

Agricultural Land

Cornwall's Agricultural System

According to the Connecticut Economic Resource Center (CERC), 12.5% of the businesses in the Town of Cornwall are agricultural. Agricultural businesses employ 2.9% of the total workforce. These agricultural businesses include production of beef, pork, lamb, milk, eggs, vegetables, flowers, herbs, hay, maple syrup, wood products, and llamas as well as horse boarding. Most of the food produced, including dairy products, is sold locally, directly to consumers. Grain crops for human consumption are not currently produced in any significant quantity in Cornwall, but could be grown if desired.

There are several farms in town that have been preserved. Both the Ridgeway Farm and the Hammond Farm are protected by a landowner donated easements held by the Northwest Conservation District. Cream Hill Farm is protected by an easement held by the State of CT, and purchased through a combined effort of the State's Purchase of Development Rights program with the USDA Farm and Ranchland Protection Program. Stone Wall Dairy has been protected by an easement held by the State of CT through the combined efforts of the Town of Cornwall, the USDA Farm and Ranchland Protection Program and the Trust for Public Land.

Cornwall's Soil Capability

There are 29,911.6 acres in Cornwall (roughly 49 square miles), shown on the soil map. Acreage errors may occur in digitizing the town boundary. Some areas have already been built on and are not available for farming or forestry. The size of these other use land areas has not been determined.

A mixture of steep rocky slopes and wetland soils cover about half the town's land area. The Ridgebury, Leicester and Whitman soils (mapping unit 3) are classed as Inland Wetland soils in Connecticut. This soil mapping unit covers 5% of Cornwall. The other dominant soils, (mapping units 62C, 62D, 73C, 73E, and 75E) covering 44% of Cornwall, are well drained, sloping to steep, very rocky to extremely stony soils. These dominant soils are not well suited to agriculture. The dominant soils are listed in the appendix of this report.

The Land Capability Classification shows the suitability for most types of field crops. This system rates soils as class 1 through 8, with class 1 being best for agriculture and 8 being worst. Soils in classes 1 through 3 are well suited to agriculture and classes 6, 7 and 8 are not well suited to agriculture. The Agricultural Limitations lists the reason certain soils are not rated as well for agriculture. Lists of soils showing capability class, limitation, and acreage is shown in the appendix of this report.

Soils with capability class 1 are the best soils for crop land. There are only 200.6 acres of class 1 soils in Cornwall. Class 1 soils have few limitations that restrict their use. These are the best soils for vegetable crops and other annually tilled crops and nursery stock.

Soils with capability class 2 have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require conservation practices. There are 2,329.4 acres of class 2 soil in Cornwall. They can be used for annually tilled crops if limitations are managed. Erosion control measures such as crop rotations, cover crops, and planting along the contour are used where slopes range from 3 to 8 percent. Irrigation may be needed for soils with limitations of droughtiness. Crop type and variety choices can reduce loss due to wetness. Ridge tillage may also be helpful on wet soils.

Capability class 3 soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices or both. There are 1258.7 class 3 soils in Cornwall. Because of the erosion risk on most of these soils, the soil should be kept in perennial sod. Tree fruits, vineyards, hay and pasture crops all can be grown.

Capability class 4 soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both. There is a total of 1312.3 acres of class 4 soils in Cornwall. These areas are suited to pasture, however maintenance of the fields may be restricted due to slope or wetness. There are 545.9 class 4 soils with severe wetness limitations and 766.4 acres with severe erosion limitations due to the steep slopes.

The capability class 5 soils in Cornwall are all Inland Wetland soil types. While some of these areas might be pastured, these soils are not included in any calculation of agricultural soils for Cornwall.

