

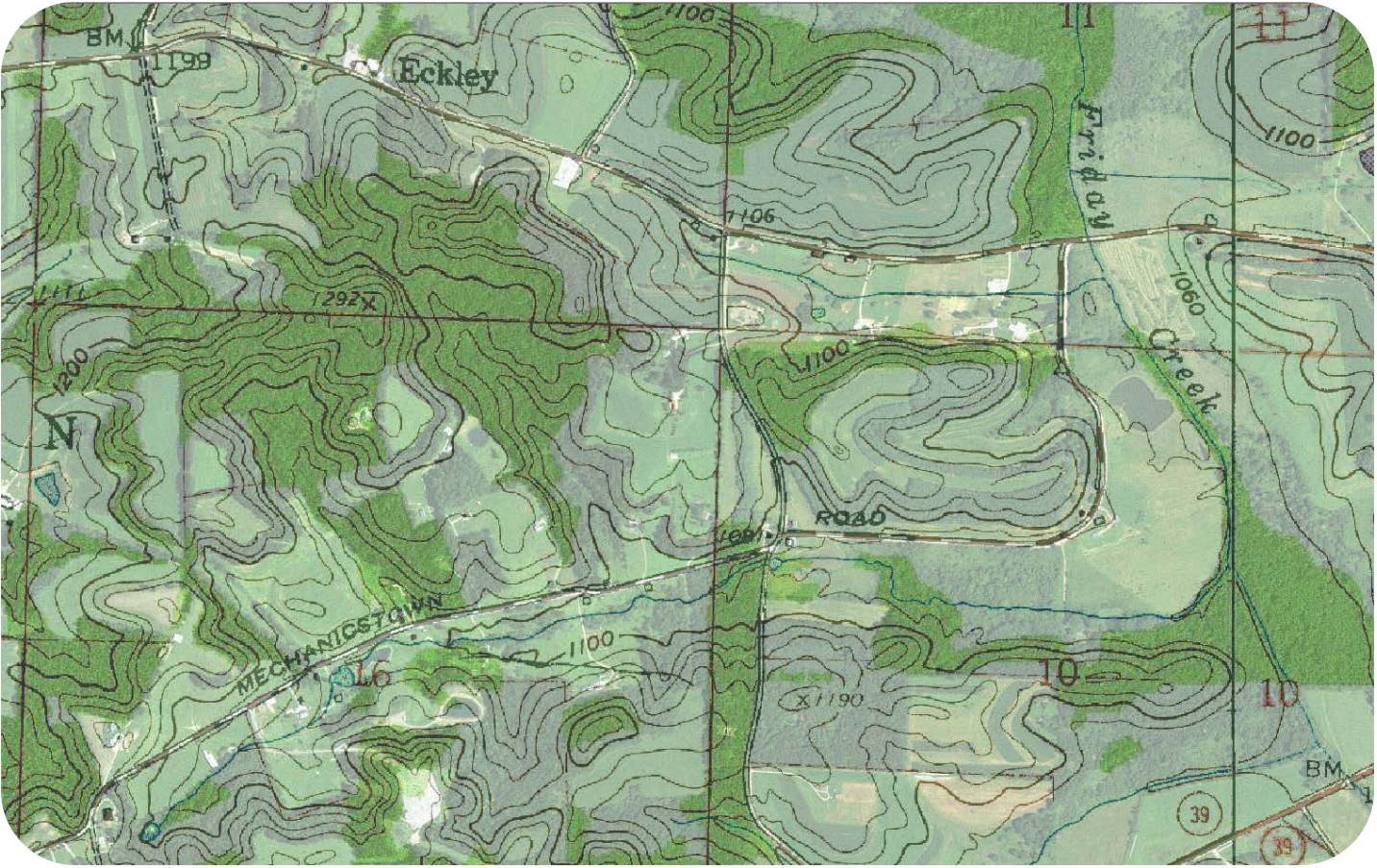
Backyard Layout for Homesteading

Site Evaluation – The MOST Important FIRST
Step in Planning a Successful Homestead!

