United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

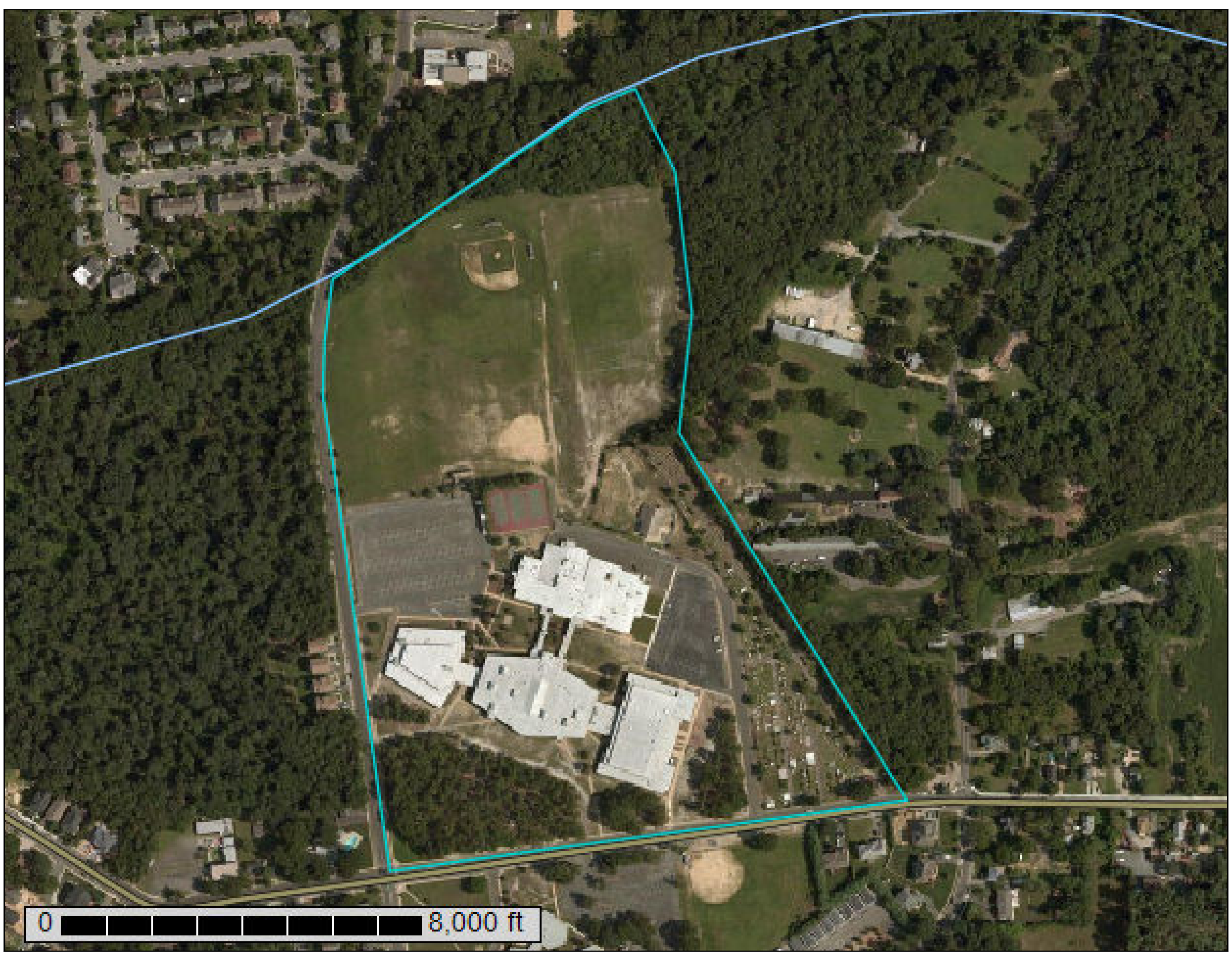
Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, 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

Ocean County, New Jersey

Lakewood High School



August 29, 2017

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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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

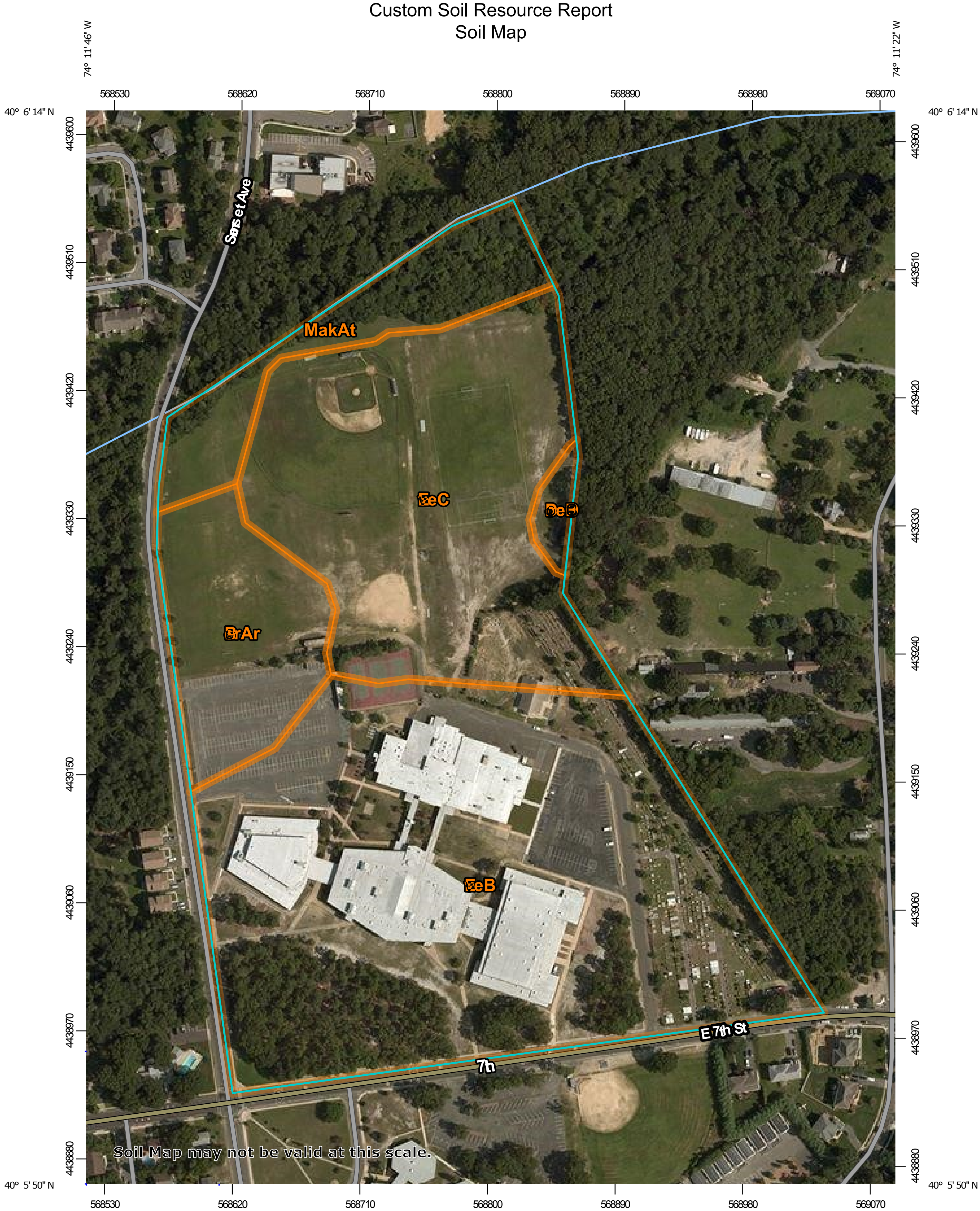
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

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.

Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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

Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**43.7**	**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 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.

