1-E New Land Management Tools – Technology At Your Fingertips!

Jim Turenne, CPSS

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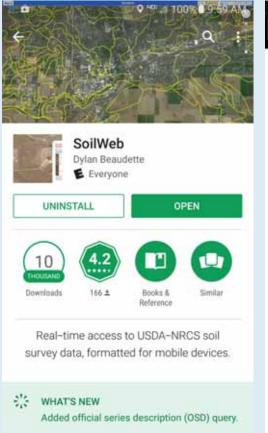
Soils Info: www.FB.com/SoilSNE or www.twitter.com/soilsne

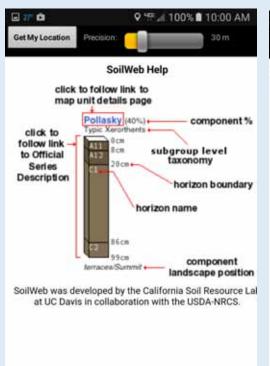


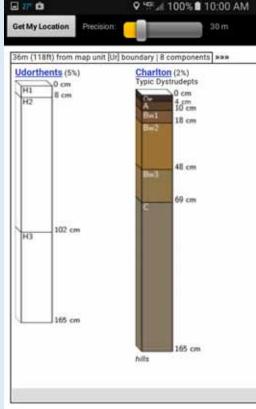
Narragansett silt loam (Un-official State Soil of RI).

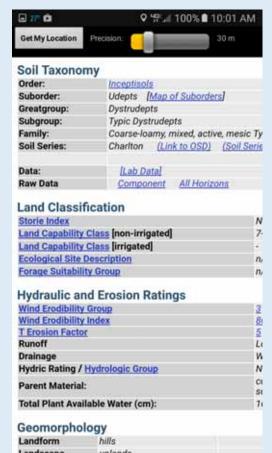
Critical soil information has always been difficult to obtain.

GOOGLE: SoilWeb

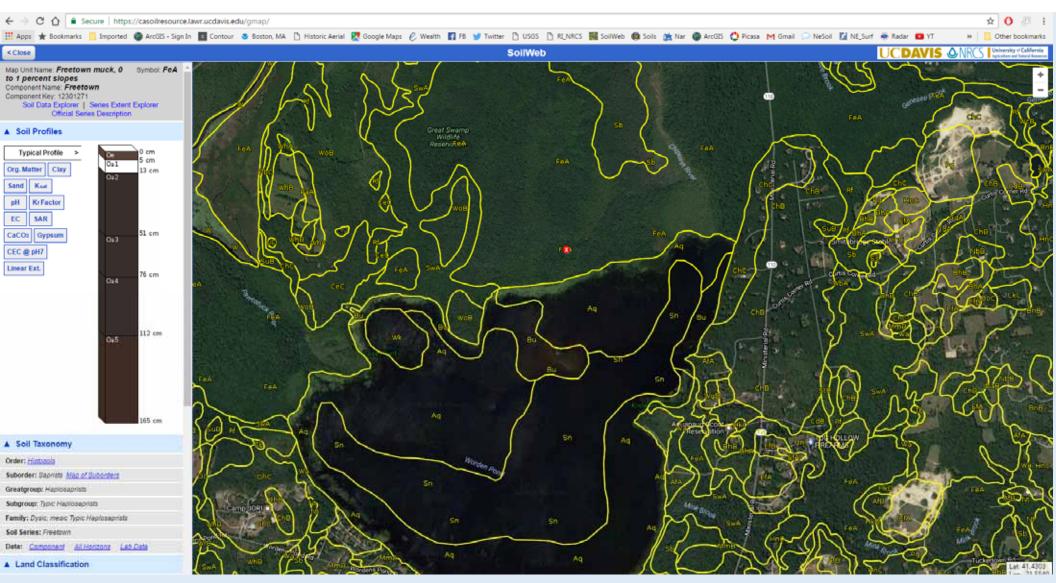




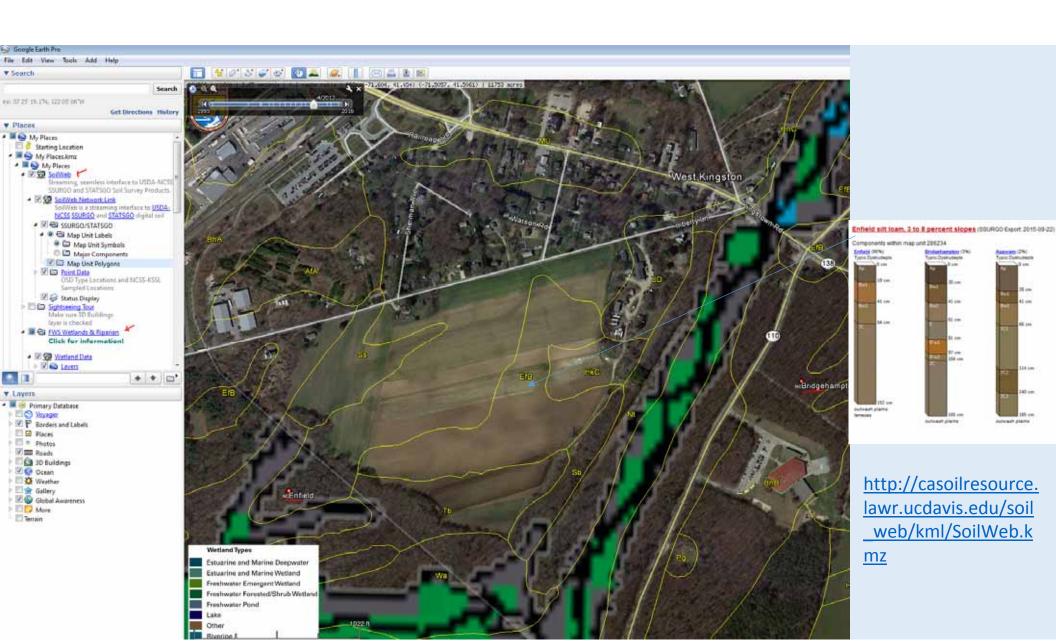




https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soilweb-apps/



Works on smart phone browser also – use the phones GPS to locate yourself



What is a Soil Survey?