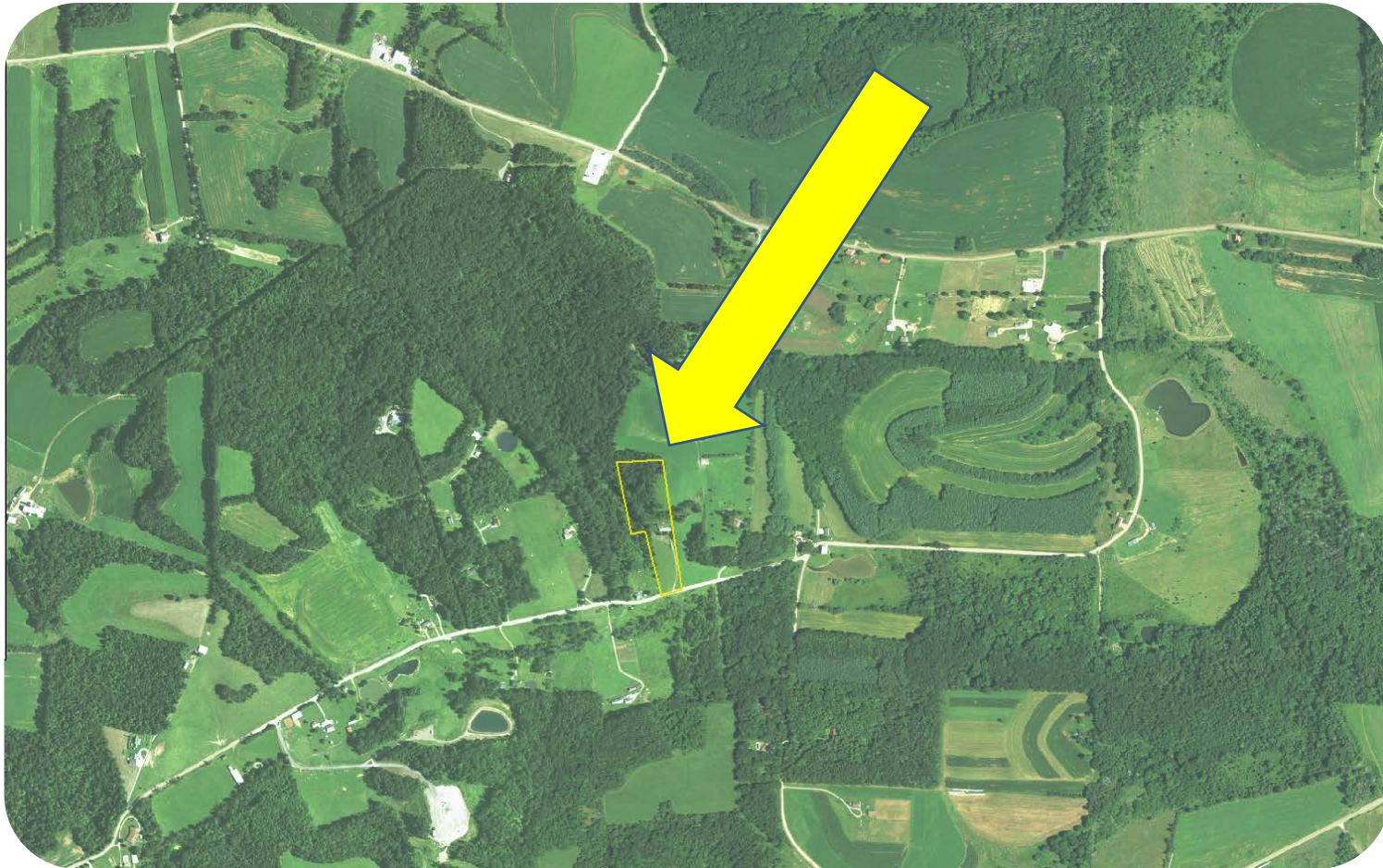
Consider the Landscape as a Whole



Topography Must be Considered



Let's Focus in Now





BkD (moderately steep), **BkE** (steep), and **BkF** (very steep) are soils poorly suited to corn, and small grains.

There is a very severe erosion hazard when this soil is cultivated. Erosion removes the finer soil particles and leaves the rock fragments behind. This further reduces the already low capacity of the soil to store and release plant nutrients and available water. Conservation tillage, used in combination with contour strip crops is an adapted erosion control practice that also aids in moisture conservation.

This soil is droughty and crops can be expected to suffer from shortages of available moisture in most growing seasons.