Ocean County, New Jersey

BerAr—Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rdtc
Elevation: 0 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Berryland, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Depressions, drainageways, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ag - 0 to 11 inches: sand
Bh - 11 to 19 inches: sand
Bg - 19 to 32 inches: sand
B'h - 32 to 40 inches: sand
Cg1 - 40 to 44 inches: sand
Cg2 - 44 to 80 inches: stratified sand to sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: Rare
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Manahawkin, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains, swamps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, flood plains, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

DoeBO—Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2thwh
Elevation: 0 to 210 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 260 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Downer

Setting

Landform: Knolls, flats, low hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
BE - 10 to 16 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 16 to 28 inches: sandy loam
C1 - 28 to 48 inches: loamy sand
C2 - 48 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Galestown

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats, broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Ingleside

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, low hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Hammonton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats, broad interstream divides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

EveB—Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rdtn
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Evesboro

Setting

Landform: Low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
AB - 4 to 17 inches: sand
Bw - 17 to 31 inches: sand
C - 31 to 80 inches: stratified loamy sand to sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lakehurst

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls, low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, flood plains, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EveC—Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rdtp
Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Evesboro and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Evesboro

Setting

Landform: Low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or sandy fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
AB - 4 to 17 inches: sand
Bw - 17 to 31 inches: sand
C - 31 to 80 inches: stratified loamy sand to sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Downer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls, low hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

MakAt—Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rdv3
Elevation: 0 to 140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 59 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 161 to 231 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Manahawkin, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, swamps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Organic, woody material over sandy alluvium

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 13 inches: muck
Oa2 - 13 to 26 inches: muck
Oa3 - 26 to 47 inches: muck
Cg - 47 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (2.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 17.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Atsion

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Mullica, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, flood plains, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Berryland, occasionally flooded

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

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Vegetative Productivity

Vegetative productivity includes estimates of potential vegetative production for a variety of land uses, including cropland, forestland, hayland, pastureland, horticulture and rangeland. In the underlying database, some states maintain crop yield data by individual map unit component. Other states maintain the data at the map unit level. Attributes are included for both, although only one or the other is likely to contain data for any given geographic area. For other land uses, productivity data is shown only at the map unit component level. Examples include potential crop yields under irrigated and nonirrigated conditions, forest productivity, forest site index, and total rangeland production under of normal, favorable and unfavorable conditions.

Yields of Irrigated Crops (Component): Tomatoes (Tons) (Lakewood High School Irrigated Crop Yields)

These are the estimated average yields per acre that can be expected of selected irrigated crops under a high level of management. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated because of variations in rainfall and other climatic factors. It is assumed that the irrigation system is adapted to the soils and to the crops grown, that good-quality irrigation water is uniformly applied as needed, and that tillage is kept to a minimum.

In the database, some states maintain crop yield data by individual map unit component and others maintain the data at the map unit level. Attributes are included in this application for both, although only one or the other is likely to have data for any given geographic area. This attribute uses data maintained at the map unit component level.

The yields are actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value for the component. For these yields, only the representative value is used.

The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby areas and results of field trials and demonstrations also are considered.

The management needed to obtain the indicated yields of the various crops depends on the kind of soil and the crop. Management can include drainage, erosion control, and protection from flooding; the proper planting and seeding rates; suitable high-yielding crop varieties; appropriate and timely tillage; control of weeds, plant diseases, and harmful insects; favorable soil reaction and optimum levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for each crop; effective use of crop residue, barnyard manure, and green manure crops; and harvesting that ensures the smallest possible loss.

The estimated yields reflect the productive capacity of each soil for the selected crop. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed. The productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soils, however, is not likely to change.

Map—Yields of Irrigated Crops (Component): Tomatoes (Tons) (Lakewood High School ...

Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

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 Rating Polygons

= 12.80

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

= 12.80

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

= 12.80

Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Yields of Irrigated Crops (Component): Tomatoes (Tons) (Lakewood High School Irrigated Crop Yields)

Yields of Irrigated Crops (Component): Tomatoes (Tons)— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded		4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	12.80	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes		22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes		12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded		3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Yields of Irrigated Crops (Component): Tomatoes (Tons) (Lakewood High School Irrigated Crop Yields)

Crop: Tomatoes

Yield Units: Tons

Aggregation Method: Weighted Average

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Weighted Average" computes a weighted average value for all components in the map unit. Percent composition is the weighting factor. The result returned by this aggregation method represents a weighted average value of the corresponding attribute throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: Yes

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Water Management

Water Management interpretations are tools for evaluating the potential of the soil in the application of various water management practices. Example interpretations include pond reservoir area, embankments, dikes, levees, and excavated ponds.

Irrigation, Micro (Above Ground) (Lakewood High School Irrigation Information)

This interpretation evaluates a soil's limitation(s) for irrigation systems that apply frequent applications of small quantities of water on the soil surface as drops, tiny streams or miniature spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line. Generally, these irrigation systems are very efficient in terms of both water and energy use and are suitable for use in vineyards, orchards, windbreaks, nurseries, and on truck crops and some row crops. The ratings are for soils in their natural condition and do not consider present land use.

The soil properties and qualities important in the design and management of drip micro-irrigation systems are depth, wetness or ponding, percolation, and flooding. The soil properties and qualities that influence installation are depth, flooding, and ponding. The features that affect performance of the system and plant growth are the content of salts, calcium carbonate, or sodium.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the interpretation. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by the soil features that affect the soil interpretation. Verbal soil rating classes are based on the highest numerical rating for the most limiting soil feature(s) considered in the rating process. "Not limited" (numerical value for the most restrictive feature = 0.00) indicates that the soil has no limiting features for the specified use. "Somewhat limited" (numerical value for the most restrictive feature =.01 to .99) indicates that the soil has limiting features for the specified use that can be overcome with proper planning, design, installation, and management. The effort required to overcome a soil limitation increases as the numerical rating increases. "Very limited" (numerical value for the most restrictive feature = 1.00) indicates that the soil has one or more very limiting features that can only be overcome with special planning, major soil modification, special design, or significant management practices.

Lesser soil restrictive features have a lower numerical value than the maximum used to rate the soil, and they are identified to provide the user with additional information about soil limitations for the specific use. Lesser soil restrictive features also need to be considered in planning, design, installation, and management.

The results of this interpretation are not designed or intended to be used in a regulatory manner.

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Map—Irrigation, Micro (Above Ground) (Lakewood High School Irrigation Information)

Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

N

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 Rating Polygons

Very limited

Somewhat limited

Not limited

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

Very limited

Somewhat limited

Not limited

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

Very limited

Somewhat limited

Not limited

Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Tables—Irrigation, Micro (Above Ground) (Lakewood High School Irrigation Information)

Irrigation, Micro (Above Ground)— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)						
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Component name (percent)**	**Rating reasons (numeric values)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Very limited	Berryland, rarely flooded (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	4.4	10.1%
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.99)		
				Too acid (0.44)		
			Manahawkin, frequently flooded (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Frequent or very frequent flooding (0.70)		
				Too acid (0.04)		
			Mullica, rarely flooded (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.78)		
			Atsion (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.99)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.90)		
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	Very limited	Downer (80%)	Seepage (1.00)	0.5	1.0%
				Low water holding capacity (0.05)		
				Too acid (0.04)		
			Galestown (10%)	Seepage (1.00)		

Irrigation, Micro (Above Ground)— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Low water holding capacity (0.67)		
			Hammonton (5%)	Seepage (1.00)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.04)		
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Very limited	Evesboro (80%)	Seepage (1.00)	22.9	52.4%
				Low water holding capacity (0.84)		
				Too acid (0.44)		
			Atsion (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.99)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.90)		
			Lakehurst (5%)	Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.99)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.53)		
			Downer (5%)	Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.04)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.01)		
			Mullica, rarely flooded (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.78)		
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	Very limited	Evesboro (95%)	Seepage (1.00)	12.5	28.6%
				Low water holding capacity (0.84)		
				Too acid (0.44)		
			Downer (5%)	Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.04)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.01)		

Irrigation, Micro (Above Ground)— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)						
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Component name (percent)**	**Rating reasons (numeric values)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Very limited	Manahawkin, frequently flooded (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	3.4	7.9%
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Frequent or very frequent flooding (0.70)		
				Too acid (0.04)		
			Atsion (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.99)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.90)		
			Mullica, rarely flooded (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Too acid (0.78)		
			Berryland, occasionally flooded (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Low water holding capacity (0.99)		
				Too acid (0.44)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**43.7**	**100.0%**

Irrigation, Micro (Above Ground)— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
Very limited	43.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Irrigation, Micro (Above Ground) (Lakewood High School Irrigation Information)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Chemical Properties

