





































Appendix D: NRCS Soil Survey

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 1:20,000. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 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: Centre County, Pennsylvania
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Nov 16, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 18, 2010—Sep 25, 2010

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

Centre County, Pennsylvania (PA027)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HaA	Hagerstown silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	164.1	10.6%
HaB	Hagerstown silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	364.4	23.6%
HaC	Hagerstown silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	5.4	0.3%
HcB	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	597.0	38.7%
HcC	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	93.0	6.0%
HcD	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	9.7	0.6%
Mm	Melvin silt loam	1.1	0.1%
No	Nolin silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 5 percent slopes	27.5	1.8%
OhB	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	42.9	2.8%
OhC	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	38.2	2.5%
OhD	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	9.0	0.6%
OxB	Opequon-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	14.4	0.9%
OxD	Opequon-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes	8.7	0.6%
URB	Urban land-Hagerstown complex, gently sloping	167.3	10.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,542.6	100.0%

Prime and other Important Farmlands

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands

Prime and other Important Farmlands—Centre County, Pennsylvania		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
HaA	Hagerstown silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HaB	Hagerstown silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HaC	Hagerstown silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
HcB	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HcC	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
HcD	Hagerstown silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Mm	Melvin silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
No	Nolin silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OhB	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
OhC	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
OhD	Opequon-Hagerstown complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
OxB	Opequon-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
OxD	Opequon-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
URB	Urban land-Hagerstown complex, gently sloping	Not prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Centre County, Pennsylvania
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Nov 16, 2015