This soil is moderately well suited to hay and pasture. Drought resistant forage species such as alfalfa should be included in hay and pasture seedings.

Considerable lime is needed for the optimum growth of alfalfa. Leaching and runoff losses of lime will be minimized by making several light applications instead of one heavier one.

Unimproved grass pastures do not produce well through the dry part of the summer, but the good natural drainage permits early spring grazing.

BkD - Berks shaly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

This moderately steep Berks soil is moderately well suited to woodland. Growth rates are moderately slow, limited by frequent shortages of available moisture. Growth rates are slightly better on the north and east facing slopes, where moisture relationships are more favorable.

The good natural drainage is favorable for the growth of many upland tree species, and good stands can be attained, given time.

Slopes permit the use of most types of equipment.

Only species tolerant of moisture shortages, such as red and white pine should be selected for planting. Weeds and shrubs which compete for the limited supply of available moisture should be controlled by mowing or spraying.

This soil is not well suited to Christmas tree production because of its droughtiness. It has a limited suitability for the pines, but is generally unsuited to the spruces and firs, which are less tolerant of moisture shortages. Slow growth can be expected.

BkD - Berks shaly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

This moderately steep Berks soil is poorly suited to building site development and septic tank absorption fields. The good natural drainage is favorable, but slopes are steeper than optimum and rock at 20 to 40 inches interferes with excavation.

Development of a conventional building site on slopes this steep requires considerable excavation, which commonly extends into layers of rock that are difficult to excavate. Bank type buildings commonly require less excavation.

The volume of soil material above the rock is not sufficient to adequately filter septic tank effluent. Downslope seepage, as well as seepage into cracks in the underlying rock are likely.

The latter can travel for considerable distances and contaminate ground water supplies. The seepage can be reduced but not eliminated, by laying the distribution lines across the slope.

FcA - Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.

FcB - This is gently sloping silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.

These are a nearly level (FcA), or gently sloping (FcB) soil that are deep, somewhat poorly drained, and found on slackwater terraces along streams. They formed in silty deposits laid down in still or slow moving water. Typically, the surface layer is a dark grayish brown silt loam. The subsoil is a brown and yellowish brown silty clay loam with many gray and grayish brown mottles. The substratum is a dark yellowish brown mottled silt loam and silty clay loam. Permeability is moderately slow, and runoff is slow. The available water capacity is high. Rooting depth is limited only by the water table, which is at depths of 12 to 30 inches in the winter and spring.

Fitchville soils are well suited to crops and pasture when drained. Artificial drainage is needed if crops are to be grown successfully on this soil. Subsurface drains are effective in lowering the water table if they are properly outleted. Adequately drained areas are well suited to crops, especially corn and soybeans. Undrained areas are suited to bluegrass pasture. Pastures yield well in dry periods but grazing when the soil is soft can damage the sod. Alfalfa is suited as a hay or pasture species only in areas with adequate artificial drainage. There is little erosion hazard on the nearly level slopes of the FcA. The FcB soil can be subject to some erosion losses, but erosion commonly is less of a problem than wetness.

FcB - This is gently silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.

This gently sloping *Fitchville* soil is poorly suited to building site development septic tank absorption fields because of wetness and restricted permeability.

The water table is at depths of 12 to 30 inches for extended periods in the winter and spring.

Drains are needed to keep water away from basement walls.

Areas to be used as septic tank absorption fields should be drained artificially to lower the water table. Drains must be properly outletted to be effective.