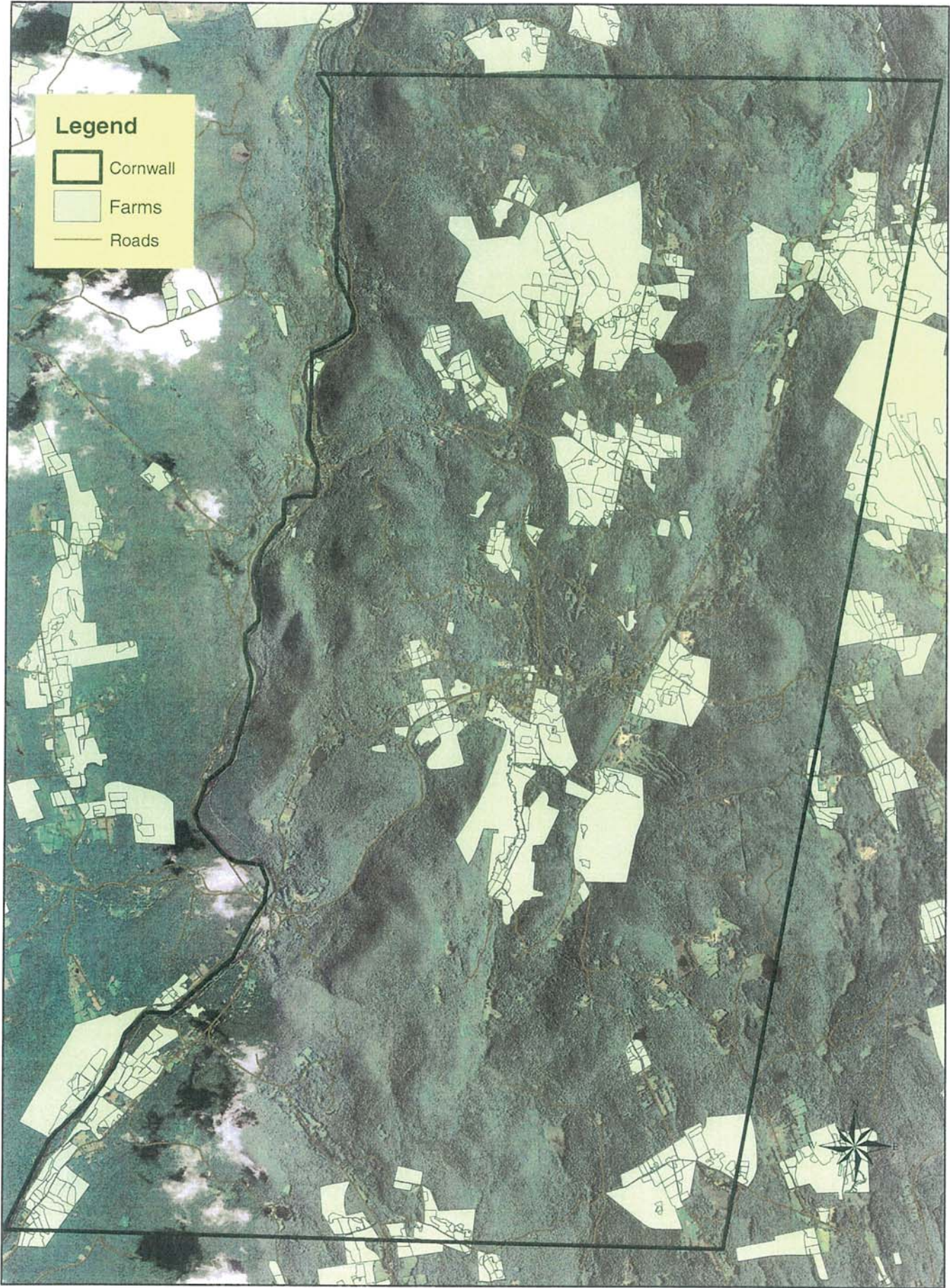
The capability class 6 soils are not well suited to agriculture. Where wetness is not a limitation, these soils can be used for wood harvesting. There are 5880.7 acres of class 6 soils, without a wetness limitation.