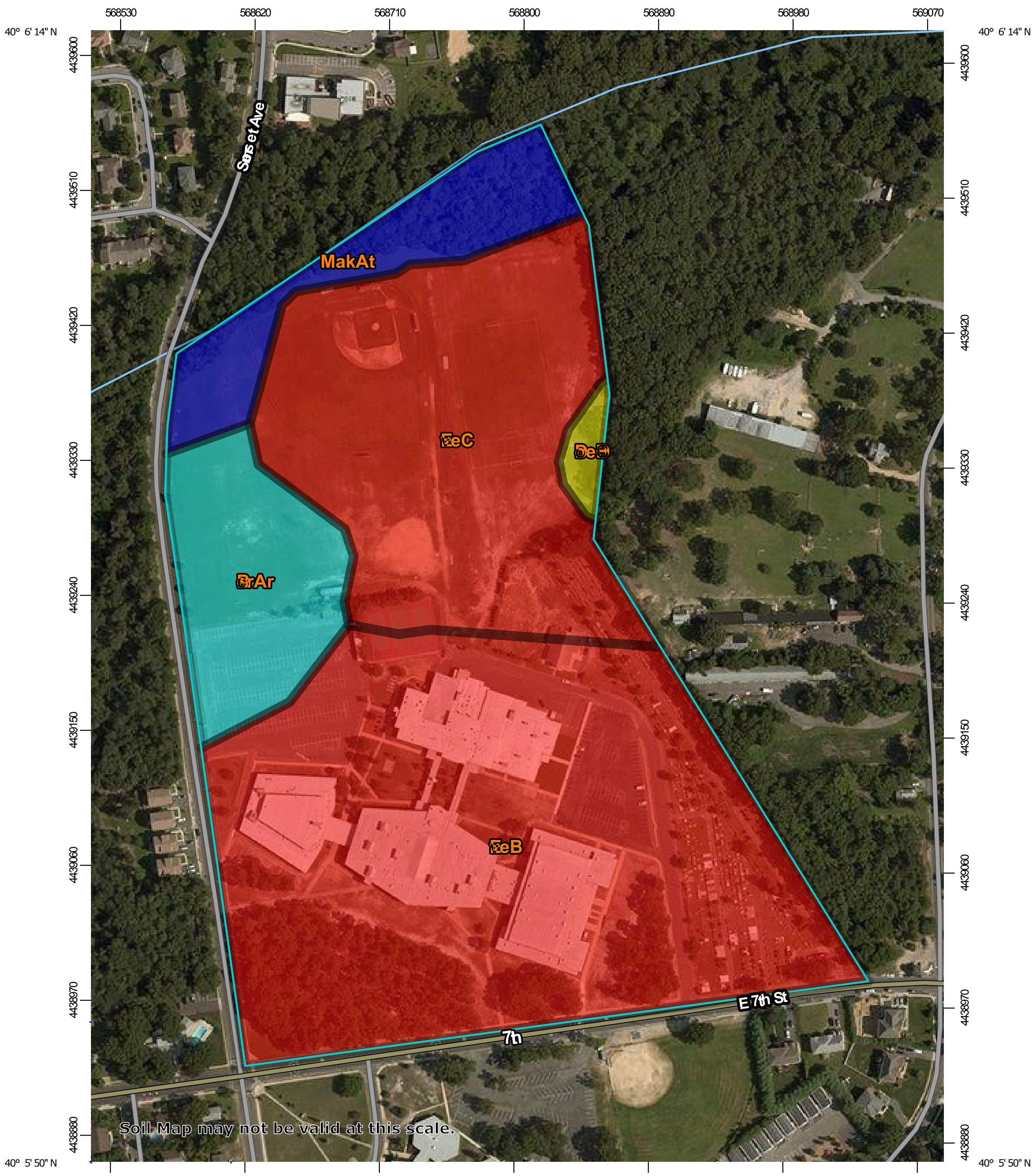
Soil Chemical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil chemical properties include pH, cation exchange capacity, calcium carbonate, gypsum, and electrical conductivity.

Cation-Exchange Capacity (CEC-7) (Lakewood High School)

Cation-exchange capacity (CEC-7) is the total amount of extractable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Cation-Exchange Capacity (CEC-7) (Lakewood High School)



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

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 Rating Polygons

<= 1.3

> 1.3 and <= 1.9

> 1.9 and <= 2.7

> 2.7 and <= 112.5

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

<= 1.3

> 1.3 and <= 1.9

> 1.9 and <= 2.7

> 2.7 and <= 112.5

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

<= 1.3

> 1.3 and <= 1.9

> 1.9 and <= 2.7

> 2.7 and <= 112.5

Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Cation-Exchange Capacity (CEC-7) (Lakewood High School)

Cation-Exchange Capacity (CEC-7)— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (milliequivalents per 100 grams)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	2.7	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	1.9	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1.3	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	1.3	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	112.5	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Cation-Exchange Capacity (CEC-7) (Lakewood High School)

Units of Measure: milliequivalents per 100 grams

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Depth Range (Weighted Average)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Top Depth: 0

Bottom Depth: 16

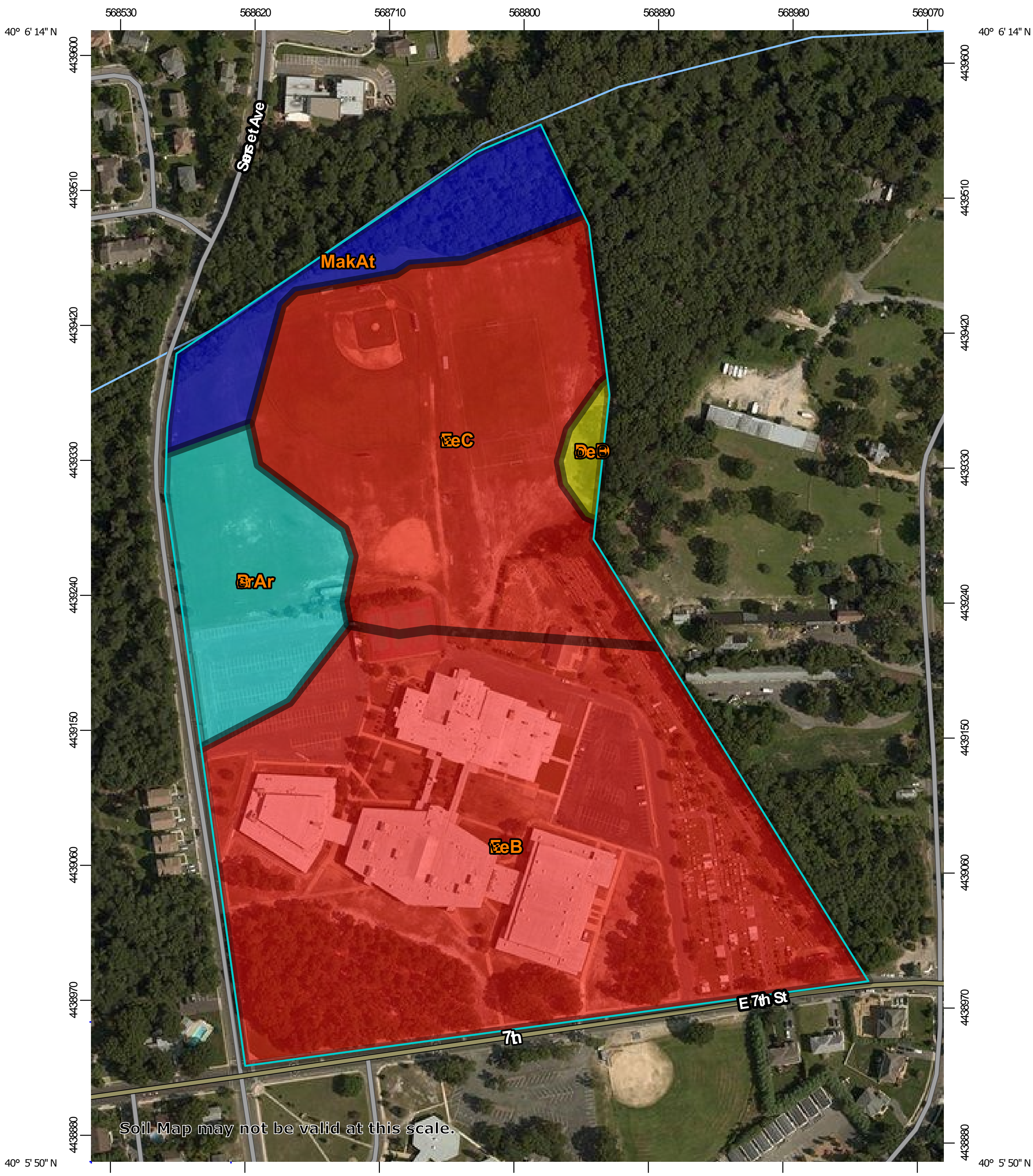
Units of Measure: Centimeters

Effective Cation-Exchange Capacity (ECEC) (Lakewood High School)

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable cations plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity (CEC) hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution. Effective CEC is a measure of CEC that is particularly useful in areas where the ion-exchange capacity of the soil is largely a result of variable charge components, such as allophane, kaolinite, hydrous iron and aluminum oxides, and organic matter, which result in a CEC that is not a fixed number but a function of pH.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Effective Cation-Exchange Capacity (ECEC) (Lakewood High School)