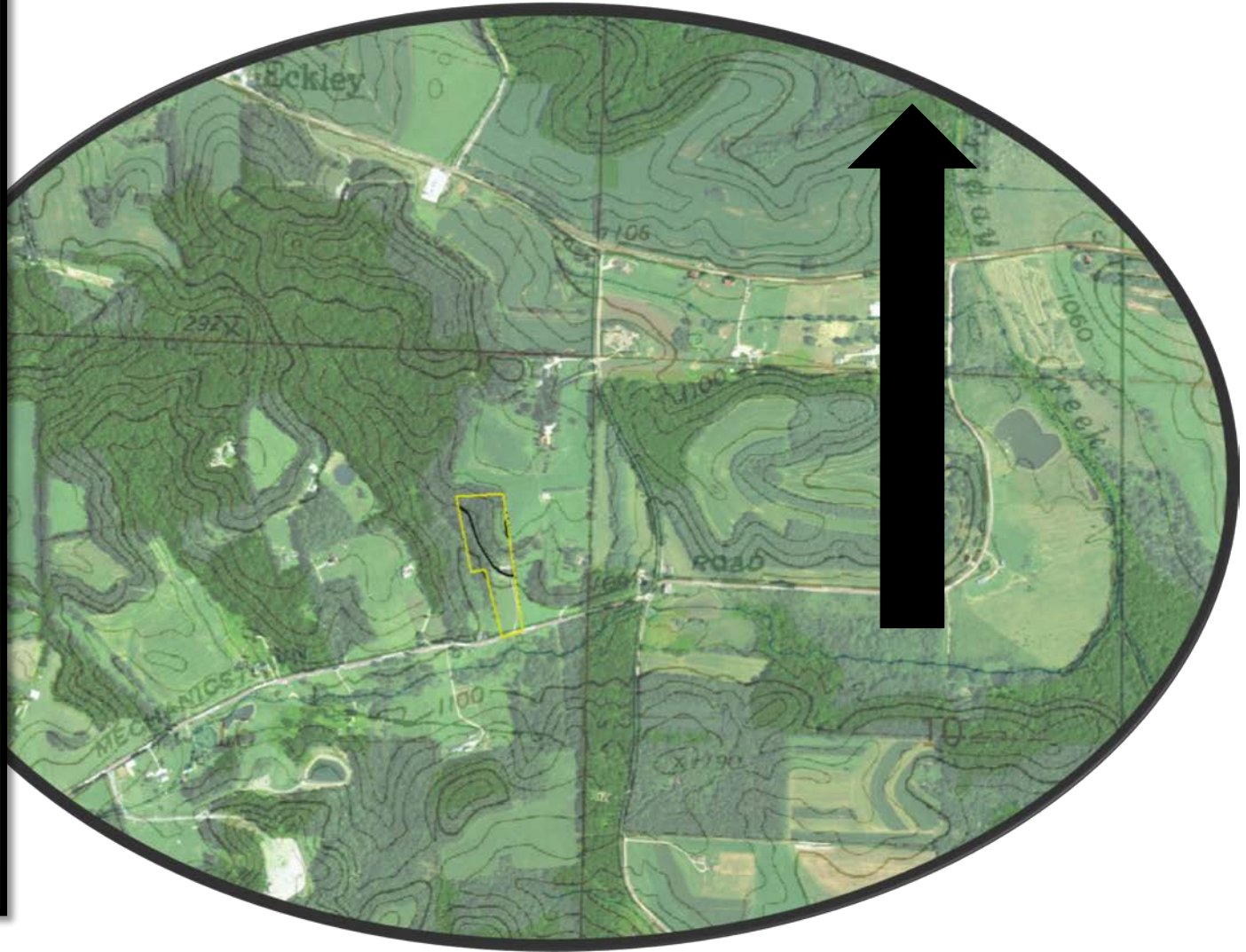
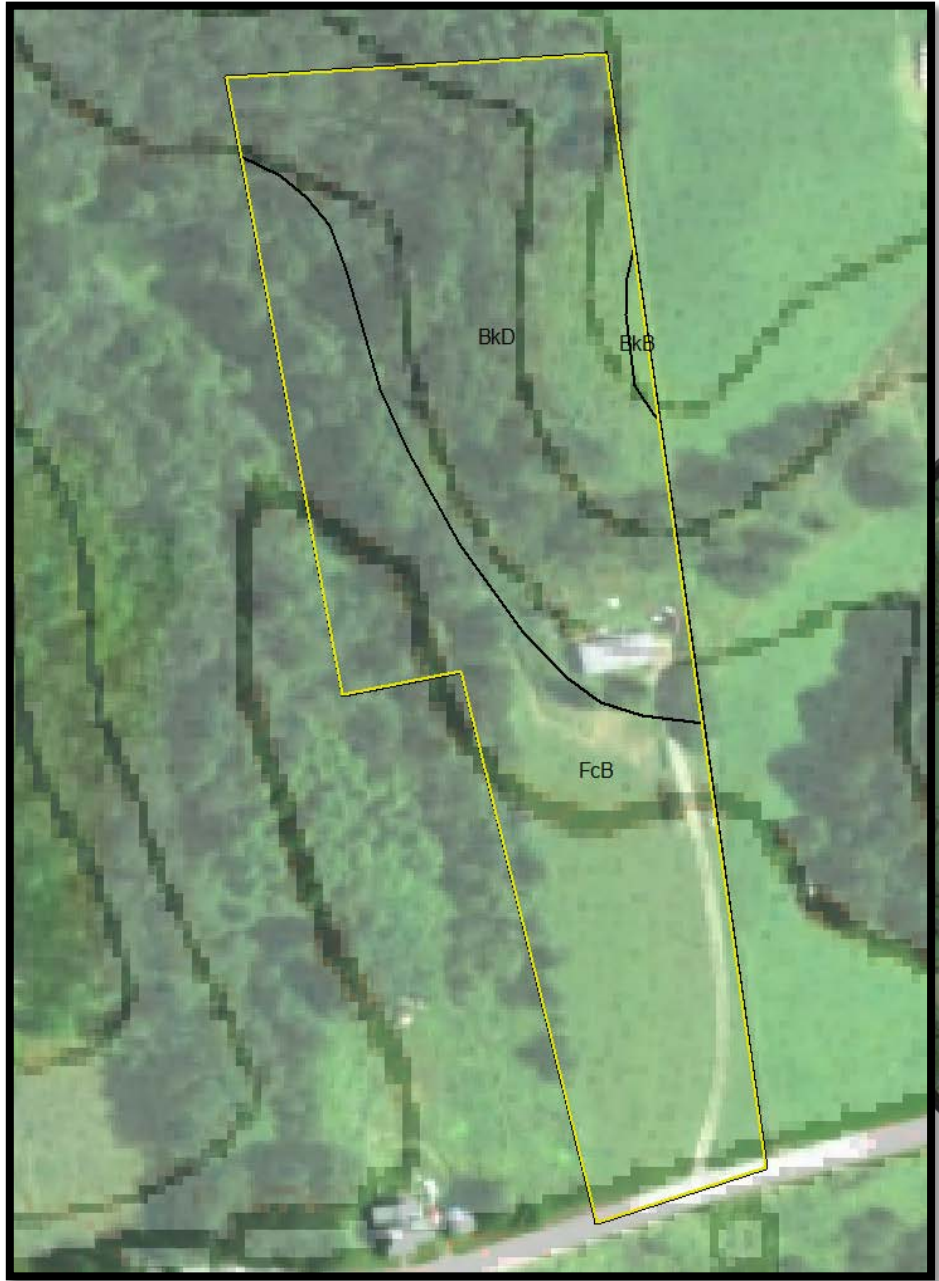
Because of the moderately slow permeability of the soil, large absorption fields are needed for proper filtration, even when the water table is low.