Cornwall - Aerial View



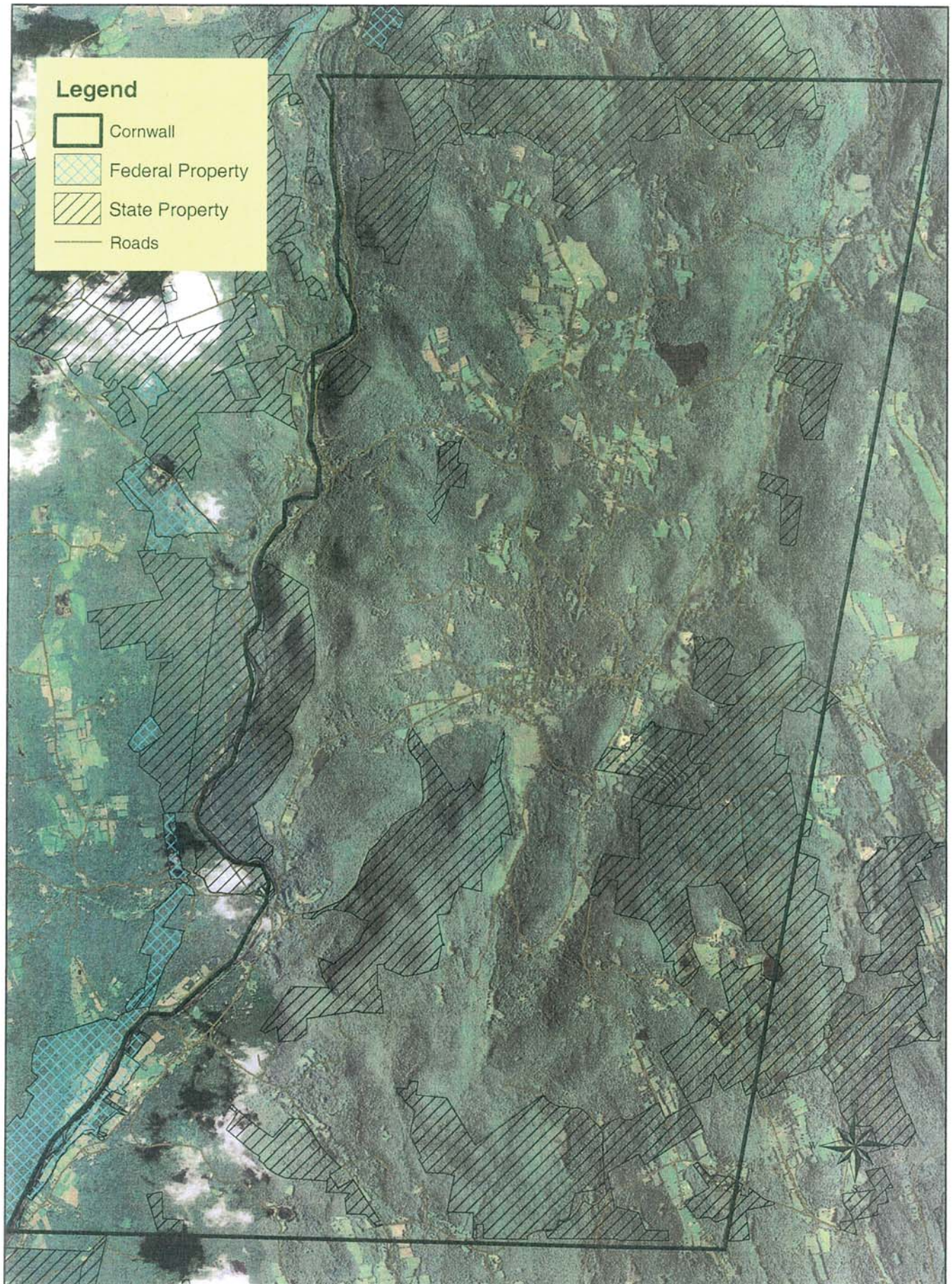
0 2,750 5,500 11,000 16,500 22,000 Feet

Cornwall Farms



0 2,750 5,500 11,000 16,500 22,000 Feet

Cornwall - State and Federal Land



0 2,750 5,500 11,000 16,500 22,000 Feet






Cornwall

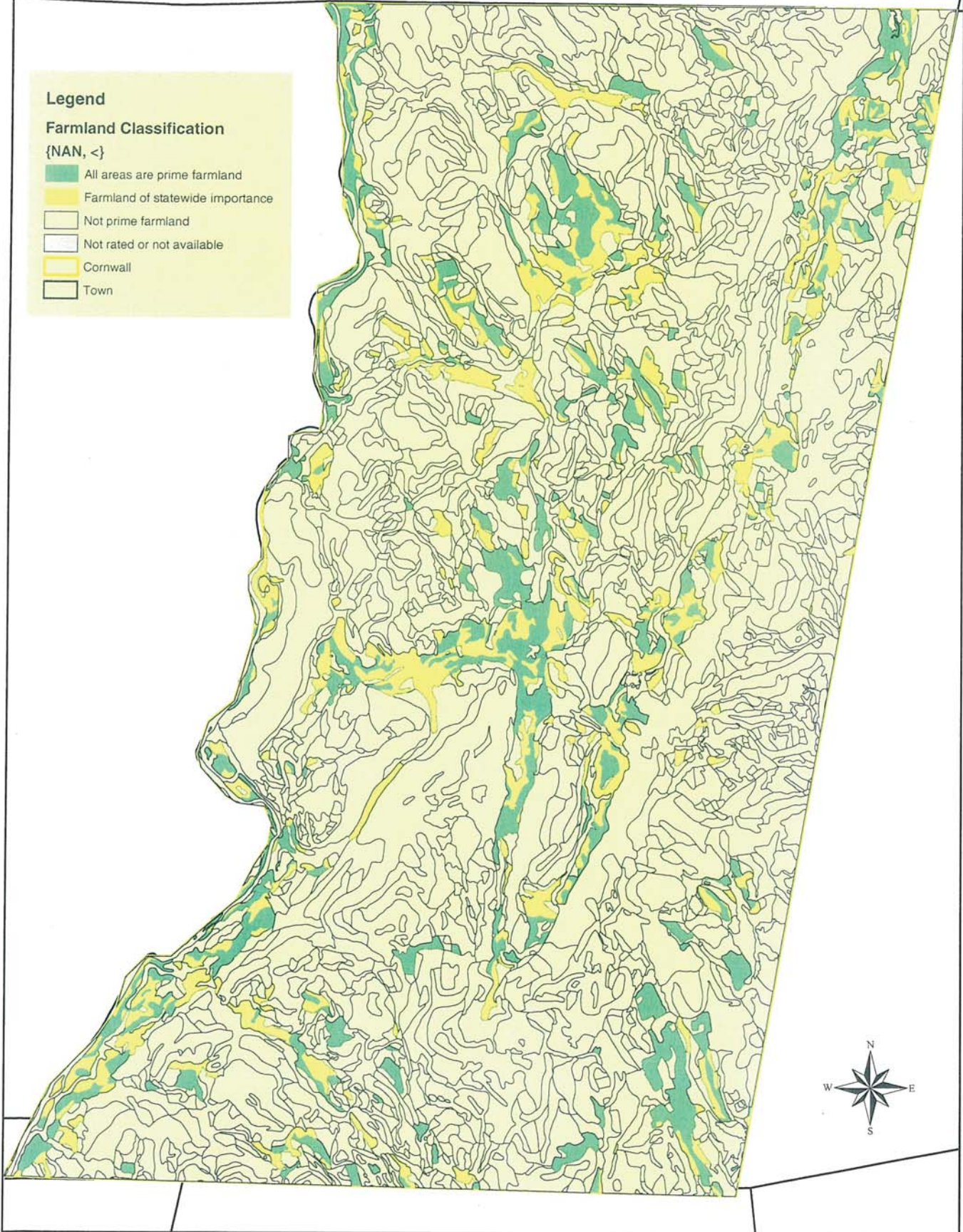
Prime and Important Farmland Soils

Legend

Farmland Classification

{NAN, <}

-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Not prime farmland
-  Not rated or not available
-  Cornwall
-  Town



Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
2	Ridgebury fine sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
4	Leicester fine sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
7	Mudgepond silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
8	Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
12	Raypol silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
13	Walpole sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
14	Fredon silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
15	Scarboro muck	Not prime farmland
16	Halsey silt loam	Not prime farmland
17	Timakwa and Natchaug soils	Not prime farmland
18	Catden and Freetown soils	Not prime farmland
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
22A	Hero gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
22B	Hero gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
29A	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
29B	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
29C	Agawam fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
30B	Branford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
31A	Copake fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
31B	Copake fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
31C	Copake gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
32A	Haven and Enfield soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
32B	Haven and Enfield soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
32C	Haven and Enfield soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
34A	Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
34B	Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
34C	Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
36A	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
36B	Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
36C	Windsor loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
38A	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
38C	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
38E	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
39C	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
39E	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
45A	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
45B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
45C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
46B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
46C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
47C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
48B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
48C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
49B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
49C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
50B	Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
51B	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
52C	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
57C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
57D	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
58B	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
58C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
59C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
59D	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
60B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
60C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
60D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
61B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
61C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
62C	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
62D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
75C	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
75E	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
76E	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
76F	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
84B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
84C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