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 50 100 200 300 Meters

0 150 300 600 900 Feet

N

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 Rating Polygons

<= 1.0

> 1.0 and <= 1.8

> 1.8 and <= 2.0

> 2.0 and <= 55.0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

<= 1.0

> 1.0 and <= 1.8

> 1.8 and <= 2.0

> 2.0 and <= 55.0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

<= 1.0

> 1.0 and <= 1.8

> 1.8 and <= 2.0

> 2.0 and <= 55.0

Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Effective Cation-Exchange Capacity (ECEC) (Lakewood High School)

Effective Cation-Exchange Capacity (ECEC)— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (milliequivalents per 100 grams)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	2.0	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	1.8	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1.0	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	1.0	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	55.0	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Effective Cation-Exchange Capacity (ECEC) (Lakewood High School)

Units of Measure: milliequivalents per 100 grams

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Depth Range (Weighted Average)

Top Depth: 0

Bottom Depth: 16

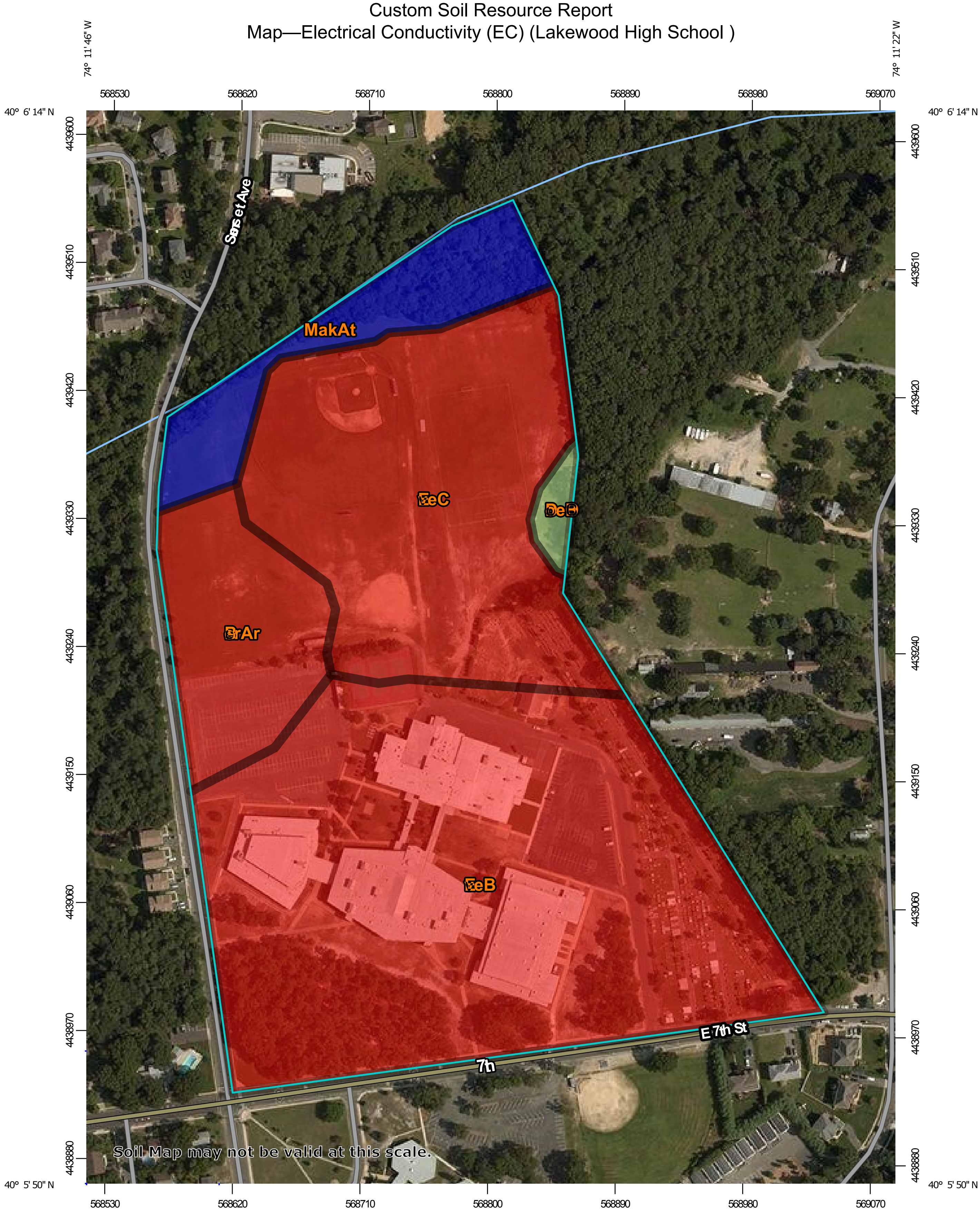
Units of Measure: Centimeters

Electrical Conductivity (EC) (Lakewood High School)

Electrical conductivity (EC) is the electrolytic conductivity of an extract from saturated soil paste, expressed as decisiemens per meter at 25 degrees C. Electrical conductivity is a measure of the concentration of water-soluble salts in soils. It is used to indicate saline soils. High concentrations of neutral salts, such as sodium chloride and sodium sulfate, may interfere with the absorption of water by plants because the osmotic pressure in the soil solution is nearly as high as or higher than that in the plant cells.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Map—Electrical Conductivity (EC) (Lakewood High School)



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

N

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 Rating Polygons

<= 0.0

> 0.0 and <= 0.1

> 0.1 and <= 1.0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

<= 0.0

> 0.0 and <= 0.1

> 0.1 and <= 1.0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

<= 0.0

> 0.0 and <= 0.1

> 0.1 and <= 1.0

Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Electrical Conductivity (EC) (Lakewood High School)

Electrical Conductivity (EC)— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (decisiemens per meter)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	0.0	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	0.1	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.0	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	0.0	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1.0	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Electrical Conductivity (EC) (Lakewood High School)

Units of Measure: decisiemens per meter

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Depth Range (Weighted Average)

Top Depth: 0

Bottom Depth: 16

Units of Measure: Centimeters

pH (1 to 1 Water) (Lakewood High School)

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. It is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion. In general, soils that are either highly alkaline or highly acid are likely to be very corrosive to steel. The most common soil laboratory measurement of pH is the 1:1 water method. A crushed soil sample is mixed with an equal amount of water, and a measurement is made of the suspension.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Map—pH (1 to 1 Water) (Lakewood High School)

Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

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 Rating Polygons

Ultra acid (ph < 3.5)

Extremely acid (pH 3.5 - 4.4)

Very strongly acid (pH 4.5 - 5.0)

Strongly acid (pH 5.1 - 5.5)

Moderately acid (pH 5.6 - 6.0)

Slightly acid (pH 6.1 - 6.5)

Neutral (pH 6.6 - 7.3)

Slightly alkaline (pH 7.4 - 7.8)

Moderately alkaline (pH 7.9 - 8.4)

Strongly alkaline (pH 8.5 - 9.0)

Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

Ultra acid (ph < 3.5)

Extremely acid (pH 3.5 - 4.4)

Very strongly acid (pH 4.5 - 5.0)

Strongly acid (pH 5.1 - 5.5)

Moderately acid (pH 5.6 - 6.0)

Slightly acid (pH 6.1 - 6.5)

Neutral (pH 6.6 - 7.3)

Slightly alkaline (pH 7.4 - 7.8)

Moderately alkaline (pH 7.9 - 8.4)

Strongly alkaline (pH 8.5 - 9.0)

Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

Ultra acid (ph < 3.5)

Extremely acid (pH 3.5 - 4.4)

Very strongly acid (pH 4.5 - 5.0)

Strongly acid (pH 5.1 - 5.5)

Moderately acid (pH 5.6 - 6.0)

Slightly acid (pH 6.1 - 6.5)

Neutral (pH 6.6 - 7.3)

Slightly alkaline (pH 7.4 - 7.8)

Moderately alkaline (pH 7.9 - 8.4)

Strongly alkaline (pH 8.5 - 9.0)

Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)

Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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

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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)

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Soil Survey Area: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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Table—pH (1 to 1 Water) (Lakewood High School)

pH (1 to 1 Water)— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	4.6	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	5.2	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.8	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	4.8	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	4.8	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—pH (1 to 1 Water) (Lakewood High School)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): All Layers (Weighted Average)

Soil Erosion Factors

Soil Erosion Factors are soil properties and interpretations used in evaluating the soil for potential erosion. Example soil erosion factors can include K factor for the whole soil or on a rock free basis, T factor, wind erodibility group and wind erodibility index.