FcB - This is gently silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.

This gently sloping s Fitchville soil is suited only to tree species that are tolerant of some wetness.

White pine and sweet gum are among the species suitable for planting. Competing grasses and shrubs should be controlled by mowing or spraying when new plantings are made. Wetness limits the use of equipment needed for woodland improvement and harvest activities in the winter and spring. This soil is poorly suited to Christmas tree production because of wetness. It has limited suitability for the pines, spruces, and balsam fir, and is unsuited to douglas or frasier fir. The spruces and firs are subject to frost damage in the narrow valleys. Frost heaving of seedlings is a problem.

Some areas of this soil can be artificially drained to improve their suitability.





Google Earth



Google Earth

Discussion Time

- What are our options for this property?
- What challenges are present?
- Are there solutions to those challenges?





You are here: Web Soil Survey Home

Search

Enter Keyword

All NRCS Sites

Browse by Subject

- Soils Home
- National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS)
- Archived Soil Surveys
- Status Maps
- Official Soil Series Descriptions (OSD)
- Soil Series Extent Mapping Tool
- Geospatial Data Gateway
- eFOTG
- National Soil

The simple yet powerful way to access and use soil data.



Welcome to Web Soil Survey (WSS)



Web Soil Survey (WSS) provides soil data and information produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. It is operated by the USDA Natural Resources

Conservation Service (NRCS) and provides access to the largest natural resource information system in the world. NRCS has soil maps and data available online for more than 95 percent of the nation's counties and anticipates having 100 percent in the near future. The site is updated and maintained online as the single authoritative source of soil survey information.