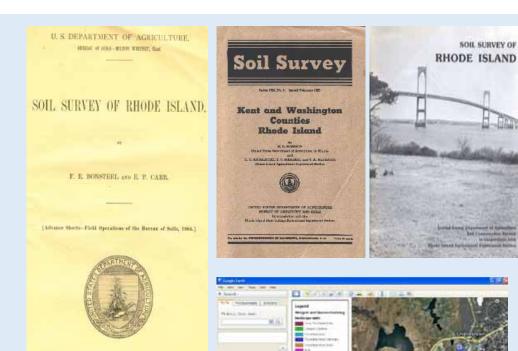
A soil survey is a scientific report about the soils in an area that consists of maps, descriptions of the soil, data, AND soil properties and interpretations on uses of the soil for over 96+ land-uses.

- •Results of extensive field work.
- •Over 100 years mapping soils.
- Largest soil database in world.
- New areas of mapping.



Rhode Island Soil Survey

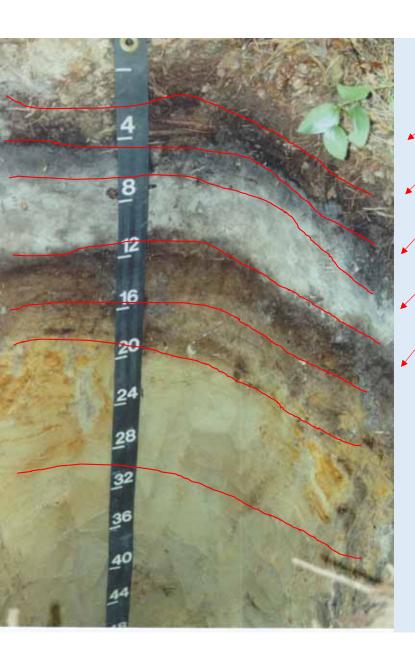
- Early surveys 1904/30's
- 1981 Published RI Survey.
 - Field work 1965-75
 - 25 mappers worked on it.
 - Mapped at 1:12K.
- Digitized 1990's by EDC on Topo base map, SSURGO certified 1996, RIGIS attribute table added.
- 2004-Present Coastal Zone Soil Survey, Freshwater, spatial edits, tabular changes.



All RI surveys online at:

BUSINESS PRINCIPAL OFFICE

https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=RI



Oi--0 to 5 centimeters; loose; abrupt wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04863

Oe-5 to 10 centimeters; very dark gray (5YR 3/1) broken face and dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) rubbed partially decomposed organic matter; very friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout and many very fine roots throughout; abrupt wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04864

Oa--10 to 18 centimeters; dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) broken face and very dark gray (N 3/0) rubbed; very friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout and many very fine roots throughout; extremely acid, pH 4.3, Bromcresol green; abrupt wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04865

A--18 to 24 centimeters; very dark gray (N 3/0) broken face fine sandy loam; weak medium and coarse granular structure; friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots throughout and few medium and coarse roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.1, Bromcresol green; abrupt wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04866

E--24 to 36 centimeters; dark gray (10YR 4/1) broken face fine sandy loam; 10 percent medium faint spherical very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and 25 percent medium and coarse faint spherical gray (10YR 5/1) mottles; massive; friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine to medium roots throughout; organic stains; strongly acid, pH 5.3, Chlorophenol red; abrupt wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04867

Bhs-36 to 57 centimeters; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) broken face loamy sand; 10 percent fine distinct spherical strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and 10 percent fine and medium distinct spherical very dark gray (5YR 3/1) mottles; massive; friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots throughout and few medium roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5, Chlorophenol red; abrupt wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04868

Bsm-57 to 65 centimeters; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) broken face loamy sand; 10 percent fine and medium prominent irregular dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) and 10 percent fine and medium prominent irregular dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) mottles; massive; very firm, hard, nonsticky, nonplastic; common very fine roots in cracks; strongly acid, pH 5.5, Chlorophenol red; clear wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04869. sample # 93P4875 is a subsample of this horizon.

Bs-65 to 98 centimeters; 85 percent (10YR/), broken face and 15 percent (2.5Y/), broken face; 25 percent medium and coarse prominent irregular red (2.5YR 4/6) and 25 percent medium and coarse distinct irregular strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; firm, slightly hard, nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine roots in cracks and common very fine roots in cracks; strongly acid, pH 5.5, Chlorophenol red; clear wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04871. 93P4870.

C-98 to 126 centimeters; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) broken face loamy sand; 10 percent fine and medium distinct irregular yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and 10 percent fine faint irregular brown (10YR 5/3) mottles; massive; friable, loose, nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid, pH 5.7, Chlorophenol red; clear wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04872

2Cd1--126 to 150 centimeters; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) broken face sandy loam; 1 percent medium prominent irregular yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and 1 percent medium distinct irregular light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottles; massive; firm, slightly hard, nonsticky, nonplastic; brittle; common very fine and fine moderate-continuity vesicular pores; moderately acid, pH 5.6, Chlorophenol red; clear wavy boundary. Lab sample # 93P04873

2Cd2–150 to 183 centimeters; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) broken face sandy loam; 1 percent fine and medium prominent irregular yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; massive; firm, hard, nonsticky, nonplastic; brittle; common very fine and fine moderate-continuity vesicular pores; 1 percent fine spherical extremely weakly cemented dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) iron-manganese masses throughout; moderately acid, pH 5.7, Chlorophenol red. Lab sample # 93P04874

What does a soil scientist see? How are soil interpretations made? The following shows the data collected for each soil series.







