

APPENDIX A

Soil Series Descriptions

Albrights Series (AbA, AbB2): The Albright Series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils that developed in rock fragments and eroded materials that were derived from red shale and sandstone. These soils are categorized as gently sloping or sloping and occur at the base of steeper slopes. Albright soils have moderately rapid surface drainage and moderately slow permeability with its available moisture capacity also being moderate. Although not extensive in the County or the Borough, these soils are important to farming and are used mostly as croplands.

Atkins Series (At): The Atkins Series consists of deep, poorly drained soils on flood plains which are formed in sediments washed mainly from gray, noncalcareous shale and sandstone. They occupy nearly level areas along streams and are subject to occasional flooding. Although Atkins soils have moderate permeability, the subsoil frequently is saturated for long periods because of the high water table. Due to flooding hazards and general wetness, these soils are used mostly for pasture and hay.

Barbour Series (Bb): The Barbour Series consists of deep, well-drained, nearly level soils on flood plains. The Barbour soils permeability and available moisture capacity is moderate. These soils are strongly acidic to neutral. Native vegetation on these soils consists of hardwoods. Cleared areas that are not subject to frequent flooding are used for pasture or crops.

Basher Series (Bc): The Basher Series consists of deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils on flood plains. They are formed in sediments washed from red shale and sandstone and deposited in areas along streams. Basher soils permeability are moderate. The internal drainage of these soils is limited due to the seasonal high water table. Native vegetation on these soils consist of hardwoods. Cleared areas are not used for pasture and hay. Some areas are plowed and used for crops.

Brinderton-Armaugh Complex Series (BtB2, BtA): The Brinkerton-Armaugh Series consists of deep and moderately deep soils located on nearly level to gently sloping upland areas and at the heads of streams and in seepage spots. Poorly drained, these soils were formed partly in material that weathered from gray shale, sandstone, rock fragment and eroded materials. These soils have slow permeability, slow surface drainage and a high water table. In general, these soils are used for pasture or hay.

Buchanan Series (BvB): The Buchanan Series consists of deep, nearly level to sloping soils that are moderately well drained. These soils occupy lower mountain slopes. Permeability of these soils is slow. Runoff is medium, but internal drainage is restricted by the compact lower part of the subsoil. Native vegetation on these soils consists of hard woods and a few scattered pines and hemlock. These soils are generally used for pasture and hay. Some of these soils are used for crops.

Calvin Series (CaB): This Series consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils on uplands. Calvin soils are nearly level. Permeability of these soils is moderate, while moisture capacity is moderate to low. Native vegetation on these soils consists of mixed hardwoods. Most areas have been cleared and are used for general farm crops.

Calvin-Klinesville Complex (CkC2, CkD2, KaC2, KaD2): Found in very intricate patterns in close proximity, these soils are moderately deep and well drained soils. However, in steeper areas, soils of this series become shallow. Normally located in uplands and

along floodplains these soils range from moderate permeability to rapid permeability. Soils in these complexes that are more characteristic of Calvin soils have been cleared and used for general crops, while Klinsville soils have a low availability of moisture capacity and have limited use for crops.

Calvin-Leck Kill Complex (C1A, C1B2, C1C2): These complexes, formed in materials weathered from acid red shale and sandstone, consist of moderately deep well drained soils on uplands and are found on nearly level to steep areas. Found extensively in the northern portion of Dauphin County, these soils have moderate permeability and moderate to low available moisture capacity. Most areas are cleared and used for general farm crops.

Dekalb-Lehew Complex (D1F): This complex soil type consists of moderately deep soils in nearly level to steep locations. This soil type is formed from material weathered from gray sandstone and is usually wooded. With a moderately rapid permeability and moderate to low moisture capacity, these soils are found generally in wooded areas.

Klinsville Series (KaD2, KaE2): The Klinsville Series consists of shallow, gently sloping to very steep, well-drained soils of the uplands. Where these soils are steep, they generally occur in flood plains. Klinsville soils have moderately rapid permeability, low available moisture capacity and organic matter content. Cleared areas have limited use for crops and development.

Laidig Series (LaB2, LaC2, LdB, LdD): The Laidig Series consists of deep, gently sloping to moderately steep, well-drained soils on uplands. Laidig soils have moderate permeability above the loamy soil B-horizon, while low permeability within this area. Much of the acreage of these soils is very stony and is best suited to trees. However, some areas are useful for general farm crops and pasture.

Lindside Series (Lt): The Lindside series consists of deep, nearly level, moderately well drained soils on flood plains. These soils are subject to flooding. Permeability is moderately slow, and moisture capacity is high. Lindside soils have a seasonal high water table. Mixed hardwoods are the native vegetation on these soils. Most are cleared for general crops, hay, and pasture.

Riverwash (Rv): Riverwash consists mostly of coal screenings, or culm, that have been deposited along streams by floodwaters. These soils occur mainly along Wiconisco Creek.