T Factor (Lakewood High School)

The T factor is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind and/or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Map—T Factor (Lakewood High School)

Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

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 Rating Polygons

1

2

3

4

5

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

1

2

3

4

5

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

1

2

3

4

5

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

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Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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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)

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Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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Table—T Factor (Lakewood High School)

T Factor— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (tons per acre per year)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	5	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	5	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	5	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	5	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—T Factor (Lakewood High School)

Units of Measure: tons per acre per year

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Soil Health Properties

Soil health is defined as the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. This folder contains information on soil properties that are important indicators of soil health.

Soil Health - Organic Matter (Lakewood High School)

Organic matter percent is the weight of decomposed plant, animal, and microbial residues exclusive of non-decomposed plant and animal residues. It is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 mm in diameter.

Significance:

Soil organic matter (SOM) influences the physical, chemical, and biological properties of soils far more than suggested by its relatively small proportion in most soils. The organic fraction influences plant growth through its influence on these soil properties. It encourages soil aggregation, especially macroaggregation, increases porosity, and lowers bulk density. Because the soil structure is improved, water infiltration rates increase. SOM has a high capacity to adsorb and exchange cations and is important to pesticide binding. It furnishes energy to microorganisms in the soil. As SOM is decomposed by soil microbes, it releases nitrogen, phosphorous, sulfur, and many micronutrients, which become available for plant growth. SOM is a heterogeneous, dynamic substance that varies in particle size, carbon content, decomposition rate, and turnover time. In general, the content of SOM is highest at the surface—where plant, animal, and microbial residue inputs are greatest—and decreases with depth.

Total organic carbon (TOC) is the carbon (C) stored in SOM. Total organic carbon is also referred to as soil organic carbon (SOC) in the scientific literature. Organic carbon enters the soil through the decomposition of plant and animal residues, root exudates, and living and dead microorganisms. Inorganic carbon is common in calcareous soils in the form of calcium and magnesium carbonates. In calcareous soils, the content of inorganic carbon can exceed TOC.

Factors Affecting Content of SOM and SOC:

Inherent factors - Soil texture, parent material, drainage, climate, and time affect accumulation of SOM. Soils that are rich in clay have greater capacity to protect SOM from decomposition by stabilizing substances that bind to clay surfaces. The formation of soil aggregates—enabled by the presence of clay, aluminum and iron oxides, fungal hyphae, bacterial exudates (carbohydrates), and fine roots—protects SOM from microbial decomposition. Extractable aluminum and allophanes, which are present in volcanic soils, can react with SOM to form compounds that are stable and resist microbial decomposition. Warm temperatures increase decomposition rates of SOM. High mean annual precipitation increases accumulation rates of SOM by stimulating the production of plant biomass.

Loss of SOM through erosion results in SOM variations along slope gradients. Areas of level topography tend to have much more SOM than areas with other slope classes. Both elevation and topographic gradients affect local climate, vegetation distribution, and soil properties. They also affect associated biogeochemical processes, including SOM dynamics. Analysis of factors affecting C in the conterminous United States indicates that the effects of land use, topography (elevation and slope), and mean annual precipitation on SOM are more obvious than the effects of mean annual temperature. However, when other variables are highly restricted, SOM content clearly declines with increasing temperature.

Dynamic factors - Dynamic gains and losses in SOM are due primarily to management decisions in combination with climate and microbial influences. Accumulation of SOM is controlled by the rate of C mineralization, the amount and stage of decomposition of plant residues, and the addition of organic amendments to soil.

Soil organic carbon comprises approximately 52 to 58% of the SOM and is the main source of energy for soil microorganisms. The C within plant residues, particulate organic matter, and soil microbial biomass is generally considered to be within the active pool of SOM. The emergent view of SOM focuses on microbial access to SOM and includes an emphasis on the need to manage C flows rather than discrete C pools. During decomposition of SOM, energy and nutrients are released and utilized by plant roots and soil biota. Recognizing that SOM is a continuum of decomposition products is a first step in designing management strategies for renewing SOM sources throughout the year.

Soil aggregates of various sizes and stabilities can act as sites at which SOM is physically protected from decomposition and C mineralization. Soil disturbance and aggregate destruction increase biodegradation of SOM. Aggregates are readily broken apart by tillage operations.

Crop residues incorporated into or left on the soil surface reduce erosion and the losses of SOM associated with sediment. In acidic soils, applications of lime increase plant productivity, microbial activity, organic matter decomposition, and CO_2 release.

The diversity of the soil microbial population affects SOM. For example, while soil bacteria and some fungi participate in SOM loss by mineralizing C compounds, other fungi, such as mycorrhizae, facilitate stabilization and physical protection by aggregating SOM with clay and minerals. SOM is better protected from degradation within aggregates than in free-form.

Relationship to Soil Function:

SOM is one of the most important soil constituents. It affects plant growth by improving aggregate stability, soil structure, water availability, and nutrient cycling. SOM fractions in the active pool, described above, are the main source of energy and nutrients for soil microorganisms, which mediate nutrient cycling in the soil. Biochemically stable SOM participates in aggregate stability and in holding capacity for nutrients and water.

Microaggregates are formed by mineral interactions with iron and aluminum oxides and are generally considered an inherent soil characteristic. They are, however, impacted by current and past management. Fine roots, fungal hyphae, and organic carbon compounds, such as complex sugars (carbohydrates) and proteins (also referred to as glues), bind mineral particles and microaggregates together to form macroaggregates that are still porous enough to allow air, water, and plant roots to move through the soil.

An increase in SOM leads to greater biological diversity and activity in the soil, thus increasing biological control of plant diseases and pests.

Problems Associated with Low Organic Matter Levels:

Low levels of SOM result in energy-source shortages and thereby lowered levels of microbial biomass, activity, and nutrient mineralization. In noncalcareous soils, aggregate stability, infiltration, drainage, and airflow are also reduced. Scarcity of SOM results in less diversity in soil biota and a risk of disruption to the food chain equilibrium. This disruption can cause disturbance in the soil environment (e.g., increased plant pests and diseases and accumulation of toxic substances).

Improving SOM Levels:

An estimated 4.4x10 to the 9th power tons of C have been lost from soils of the United States due to traditional farming practices. Most of this carbon was SOC. Nearly half of the SOM has been lost from many agricultural soils. Other farming practices, such as no-till and cover cropping (especially when used together), can stop losses of SOM and even lead to increases. Continuous application of manure and compost can increase SOM. Burning, harvesting, or otherwise removing plant residues decreases SOM.

Measurement:

SOM is measured in the laboratory by determining total carbon (TC) content using either dry or wet-dry combustion. Current analytical methods do not distinguish between decomposed and nondecomposed residues, so soil is first sieved to 2 mm to remove as much of the recognizable plant material as possible. If no carbonates are present, TC is considered to be the same as TOC (or SOC). For calcareous soils, soil inorganic carbon in the form carbonates must also be measured and then subtracted from the TC to determine TOC content. Results are given as the percent TOC in dry soil. To convert percent TOC to percent SOM, multiply the TOC percentage by 1.724. To convert percent SOM to percent TOC, divide the SOM percentage by 1.724. Note that this value continues to be debated by researchers with possible values ranging from 1.4 to 2.5 (Pribyl, 2010). A conversion factor of 2 has been suggested for this database but has not yet been adopted. Detailed procedures for measurement of SOM are outlined in 'Soil Survey Investigations Report No. 42, Kellogg Soil Survey Laboratory Methods Manual, Version 5.0,' (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Many soil testing laboratories use a 'loss on ignition' method to estimate soil organic matter. The estimate produced by this method must be correlated to analytical TOC measurements for each area to improve accuracy. The loss on ignition method can provide a good indication of the trend in SOM content within a field. It is important to note that temperature and timing used for the loss on ignition approach vary across labs and can influence results. Thus, comparisons should be made using only results from within a given lab.

Currently, no standard method exists to measure TOC in the field. Attempts have been made to develop charts that match color to TOC content, but the correlation is better within soil landscapes and only for limited soils. Near-infrared spectroscopy has been tested for measuring C directly in the field, but it is expensive and sensitive to moisture content.

Estimates:

Color and feel are soil characteristics that can be used to estimate SOM content. Color comparisons in areas of similar parent materials and textures can be correlated with laboratory data and thereby enable a soil scientist to make field estimates. In general, darker colors or black indicate the presence of higher amounts of organic matter. The contrast of color between the A horizon and subsurface horizons is also a good indicator. Sandy soils tend to look darker with a lower content of SOM. In general, lower numbers for hue, value, and chroma (in the Munsell soil color system) tend to be associated with darker soil colors that are attributed to higher content of SOM, soil moisture, or both.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A 'representative' value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

References:

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. (http://soils.usda.gov)

Edwards, J.H., C.W. Wood, D.L. Thurlow, and M.E. Ruf. 1999. Tillage and crop rotation effects on fertility status of a Hapludalf soil. Soil Science Society of America Journal 56:1577–1582.