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Established Series PCF-JDT-DAS-DCP 06/2010

MATTAPOISETT SERIES

The Manapoisett series counists of soils shallow to ortstein, moderately deep or deep to demie lodgement till and very deep to bedrock. They are poorly drained soils that formed in sandy glacieffersal deposits and/or colin material underland by lodgment till. Slope ranges from 0 through 5 percent. Satusted hydraulic conductivity is very high in the surface homeous and moderately low farough low in the consumed unload (senteria layer) and demie substratum. Mean named temperature is about 48 degrees F. (9 degrees C.) and mean animal precipitation is about 1000 millimeters.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, notic, sneuc, shallow, ortstean Typic Disriguoda

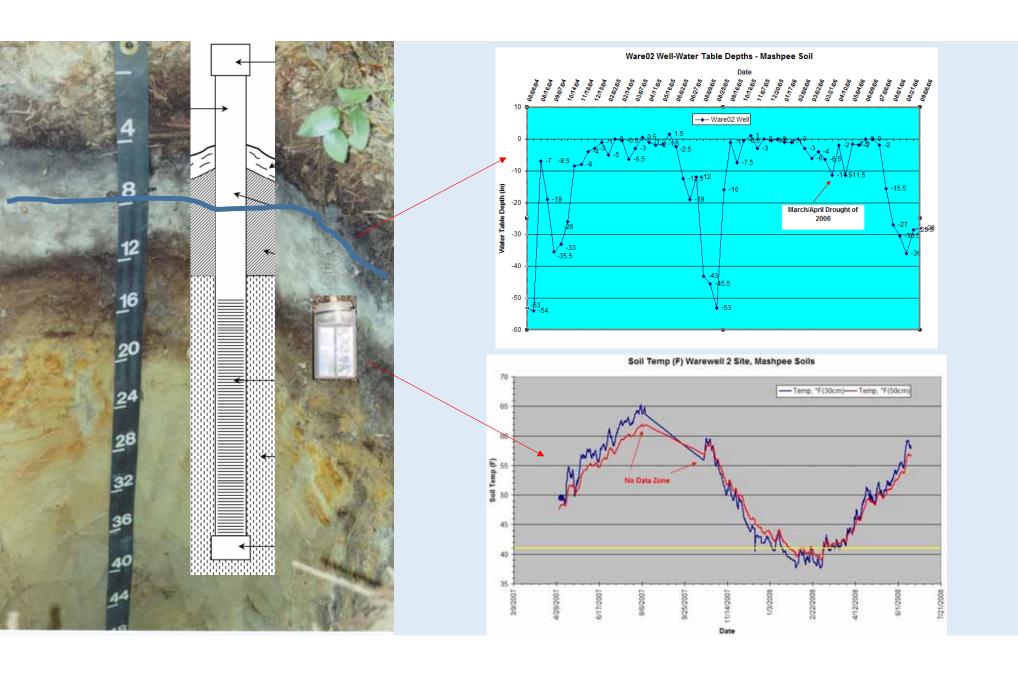
TYPICAL PEDON: Mattaposett loamy sandy - on an east-facing, concave, 3 percent toe slope of a drumlin in a wooded men. (Colors not for most will).

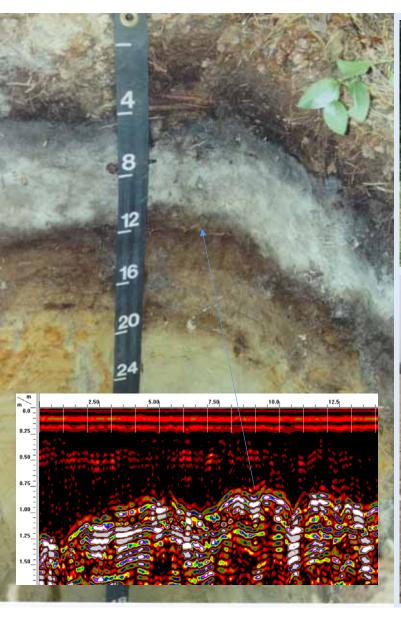
 $\mathbf{Oe} = 0$ to 3 centimeters, black (SYR 2.5-1) hemic material, many very fine, fine and medium roots; extremely acid, shript wavy boundary

Oa.— 3 to 8 centimeters, black (N.2.5-0) supric material; common very fine and fine and few medium and course roots, extremely acid (pH.4.2), abrupt wavy boundary. (Combined thickness of the O horizons is 3 to 20 centimeters.)

A.— 8 to 18 centimeters; black (N.2.5.0) loonly sand; massive, very frishle, common very fine and fine roots and few medium and coars a costs; very strongly acid (pH.4.6); 3 percent gravel, 1 percent cobble, 2 percent stones; abrupt wavy boundary, (3 to 20 centimeters thick.)