84D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
85B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
85C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
86C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
86D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
90B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
90C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
90D	Stockbridge loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
91B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
91C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
91D	Stockbridge loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
93C	Nellis fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
94C	Farmington-Nellis complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
94E	Farmington-Nellis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
95C	Farmington-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
100	Suncook loamy fine sand	Farmland of statewide importance
101	Occum fine sandy loam	All areas are prime farmland
102	Pootatuck fine sandy loam	All areas are prime farmland
103	Rippowam fine sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
105	Hadley silt loam	All areas are prime farmland
106	Winooski silt loam	All areas are prime farmland
107	Limerick and Lim soils	Farmland of statewide importance
108	Saco silt loam	Not prime farmland
109	Fluvaquents-Udifluents complex, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
303	Pits, quarries	Not prime farmland
305	Udorthents-Pits complex, gravelly	Not prime farmland
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland
308	Udorthents, smoothed	Not prime farmland
412B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
412C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
412D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
413C	Bice-Millsite complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
413E	Bice-Millsite complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
415C	Westminster-Millsite-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
415E	Westminster-Millsite-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
416E	Rock outcrop-Westminster complex, 8 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
417B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
417C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
417D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
418C	Schroon fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
420B	Schroon fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
424B	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
424C	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
424D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
425B	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
425C	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
426D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
427B	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
427C	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
428A	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
428B	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
437	Wonsqueak mucky peat	Not prime farmland
438	Bucksport muck	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
440C	Boscawen gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
443	Brayton-Loonmeadow complex, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
503	Rumney fine sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
W	Water	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Rating Options

Attribute Name: Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. Farmland classification identifies the location and extent of the most suitable land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value to represent 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. The components in the map unit name represent the major soils within a map unit delineation. Minor components make up the balance of the map unit. Great differences in soil properties can occur between map unit components and within short distances. Minor components may be very different from the major components. Such differences could significantly affect use and management of the map unit. Minor components may or may not be documented in the database. The results of aggregation do not reflect the presence or absence of limitations of the components which are not listed in the database. An on-site investigation is required to identify the location of individual map unit components.