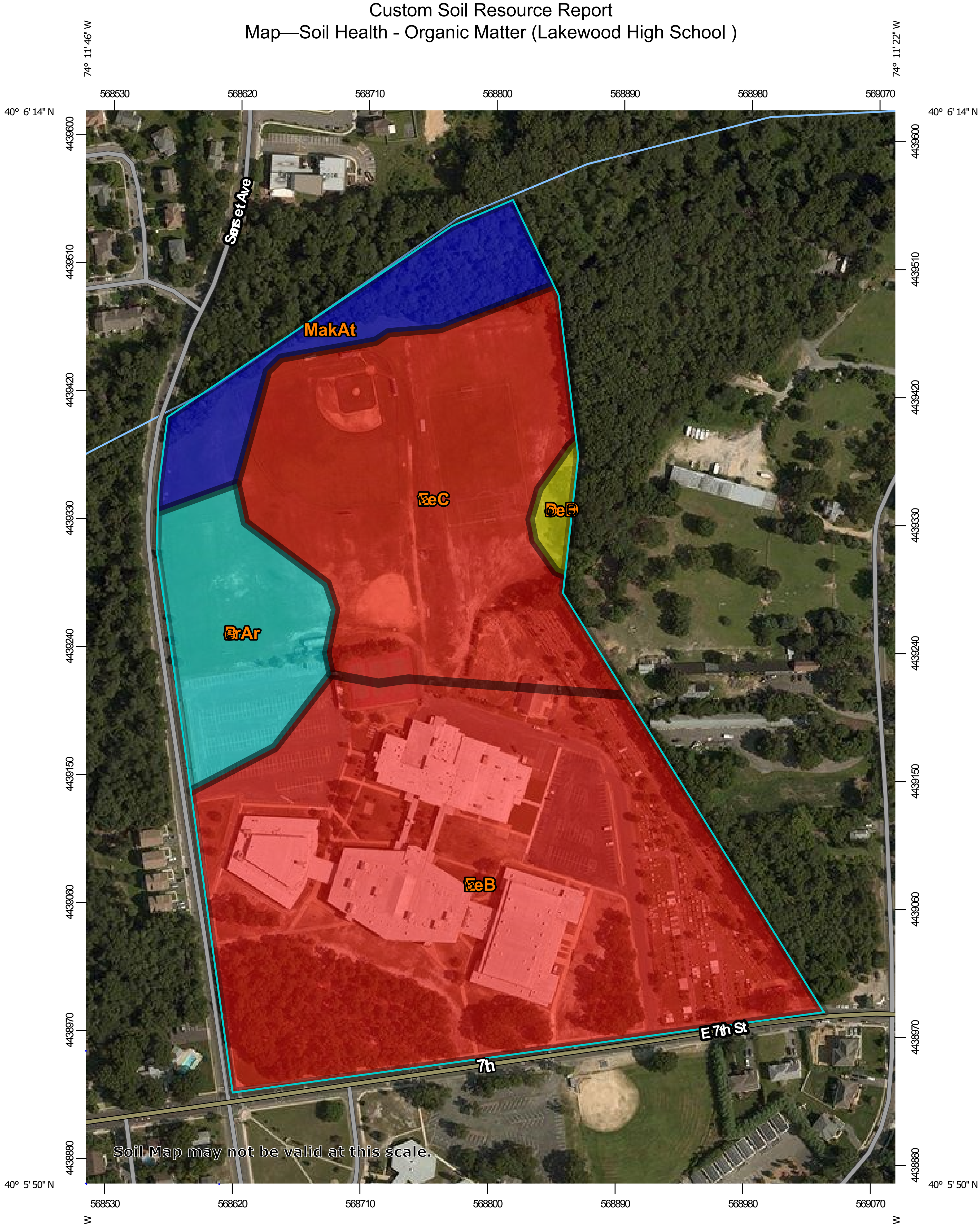
Pribyl, D.W. 2010. A critical review of the conventional SOC to SOM conversion factor. Geoderma 156:75–83.

Sikora, L.J., and D.E. Stott. 1996. Soil organic carbon and nitrogen. In: J.W. Doran and A.J. Jones, editors, Methods for assessing soil quality. Madison, WI. p. 157–167.

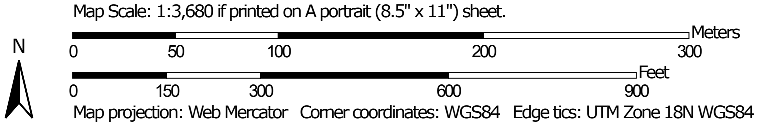
Schulze, D.G., J.L. Nagel, G.E. Van Scoyoc, T.L. Henderson, M.F. Baumgardner, and D.E. Stott. 1993. Significance of organic matter in determining soil colors. In: J.M. Bigham and E.J. Ciolkosz, editors, Soil color. Soil Science Society of America, Madison, WI. p. 71–90.

Soil Survey Staff. 2014. Kellogg Soil Survey Laboratory methods manual. Soil Survey Investigations Report No. 42, Version 5.0. R. Burt and Soil Survey Staff (ed.). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Map—Soil Health - Organic Matter (Lakewood High School)



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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 Rating Polygons

<= 0.04

> 0.04 and <= 0.19

> 0.19 and <= 0.46

> 0.46 and <= 32.55

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

<= 0.04

> 0.04 and <= 0.19

> 0.19 and <= 0.46

> 0.46 and <= 32.55

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

<= 0.04

> 0.04 and <= 0.19

> 0.19 and <= 0.46

> 0.46 and <= 32.55

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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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)

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Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Soil Health - Organic Matter (Lakewood High School)

Soil Health - Organic Matter— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (percent)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	0.46	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	0.19	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.04	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	0.04	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	32.55	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Soil Health - Organic Matter (Lakewood High School)

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): All Layers (Weighted Average)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Soil Physical Properties

Soil Physical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

Available Water Supply, 0 to 100 cm (Lakewood High School)

Available water supply (AWS) is the total volume of water (in centimeters) that should be available to plants when the soil, inclusive of rock fragments, is at field capacity. It is commonly estimated as the amount of water held between field capacity and the wilting point, with corrections for salinity, rock fragments, and rooting depth. AWS is reported as a single value (in centimeters) of water for the specified depth of the soil. AWS is calculated as the available water capacity times the thickness of each soil horizon to a specified depth.

For each soil layer, available water capacity, used in the computation of AWS, is recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For the derivation of AWS, only the representative value for available water capacity is used.

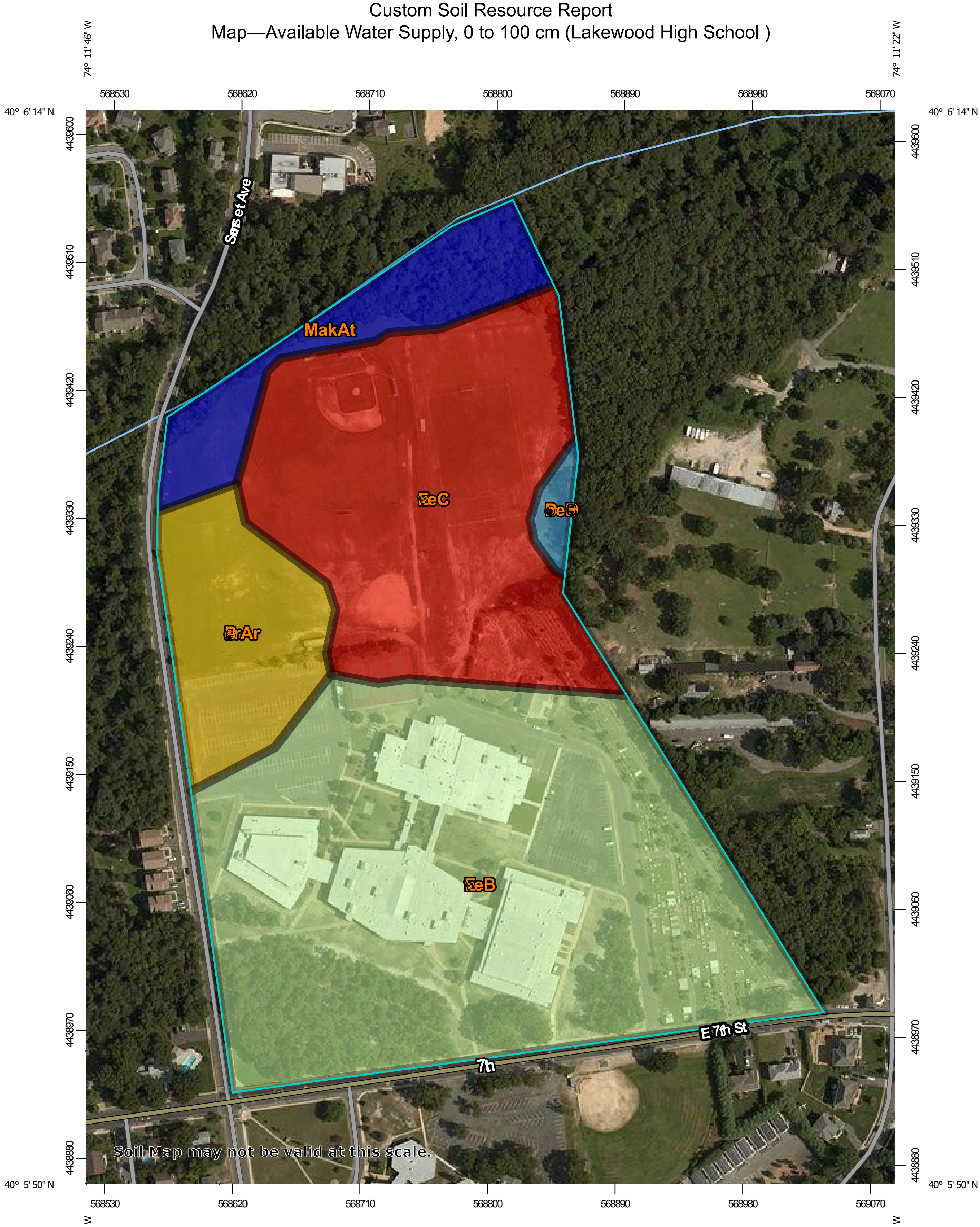
The available water supply for each map unit component is computed as described above and then aggregated to a single value for the map unit by the process described below.