Map of Lab Data: https://tinyurl.com/jaycgto













Physiognomy Key Trees Trees F Broad-lyd deciduous < 25 % conifers C Broad-lyd deciduous 25-50 % conifers CF Conifers 50-75 w/broad-lyd deciduous C C Conifers 75-100 % Shrubs SD deciduous particles SD deciduous SC evergreen shrubs SC coniferous shrubs MX Mixed				Structure & Physiognomy phys. code (Int. range) Strata height (m) percent							bundance choose) 3 trace <1 % 1-2 % 5-10 % 10-25 % 50-75 % 75-95 % 95 - 100%	Sociability scale 1 growing solltarily, si 2 in small groups, tus 3 small patches, brok 5 great crowds, exten (dolted underline) de scattered groups or Phenology 4 denotes flowering 6 denotes flowering 6 denotes loss of vigo		
Pla	Plant composition listed by prevailing Stratum - [cover scale / sociability / phenology.] Genus species (collect no.). Taxonomic standard:													
		Canopy					Short shrub				Rubus hispidus (Bristle dewberry)			
	8	Acer rubrum (Red m	aple)			9	Vaccinium corymbosum.			2	Thelypteris simulata (Bog fern)			
	1	Nyssa sylvatica (Bla	ckgum)			4	Lindera benzoin			1	Trientalis borealis (Starflower)			
	1 Quercus coccinea (Scarlet oak)					2	Smilax rotundifolia 3 Smilax rot					ndifolia		
					4	Clethra alnifolia				Thelypteris r	noveboracensis (New York			
Subcanopy														
	3 Acer rubrum						Herbaceous							
	1 Quercus alba (White oak)					3	Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive fern)							
						4	Symplocarpus foetidus (Skunk cabbage)							
	Tall shrub					3	Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon fern)							
	4 Vaccinium corymbosum (Highbush blueberry)					2	Sphagnum spp. (Peat moss)							
	3 Lindera benzoin (Spicebush)					4	Maianthemum canadensis (Canada mayflower)							
2 Smilax rotundifolia (Roundleaf greenbrier)						4	Clethra alnifolia							
1 Clethra alnifolia (Sweet pepperbush)						2	Lindera benzoin				_			
						1	Rhododendron <u>viscosum</u> (Swampa azalea)							

Soil/Geology

Bedrock

Solum

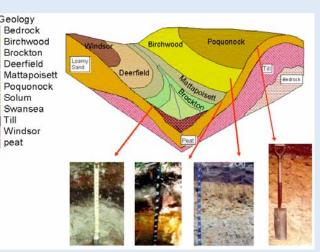
Till Windsor

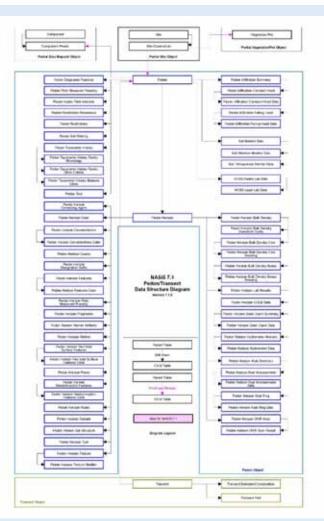
peat

TA6.—Mesic Spodic. For testing in MLRAs 144A and 145 of LRR R and MLRA 149B of LRR S. A layer 5 cm (2 inches) or more thick, starting at a depth ≤15 cm (6 inches) from the mineral soil surface, that has value of 3 or less and chroma of 2 or less and is underlain by either:

- a. One or more layers 8 cm (3 inches) or more thick occurring at a depth ≤30 cm (12 inches) from the mineral soil surface, having value and chroma of 3 or less, and showing evidence of spodic development; or
- b. One or more layers 5 cm (2 inches) or more thick occurring at a depth ≤30 cm (12 inches) from the mineral soil surface, having value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less, and directly underlain by a layer(s) 8 cm (3 inches) or more thick having value and chroma of 3 or less and showing evidence of spodic development.

User Notes: This indicator is used to identify wet soils that have spodic materials or that meet the









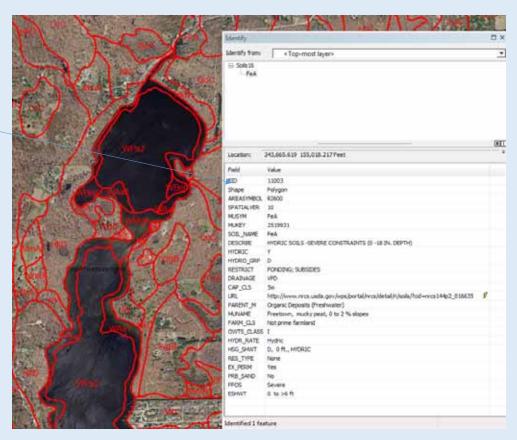
INTERPRETATIONS:

- -Hydric Soil = Wetland
- -High Watertable = Sever for most uses.
- -Sandy soil source of sand.
- -Not Prime Farmland
- -Hydrologic Group D
- -Buried carbon = good riparian soils for nitrate removal.
- -Site Index 55 for Red Maple
- -High Pollinator Habitat dominated by Clethera
- -Well suited wetland wildlife habitat
- -Suited for Blueberries/Cranberry
- -Frequent Ponding (vernal pool)
- -High carbon pools
- -Low AWC
- -Low Runoff
- -etc.



Improvements to RI Soil Survey

- RIGIS Attribute Table.
- Coastal Zone Soil Survey and Freshwater mapping.
- Spatial Edit fix and riparian wetland connections, errors.
- Northwest Hill Order 2.
- Ongoing data enhancements based on better data.
- Urban areas and better floodplain mapping.



Decreased from 33 to 20 fields – join sheet has all if needed. Attribute Guide: nesoil.com/upload/2016_RIGIS_Soil.pdf