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.

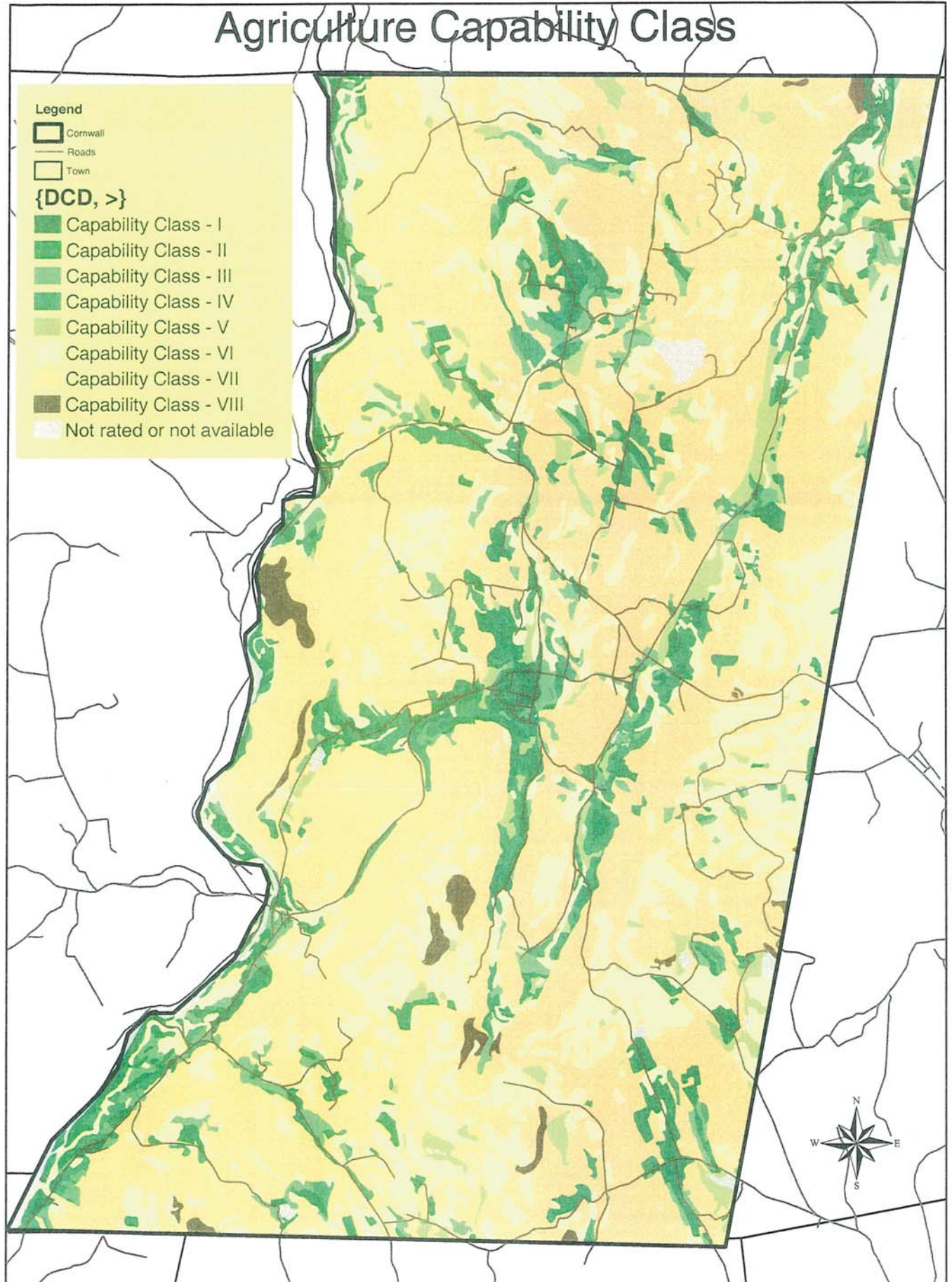
For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be generated. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not. The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

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.