A map unit typically consists of one or more "components." A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated (e.g., available water supply), the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the process is to derive a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for the map units can be generated. Aggregation is needed because map units rather than components are delineated on the soil maps.

The composition of each component in a map unit is recorded as a percentage. A composition of 60 indicates that the component typically makes up approximately 60 percent of the map unit.

For the available water supply, when a weighted average of all component values is computed, percent composition is the weighting factor.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Available Water Supply, 0 to 100 cm (Lakewood High School)



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

N

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 Rating Polygons

- <= 7.22
- > 7.22 and <= 7.44
- > 7.44 and <= 7.56
- > 7.56 and <= 10.64
- > 10.64 and <= 30.99
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- <= 7.22
- > 7.22 and <= 7.44
- > 7.44 and <= 7.56
- > 7.56 and <= 10.64
- > 10.64 and <= 30.99
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- <= 7.22
- > 7.22 and <= 7.44
- > 7.44 and <= 7.56
- > 7.56 and <= 10.64
- > 10.64 and <= 30.99
- Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Available Water Supply, 0 to 100 cm (Lakewood High School)

Available Water Supply, 0 to 100 cm— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (centimeters)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	7.44	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	10.64	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	7.56	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	7.22	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	30.99	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Available Water Supply, 0 to 100 cm (Lakewood High School)

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Surface Texture (Lakewood High School)

This displays the representative texture class and modifier of the surface horizon.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly."

Map—Surface Texture (Lakewood High School)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

Muck

Sand

Sandy loam

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

Muck

Sand

Sandy loam

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

Muck

Sand

Sandy loam

Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Surface Texture (Lakewood High School)

Surface Texture— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Sand	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	Sandy loam	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Sand	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	Sand	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Muck	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Surface Texture (Lakewood High School)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Soil Qualities and Features

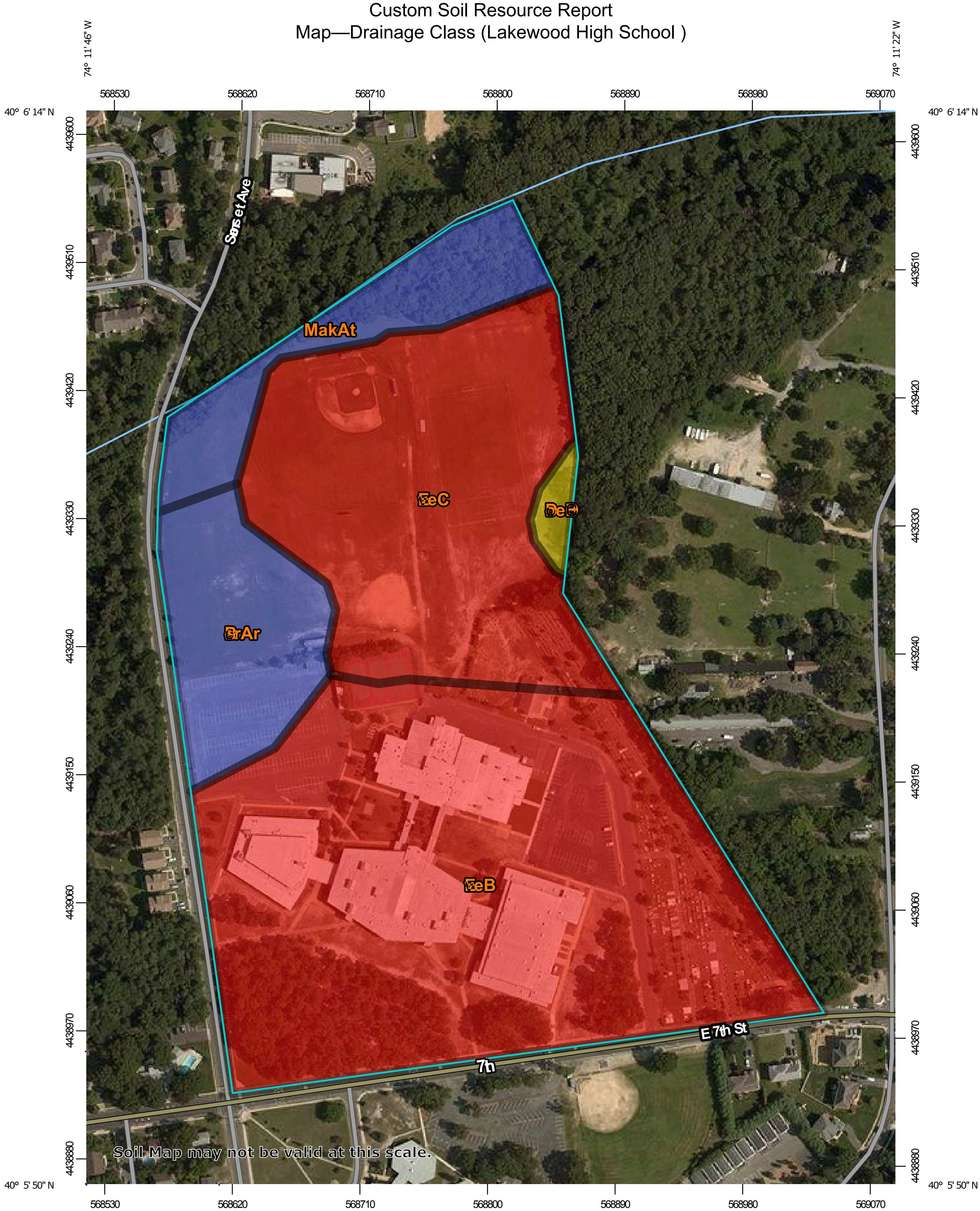
Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Drainage Class (Lakewood High School)

"Drainage class (natural)" refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil.

Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized-excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Map—Drainage Class (Lakewood High School)



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

N

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 Rating Polygons

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Drainage Class (Lakewood High School)

Drainage Class— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Very poorly drained	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	Well drained	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Excessively drained	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	Excessively drained	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Very poorly drained	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Drainage Class (Lakewood High School)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Water Features

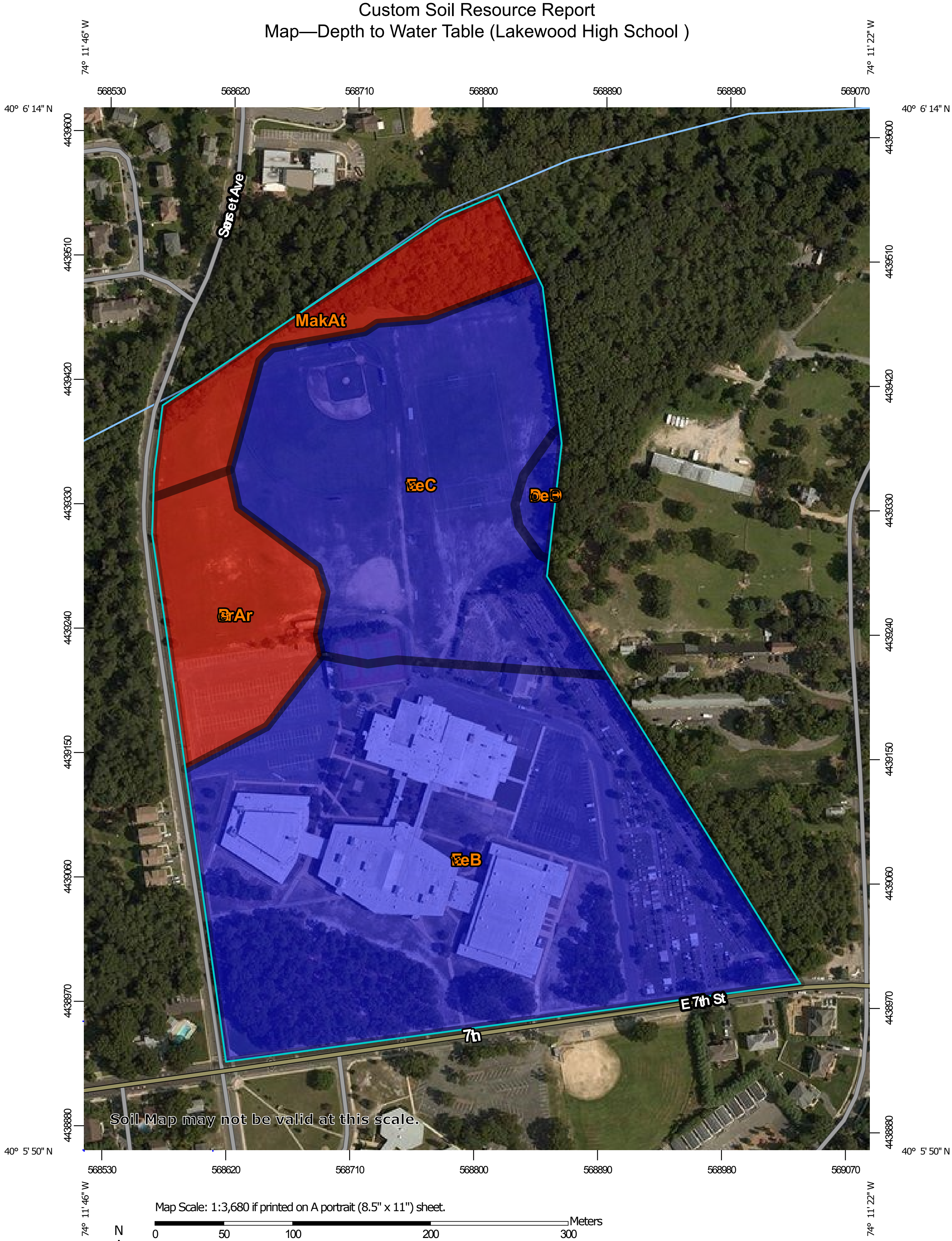
Water Features include ponding frequency, flooding frequency, and depth to water table.

Depth to Water Table (Lakewood High School)

"Water table" refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Map—Depth to Water Table (Lakewood High School)



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

0 50 100 200 300 Meters

0 150 300 600 900 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 Rating Polygons

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Depth to Water Table (Lakewood High School)

Depth to Water Table— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (centimeters)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	0	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	>200	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	>200	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	>200	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Depth to Water Table (Lakewood High School)

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December

Flooding Frequency Class (Lakewood High School)

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent.

"None" means that flooding is not probable. The chance of flooding is nearly 0 percent in any year. Flooding occurs less than once in 500 years.

"Very rare" means that flooding is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year.

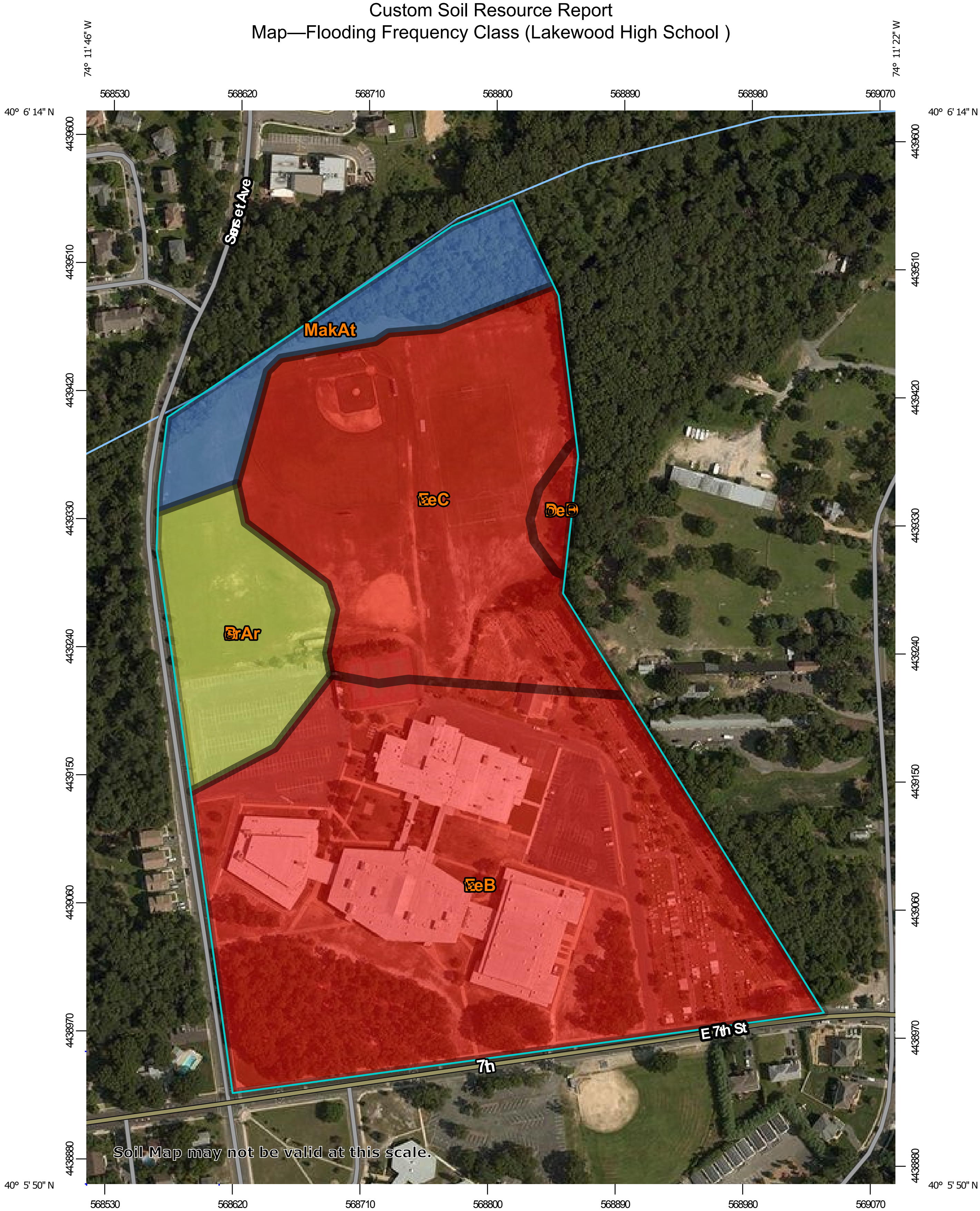
"Rare" means that flooding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year.

"Occasional" means that flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year.

"Frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year.

"Very frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Flooding Frequency Class (Lakewood High School)



Map Scale: 1:3,680 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

N

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 Rating Polygons

None

Very Rare

Rare

Occasional

Frequent

Very Frequent

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

None

Very Rare

Rare

Occasional

Frequent

Very Frequent

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

None

Very Rare

Rare

Occasional

Frequent

Very Frequent

Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

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: Ocean County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 28, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 8, 2014—Sep 2, 2014

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.

Table—Flooding Frequency Class (Lakewood High School)

Flooding Frequency Class— Summary by Map Unit — Ocean County, New Jersey (NJ029)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BerAr	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Rare	4.4	10.1%
DoeBO	Downer sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area	None	0.5	1.0%
EveB	Evesboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	None	22.9	52.4%
EveC	Evesboro sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	None	12.5	28.6%
MakAt	Manahawkin muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Frequent	3.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**43.7**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Flooding Frequency Class (Lakewood High School)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: More Frequent

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December

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