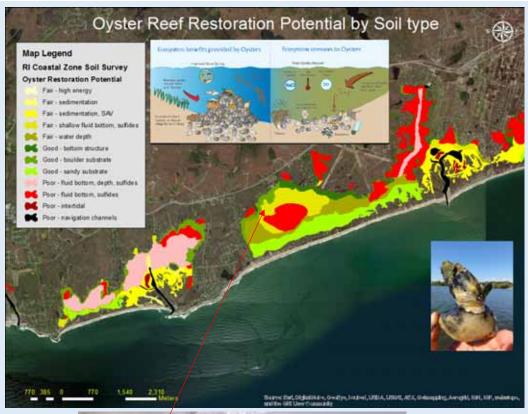
Coastal and Freshwater Soil Survey



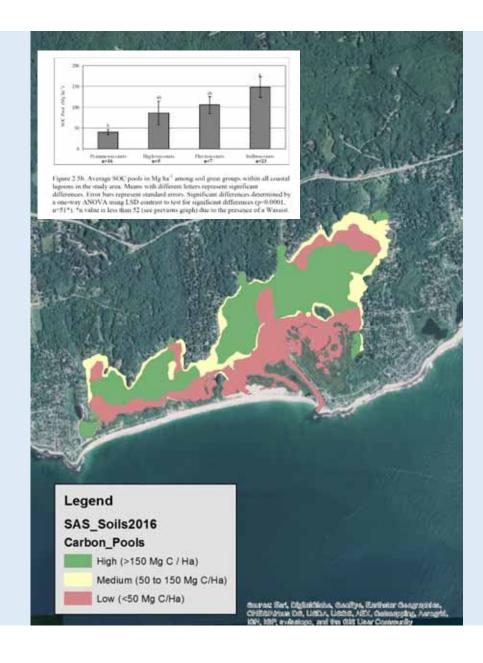


No subaqueous solls mapped, all beaches are one unit, barrier dunes are one undifferentiated unit with no data, marshes not mapped out in detail.

Subaqueous soils mapped, several beach units, barrier dunes are mapped to series level, marshes mapped out in detail. Point data provided along with special features.

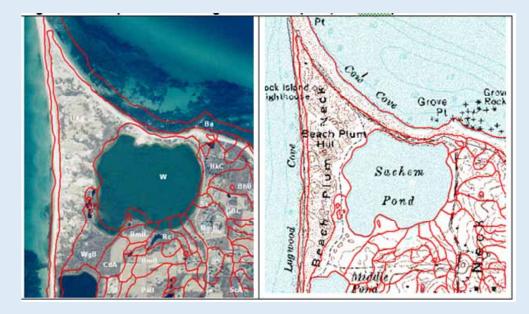






Spatial Edits!

- Issue with pre ortho basemap during digitizing.
- Attempts made to fix.
- Re-digitizing needed, all of Block Island fixed, Hydro fixed (streams, ponds, coastal zone).
- Riparian wetlands in progress (goal is to have best coverage of wetlands for RI).









Where to get Soil Survey Data?

Web Soil Survey (soils.usda.gov)

- Source for "Official" USDA soils.
- 8,400 users per day!
- Provides suitability, limitations for use, properties/qualities, and Ecologic Information (TBD).
- Allows for free customized soil reports (free).
- Export of data (shape file).
- Many other features.
- Cons: learning curve, outages.



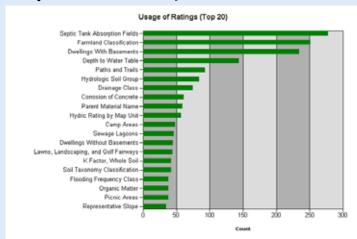
A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a york effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants. Custom Soil Resource Report for State of Rhode Island: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington Counties Conanicut Land Trust Properties

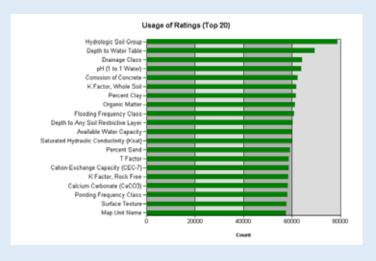


March 6, 2017

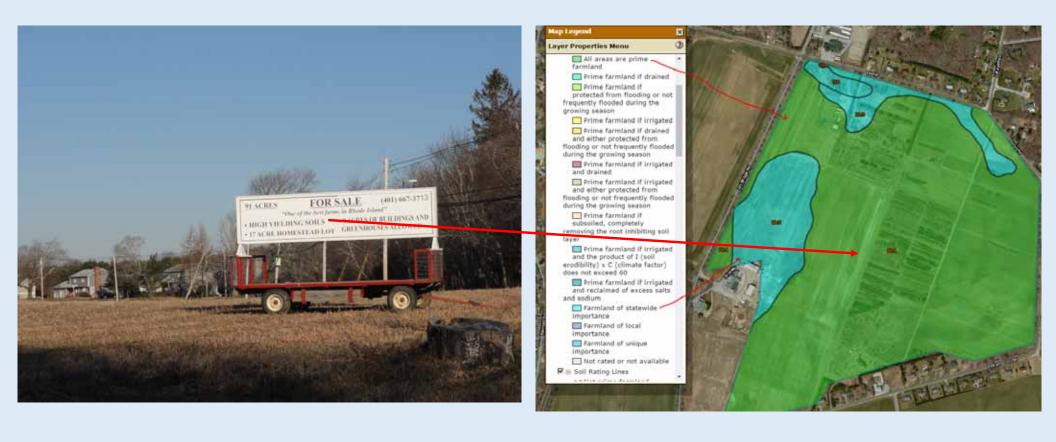
Other Sources (may not be updated)

- <u>www.rigis.org</u>: Same spatial as SSURGO, Attribute table (spread sheet has all fields if needed), download points, lines, polygons. For use with a GIS.
- SoilWeb: Google SoilWeb for Google maps, Earth, and app store for smartphone. 2016 SSURGO should be online soon, provides some interps but not all.
- RI DEM Environmental Maps: http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/
- ArcGIS Online (ESRI App):
 http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=b
 9fe78abde47484690bfb9333ef2c926&extent=-71.5826,41.1867,-71.5509.41.2009
- Contact Me!





Questions/Improvements / Demo Time





USDA NRCS soils website



ISDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Topics

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Web Soil Survey version 3.0

Web Soil Survey version 3.0 was recently launched. The webbased application provides free soils information along with maps, properties, and interpretations aimed at helping with land use decisions.

Web Soil Survey

Define.



Search / Locate

Collect.



Analyze Data

Develop.