Cornwall

Agriculture Capability Class



Nonirrigated Capability Class

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition
Tie-break Rule: Higher

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
2	Ridgebury fine sandy loam	4
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	7
4	Leicester fine sandy loam	4
7	Mudgepond silt loam	4
8	Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony	7
12	Raypol silt loam	4
13	Walpole sandy loam	4
14	Fredon silt loam	4
15	Scarboro muck	5
16	Halsey silt loam	5
17	Timakwa and Natchaug soils	5
18	Catden and Freetown soils	5
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2
22A	Hero gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	2
22B	Hero gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
29A	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1
29B	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
29C	Agawam fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
30B	Branford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
31A	Copake fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1
31B	Copake fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
31C	Copake gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
32A	Haven and Enfield soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1
32B	Haven and Enfield soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
32C	Haven and Enfield soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
34A	Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1
34B	Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
34C	Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
36A	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	2
36B	Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
36C	Windsor loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
38A	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3
38C	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	4
38E	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	6
39C	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	3
39E	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	6
45A	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	2
45B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
45C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
46B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
46C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
47C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
48B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	2
48C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
49B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
49C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
50B	Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2

Nonirrigated Capability Class

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition
Tie-break Rule: Higher

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
51B	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
52C	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
57C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
57D	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	4
58B	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
58C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
59C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
59D	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
60B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
60C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
60D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	4
61B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
61C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
62C	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
62D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	6
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	7
75C	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	6
75E	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	7
76E	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes	8
76F	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes	8
84B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
84C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
84D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	4
85B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
85C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
86C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
86D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
90B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
90C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
90D	Stockbridge loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	4
91B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
91C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
91D	Stockbridge loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	7
93C	Nellis fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
94C	Farmington-Nellis complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	6
94E	Farmington-Nellis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	7
95C	Farmington-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	6
100	Suncook loamy fine sand	2
101	Occum fine sandy loam	1
102	Pootatuck fine sandy loam	2
103	Rippowam fine sandy loam	4
105	Hadley silt loam	1
106	Winooski silt loam	2
107	Limerick and Lim soils	4
108	Saco silt loam	6
109	Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded	6

Nonirrigated Capability Class

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition
Tie-break Rule: Higher

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
303	Pits, quarries	8
305	Udorthents-Pits complex, gravelly	4
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	3
308	Udorthents, smoothed	4
412B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
412C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
412D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	4
413C	Bice-Millsite complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	6
413E	Bice-Millsite complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	7
415C	Westminster-Millsite-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	7
415E	Westminster-Millsite-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	7
416E	Rock outcrop-Westminster complex, 8 to 45 percent slopes	8
417B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
417C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
417D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	6
418C	Schroon fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
420B	Schroon fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
424B	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
424C	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3
424D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	4
425B	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
425C	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
426D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	7
427B	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6
427C	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6
428A	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1
428B	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2
437	Wonsqueak mucky peat	5
438	Bucksport muck	5
440C	Boscawen gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	4
443	Brayton-Loonmeadow complex, extremely stony	7
503	Rumney fine sandy loam	4
W	Water	

Nonirrigated Capability Class

Rating Options

Attribute Name: Nonirrigated Capability Class

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations that show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for woodland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels-capability class, subclass, and unit. Only class and subclass are included in this data set.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have few limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value to represent 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. The components in the map unit name represent the major soils within a map unit delineation. Minor components make up the balance of the map unit. Great differences in soil properties can occur between map unit components and within short distances. Minor components may be very different from the major components. Such differences could significantly affect use and management of the map unit. Minor components may or may not be documented in the database. The results of aggregation do not reflect the presence or absence of limitations of the components which are not listed in the database. An on-site investigation is required to identify the location of individual map unit components.

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.

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 generated. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not. 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.

