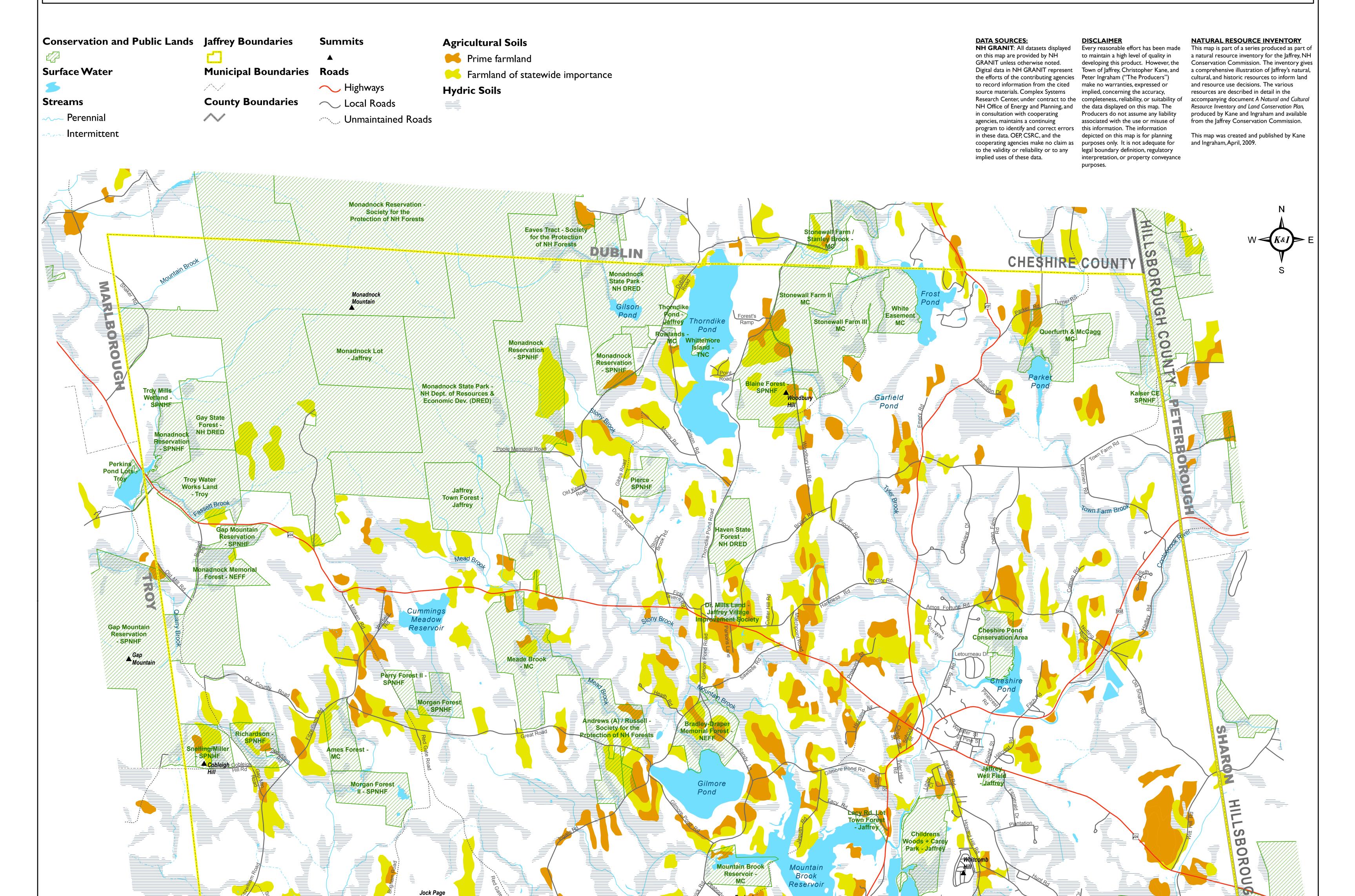
SOILS

Jaffrey, New Hampshire





Important Forest Soils

- IA (optimal for northern hardwoods)
- IB (optimal for hardwood beech)
- IC (optimal for softwoods)

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FITZWILLIAM

Pond

See inset map to left.

IMPORTANT FOREST SOILS IA - Optimal for NORTHERN HARDWOOD Production

These soils are fertile, deep, and well-drained soils favoring shade tolerant hardwoods such as sugar maple and beech. Other species found on successional stands may include red maple, white birch, yellow birch, aspen, white ash, and northern red oak sometimes in combination with red and white spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, and occasionally white pine IB - Optimal for BEECH / HARDWOOD Production These soils are sandy or loamy, well-drained, and slightly less fertile than those in group IA. Successional trends favor a climax of tolerant hardwoods, predominantly beech. Successional stands are commonly composed of a variety of hardwood species such as red maple, aspen, paper birch, yellow birch, sugar maple, and beech, in combinations with red spruce, balsam fir, and hemlock. IC - Optimal for SOFTWOOD Production The soils in this group are coarse-textured outwash sands and gravels. Soils are very well-drained, favoring softwood growth. Successional trends are toward stands of shade tolerant softwoods, i.e., red spruce and hemlock. Balsam fir is a persistent component in many stands, but is shorter lived than red spruce and hemlock. These soils are ideal for white pine, but may also see slight competition from red maple, aspen, and paper birch in mid-successional stands.

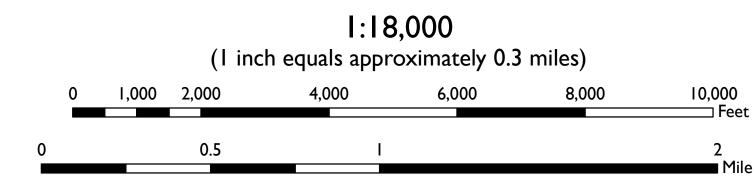
AGRICULTURAL SOILS

ection of NH

<u>Prime Soils</u> Prime Soils make for ideal farmlands as defined by the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981. Broadly speaking these soils are deep, fine, low slope, have a relatively high pH, and have moderate moisture regime.
<u>Farmland of Statewide Importance</u> Farmland of Statewide Importance is not prime but has been determined to be significant for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops by the New Hampshire Agriculture Commission.

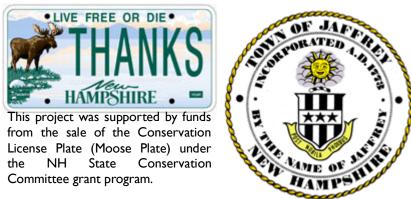
HYDRIC SOILS

These soils formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. In NH, hydric soils along with hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology are used to define wetlands. Hydric soils displayed here include those designated by NRCS as "poorly drained" or "very poorly drained". While hydric soils do not indicate wetland type in the same way as the National Wetlands Inventory (e.g. marsh, fen, etc.) they offer another indication of the extent of wetlands in Jaffrey.



Trust

CHESHIRE COUNTY



Jaffrey

Well Field

Contoocook

Lake

Kane & Ingraham Conservation Consultants 6 Donovan Street - Concord, NH 03301 603-848-7572 - www.kiconservation.com

Black Reservoir

Annett State Forest -NH Dept. of Resources & Economic Dev. (DRED).

SOILS – Jaffrey, New Hampshire April 13th, 2009