Custom Reports & Maps

Popular Topics

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- > Soil Classification
- > Soil Research
- > Soil Biology Primer













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http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov

Soil Survey Releases

4/5 (1)

- February Surveys
- January Surveys
- · December Surveys
- November Surveys

Helping People Understand Soils

Web Soil Survey

Official Soil Series Descriptions (OSD)

Soil Data Access

Soil Data Viewer

Soil Lab Data

Technical References

http://soils.usda.gov/



Information for City and County Planners



Information for Geographers



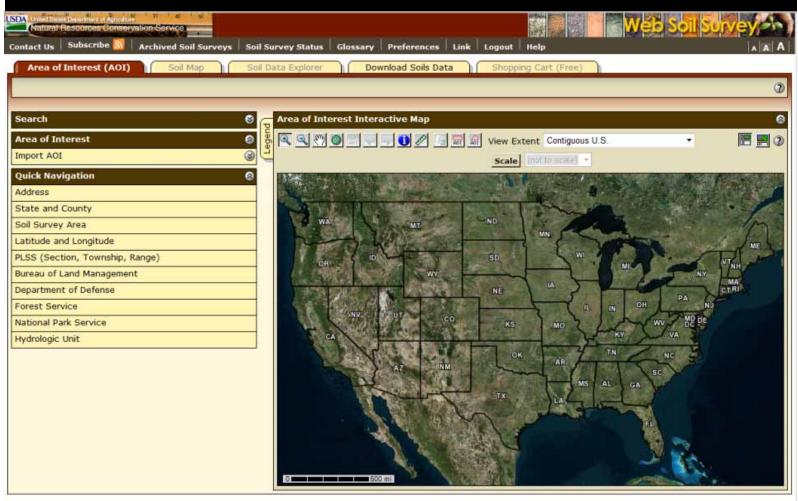
Click on the green "START WSS" button



http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov



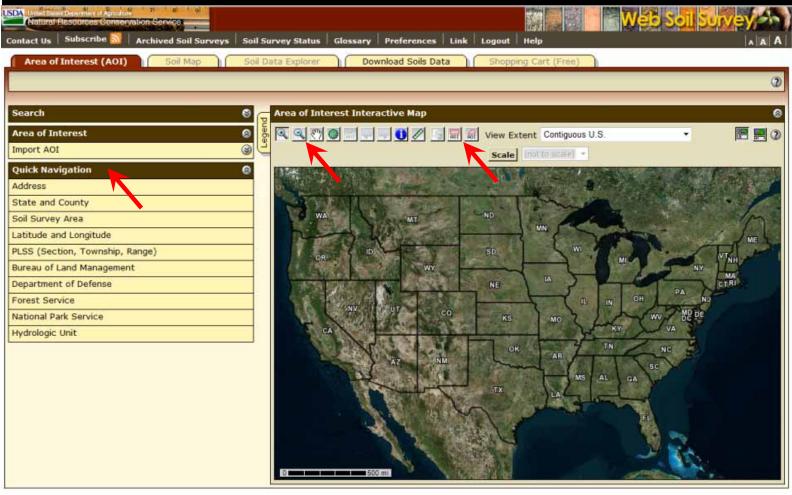
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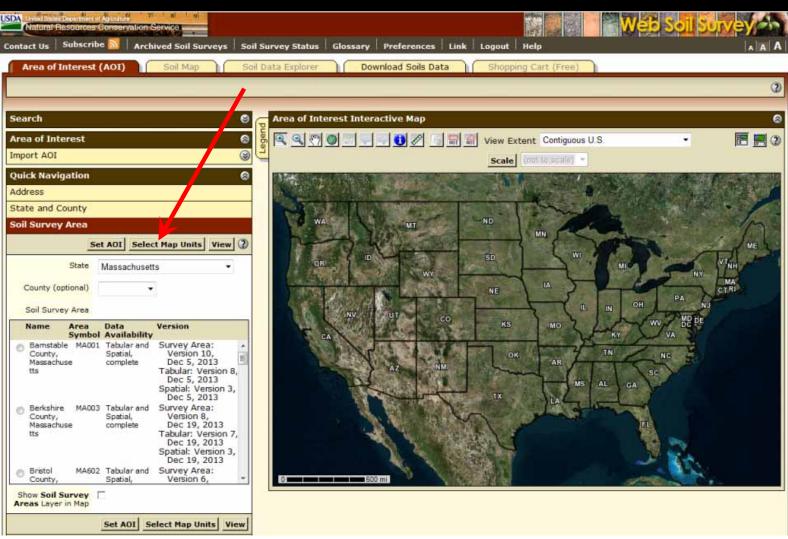
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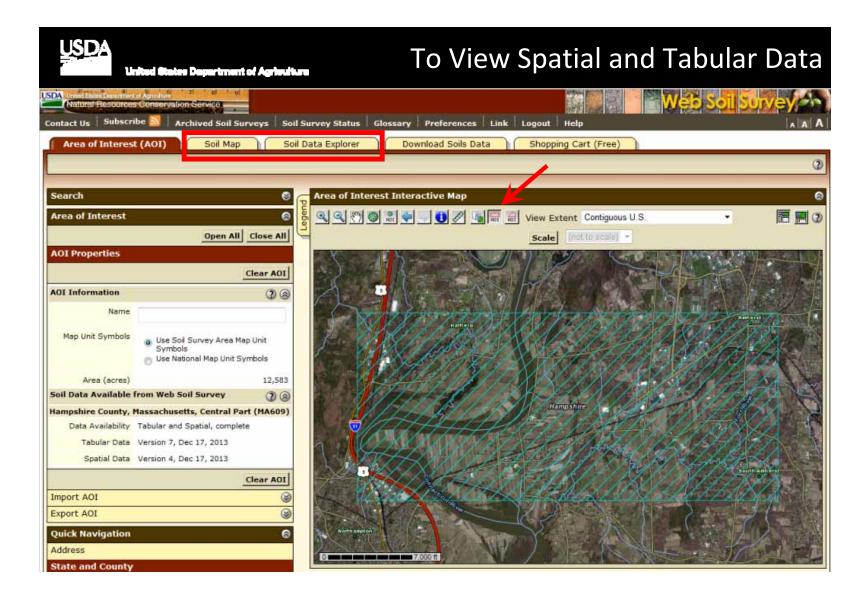