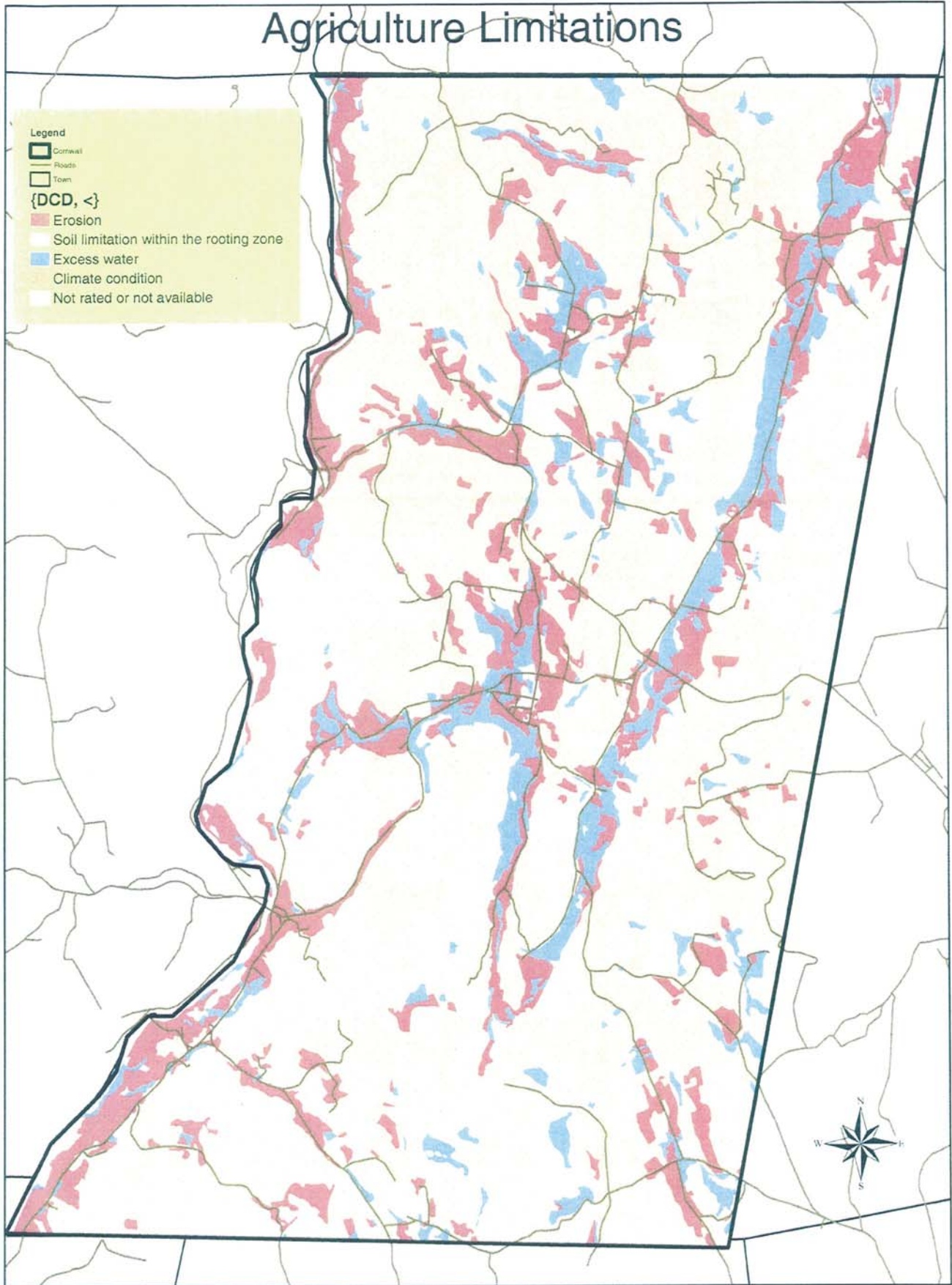
The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Nonirrigated Capability Class

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.

Cornwall Agriculture Limitations



0 2,750 5,500 11,000 16,500 22,000 Feet

Nonirrigated Capability Subclass

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
2	Ridgebury fine sandy loam	w
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	s
4	Leicester fine sandy loam	w
7	Mudgepond silt loam	w
8	Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony	s
12	Raypol silt loam	w
13	Walpole sandy loam	w
14	Fredon silt loam	w
15	Scarboro muck	w
16	Halsey silt loam	w
17	Timakwa and Natchaug soils	w
18	Catden and Freetown soils	w
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes	w
22A	Hero gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	w
22B	Hero gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	w
29A	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	
29B	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
29C	Agawam fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
30B	Branford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
31A	Copake fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	
31B	Copake fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
31C	Copake gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
32A	Haven and Enfield soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	
32B	Haven and Enfield soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
32C	Haven and Enfield soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
34A	Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	
34B	Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
34C	Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
36A	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	s
36B	Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	s
36C	Windsor loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
38A	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	s
38C	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	e
38E	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	e
39C	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	e
39E	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	e
45A	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	w
45B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	w
45C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
46B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
46C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
47C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
48B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	e
48C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
49B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
49C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
50B	Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	w

Nonirrigated Capability Subclass

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
51B	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
52C	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
57C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
57D	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	e
58B	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
58C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
59C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
59D	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
60B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
60C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
60D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	e
61B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
61C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
62C	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
62D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	s
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	s
75C	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	s
75E	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	s
76E	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes	
76F	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes	
84B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
84C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
84D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	e
85B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
85C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
86C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
86D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
90B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
90C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
90D	Stockbridge loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	e
91B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
91C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
91D	Stockbridge loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	s
93C	Nellis fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
94C	Farmington-Nellis complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	s
94E	Farmington-Nellis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	s
95C	Farmington-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	s
100	Suncook loamy fine sand	s
101	Occum fine sandy loam	
102	Pootatuck fine sandy loam	w
103	Rippowam fine sandy loam	w
105	Hadley silt loam	
106	Winooski silt loam	w
107	Limerick and Lim soils	w
108	Saco silt loam	w
109	Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded	w

