

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CrB	Creedmoor-Green Level complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	64.2	61.1%
CrC	Creedmoor-Green Level complex, 6 to 10 percent slopes	40.8	38.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		105.0	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

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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.

Chatham County, North Carolina

CrB—Creedmoor-Green Level complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lvtg
Elevation: 150 to 550 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Creedmoor and similar soils: 45 percent
Green level and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Creedmoor

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from mudstone and/or shale and siltstone and/or sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
E - 5 to 10 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 10 to 15 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 15 to 45 inches: clay
C - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Green Level

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from mudstone and/or shale and siltstone and/or sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam

E - 7 to 10 inches: sandy loam

BE - 10 to 13 inches: sandy loam

Btss - 13 to 51 inches: clay

BCg - 51 to 65 inches: clay loam

CB - 65 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: No

CrC—Creedmoor-Green Level complex, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lvjtj

Elevation: 150 to 550 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 60 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 66 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Creedmoor and similar soils: 65 percent

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Green level and similar soils: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Creedmoor

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from mudstone and/or shale and siltstone and/or sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
E - 5 to 10 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 10 to 15 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 15 to 45 inches: clay
C - 45 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Green Level

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from mudstone and/or shale and siltstone and/or sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
E - 7 to 10 inches: sandy loam
BE - 10 to 13 inches: sandy loam
Btss - 13 to 51 inches: clay
BCg - 51 to 65 inches: clay loam

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CB - 65 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 20.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: No