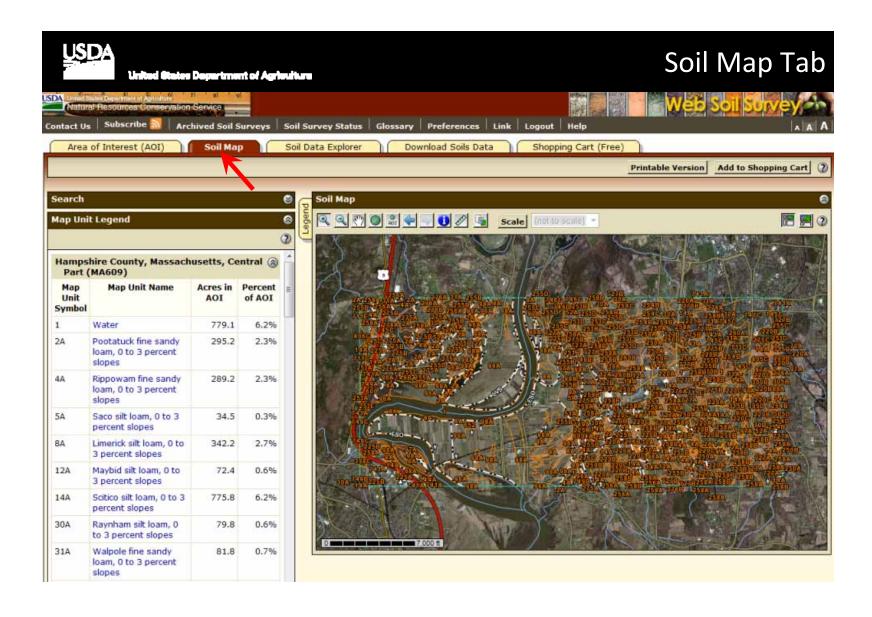
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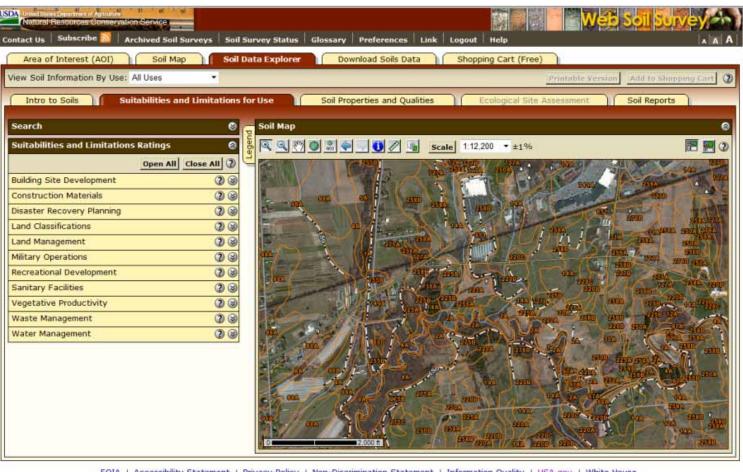
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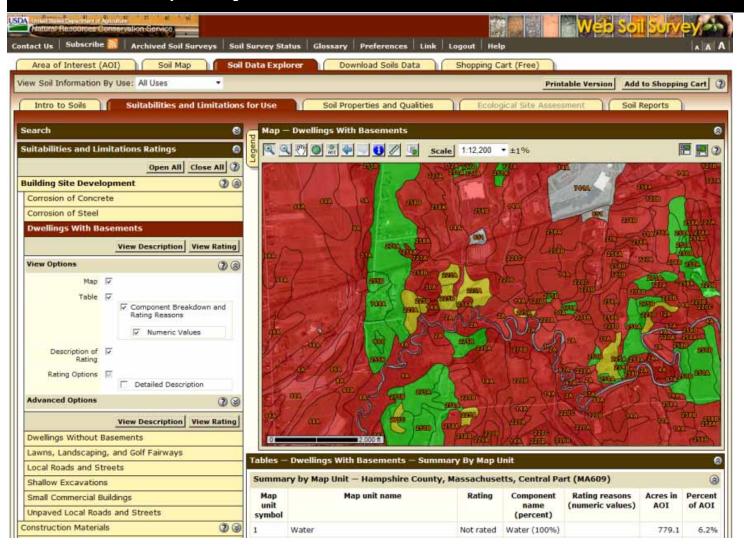




