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3



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Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
BuB: Buchanan cobbly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Andover	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3
BvB: Buchanan very stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Shelmadine	8	Depressions	Yes	2B3
CfB2: Canfield channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Lickdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
CIA: Chippewa silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Chippewa	95	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 3
CnB: Chippewa very stony silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Chippewa	100	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 3
Hs: Holly silt loam	Holly	80	Backswamps, Depressions, Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Holly, ponded	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3
Ln: Lickdale silt loam	Lickdale	100	Depressions	Yes	2B3
Lo: Lickdale very stony silt loam	Lickdale	100	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 3
MaB: Mardin channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Chippewa	3	Depressions	Yes	2B3
MaC: Mardin channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Chippewa	2	Depressions	Yes	2B3
Mb: Middlebury fine sandy loam	Holly	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3
Md: Middlebury silt loam	Holly	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3
MrB: Morris channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Norwich	20	Depressions	Yes	2B3
MsB: Morris very stony silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Norwich	20	Depressions	Yes	2B3



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Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
Mu: Mucky peat	Mucky peat	90	Depressions	Yes	1, 3
Pa: Papakating silty clay loam	Papakating	95	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
PkA: Pekin silt loam, cobbly variant, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Atherton	5	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3, 3
PkB2: Pekin silt loam, cobbly variant, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Atherton	5	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3, 3
RaA: Ravenna channery silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Lickdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
RaB: Ravenna channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Lickdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
Rw: Riverwash	Holly	10	Backswamps, Depressions, Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3
SdA: Shelmadine silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Shelmadine	80	Drainageways	Yes	2B3
SdB2: Shelmadine silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Shelmadine	80	Drainageways	Yes	2B3
Sh: Shelmadine very stony silt loam	Shelmadine	80	Depressions	Yes	2B3
Tf: Tioga fine sandy loam	Holly	5	Backswamps, Depressions, Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Tg: Tioga gravelly loam	Holly	2	Backswamps, Depressions, Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Ts: Tioga silt loam	Holly	5	Backswamps, Depressions, Flood plains	Yes	2B3



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Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
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Tt: Tioga silt loam, high bottom	Holly	2	Backswamps, Depressions, Flood plains	Yes	2B3
VoB:					
Volusia channery silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Chippewa	20	Depressions	Yes	2B3
WbA: Watson silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Shelmadine	5	Drainageways	Yes	2B3
WbB2:					
Watson silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Shelmadine	5	Drainageways	Yes	2B3
WbC2:					
Watson silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Shelmadine	2	Drainageways	Yes	2B3
WfB2:					
Wellsboro channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Norwich	3	Valley sides	Yes	2B3
WfC2: Wellsboro channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Norwich	2	Valley sides	Yes	2B3
WhB:					
Wellsboro very stony silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Norwich	3	Depressions	Yes	2B3
WhD:					
Wellsboro very stony silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Norwich	1	Depressions	Yes	2B3
WnA: Wiltshire silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Allis	5	Depressions, Till plains	Yes	2B3
WnB2:					
Wiltshire silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Allis	5	Depressions, Till plains	Yes	2B3
WnC2: Wiltshire silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Allis	5	Depressions, Till plains	Yes	2B3
Zp:					
Zipp silt loam	Zipp	90	Depressions	Yes	2B3

Explanation of hydric criteria codes:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.

2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:

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Tabular Data Version: 3 Tabular Data Version Date: 05/02/2007 A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or

- B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
  - 1.) a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
  - 2.) a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
  - 3.) a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/hr in any layer within a depth of 20 inches.
- 3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
- 4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

This table lists the map unit components that are rated as hydric soils in the survey area. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes in the table (for example, 2B3). Definitions for the codes are as follows:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.

2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:

- A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or
- surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
  - a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
  - 2) a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
  - 3) a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is less than 6.0 in/hr in any layer within a depth of 20 inches.
- 3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
- 4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

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