Nonirrigated Capability Subclass

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 6 - 03/22/2007

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
303	Pits, quarries	
305	Udorthents-Pits complex, gravelly	e
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	e
308	Udorthents, smoothed	e
412B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
412C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
412D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	e
413C	Bice-Millsite complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	s
413E	Bice-Millsite complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	s
415C	Westminster-Millsite-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	s
415E	Westminster-Millsite-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	s
416E	Rock outcrop-Westminster complex, 8 to 45 percent slopes	
417B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
417C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
417D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	s
418C	Schroon fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
420B	Schroon fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	w
424B	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	s
424C	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	e
424D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	e
425B	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
425C	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
426D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	s
427B	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	s
427C	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	s
428A	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	
428B	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	e
437	Wonsqueak mucky peat	w
438	Buckspport muck	w
440C	Boscawen gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	e
443	Brayton-Loonmeadow complex, extremely stony	s
503	Rumney fine sandy loam	w
W	Water	

Nonirrigated Capability Subclass

Rating Options

Attribute Name: Nonirrigated Capability Subclass

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations that show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for woodland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit. Only class and subclass are included in this data set.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one capability class. They are designated by adding a small letter, "e," "w," "s," or "c," to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter "e" shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; "w" shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); "s" shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and "c," used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by "w," "s," or "c" because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value to represent 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. The components in the map unit name represent the major soils within a map unit delineation. Minor components make up the balance of the map unit. Great differences in soil properties can occur between map unit components and within short distances. Minor components may be very different from the major components. Such differences could significantly affect use and management of the map unit. Minor components may or may not be documented in the database. The results of aggregation do not reflect the presence or absence of limitations of the components which are not listed in the database. An on-site investigation is required to identify the location of individual map unit components.

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.

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 generated. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not. 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.

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.

Soils Inventory Report

CORNWALL

Map Unit Symbol	Acres	Percent
100	43.6	0%
101	20.3	0%
102	45.4	0%
103	76.6	0%
105	11.8	0%
106	5.6	0%
107	51.3	0%
108	126.7	0%
109	75.8	0%
12	246.5	1%
13	92.2	0%
14	29.7	0%
15	88.4	0%
16	141.2	0%
17	153.1	1%
18	460.1	2%
2	81.1	0%
21A	308.7	1%
22A	11.4	0%
22B	8.9	0%
29A	17.4	0%
29B	63.3	0%
29C	22.1	0%
3	1597.9	5%
303	1.7	0%
305	16.6	0%
306	82	0%
308	76.6	0%
30B	1.1	0%
31A	24.4	0%
31B	48.7	0%
31C	11.9	0%
32A	59.1	0%

32B	139	0%
32C	88.6	0%
34A	65	0%
34B	489.4	2%
34C	195.6	1%
36A	19.6	0%
36B	14.4	0%
36C	4.5	0%
38A	16.8	0%
38C	470.9	2%
38E	760.5	3%
39C	27.6	0%
39E	30.3	0%
4	19	0%
412B	3.2	0%
412C	6.4	0%
412D	2.8	0%
413C	333.2	1%
413E	357.4	1%
415C	136.8	0%
415E	262.5	1%
416E	23.2	0%
417B	4	0%
417C	190.2	1%
417D	260.1	1%
418C	50.3	0%
420B	2.6	0%
424B	19.1	0%
424C	26.3	0%
424D	6.3	0%
425B	15.3	0%
425C	214.9	1%
426D	16.6	0%
427B	8.1	0%
427C	112	0%
428A	2.6	0%
428B	0.3	0%
437	5.8	0%
438	30.3	0%

440C	4.6	0%
443	165.7	1%
45A	5.6	0%
45B	174.7	1%
45C	40.7	0%
46B	97.2	0%
46C	33.6	0%
47C	688.1	2%
48B	32.3	0%
48C	2.5	0%
49B	4.7	0%
49C	75.1	0%
503	0.7	0%
50B	27.7	0%
51B	25.8	0%
52C	522.6	2%
57C	0.8	0%
57D	1.5	0%
58B	1.6	0%
58C	7.3	0%
59C	15.6	0%
59D	7.9	0%
60B	242.1	1%
60C	248	1%
60D	57.8	0%
61B	232.6	1%
61C	347.8	1%
62C	2491.4	8%
62D	3813	13%
7	29.9	0%
73C	1775.6	6%
73E	2311.6	8%
75C	813.4	3%
75E	2823.9	9%
76E	129.1	0%
76F	200.4	1%
8	138.9	0%
84B	590	2%
84C	423.2	1%

84D	127.8	0%
85B	193.6	1%
85C	222.1	1%
86C	749.5	3%
86D	873.9	3%
90B	32.7	0%
90C	61.7	0%
90D	6.1	0%
91B	5.2	0%
91C	34.5	0%
91D	76.9	0%
93C	12.1	0%
94C	10.9	0%
94E	12.8	0%
95C	8.7	0%
W	345.4	1%
Total:	29911.6	