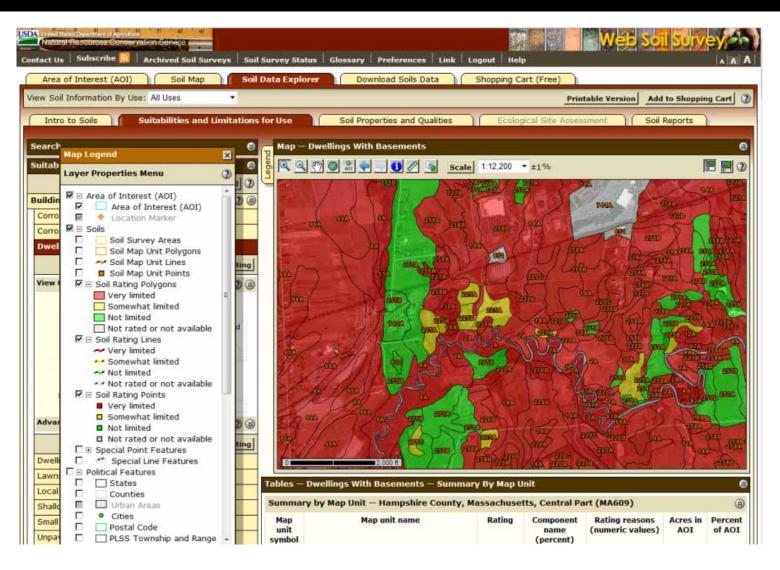


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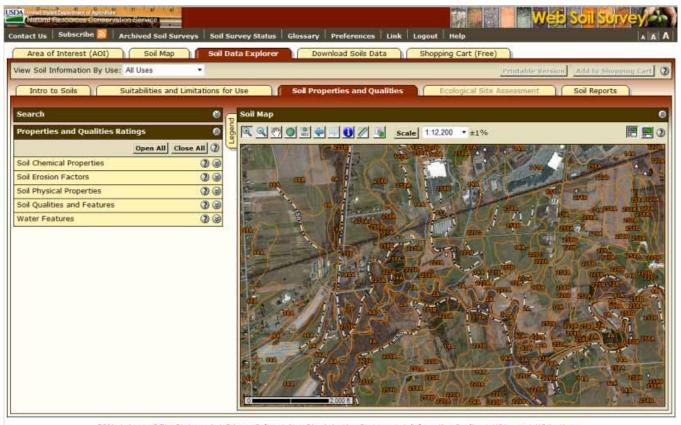






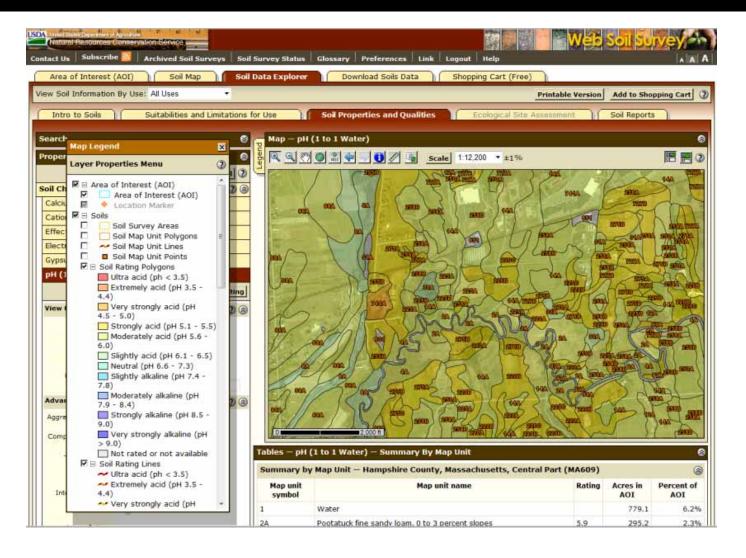






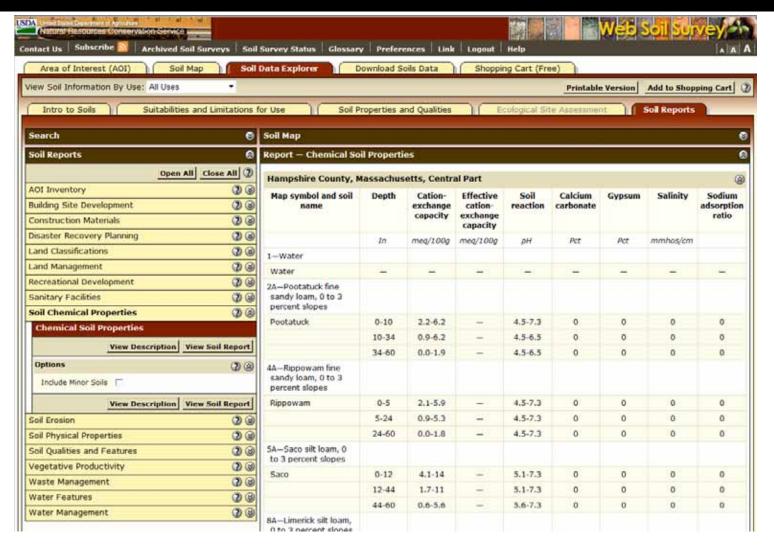
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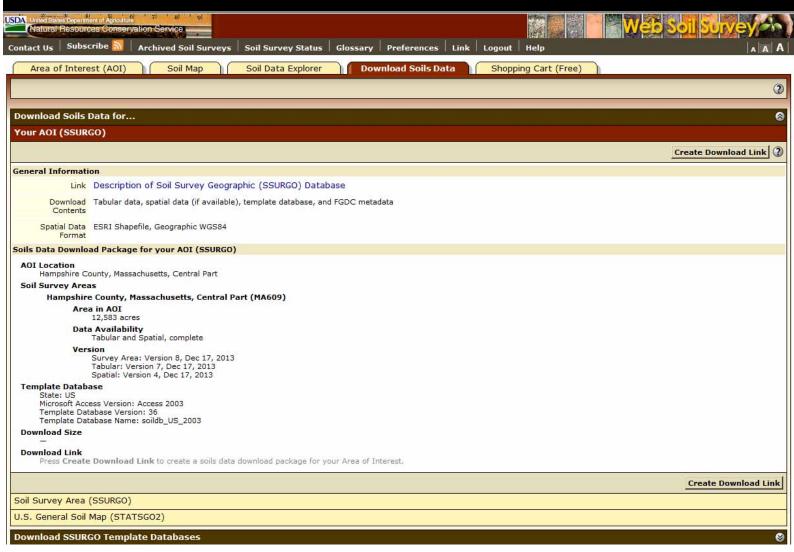


United States <u>Popertment of Agriculture</u>





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