I Want To...

- **Start Web Soil Survey (WSS)**
- **Know Web Soil Survey Requirements**
- **Know Web Soil Survey operation hours**
- **Find what areas of the U.S. have soil data**
- **Find information by topic**
- **Know how to hyperlink from other documents to Web Soil Survey**
- **Know the SSURGO data structure**

<https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soil Map

Soil Data Explorer

Download Soils Data

Shopping Cart (Free)

Search

Area of Interest

Import AOI

Quick Navigation

Address

View

Address

Input field for address

Show location marker

Checked checkbox

View

State and County

Soil Survey Area

Latitude and Longitude or Current Location

PLSS (Section, Township, Range)

Bureau of Land Management

Department of Defense

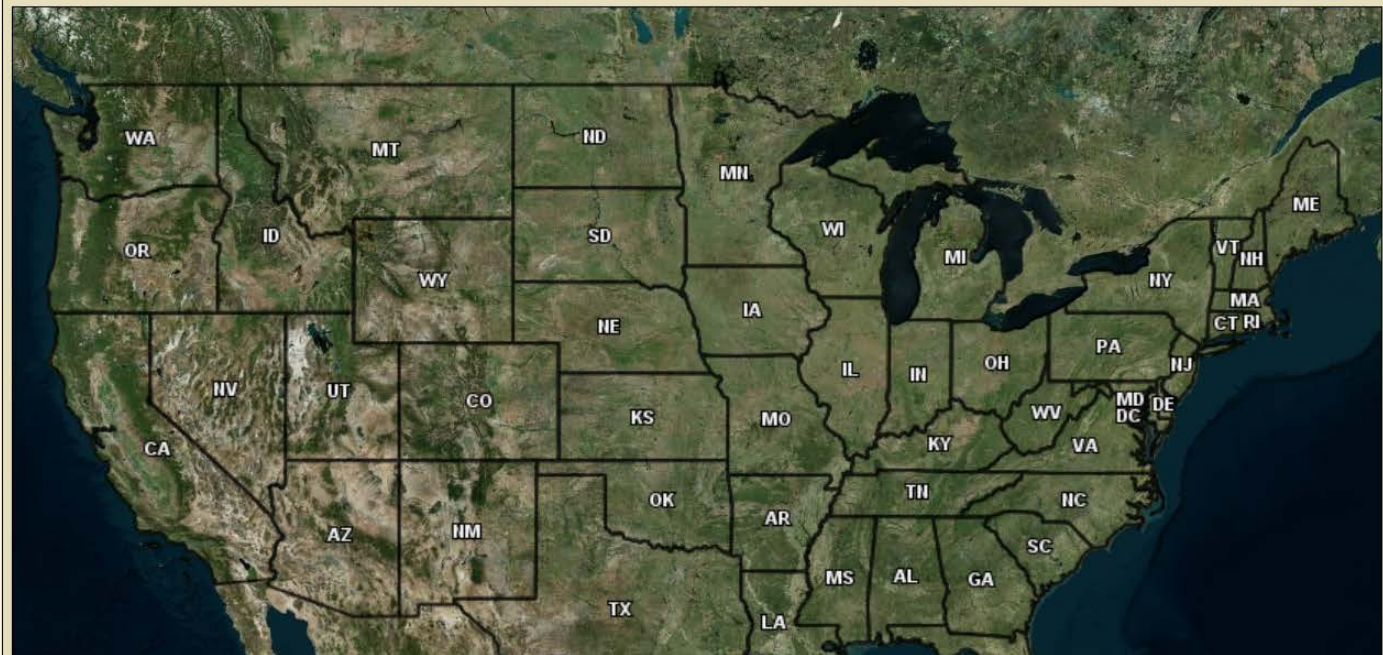
Forest Service

Area of Interest Interactive Map



View Extent Contiguous U.S.

Scale (not to scale)



150%

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soil Map

Soil Data Explorer

Download Soils Data

Shopping Cart (Free)

Search

Area of Interest

Import AOI

Quick Navigation

Address

Address 3265 Buttercup Rd NE

Show location marker

State and County

Soil Survey Area

Latitude and Longitude or Current Location

PLSS (Section, Township, Range)

Bureau of Land Management

Department of Defense

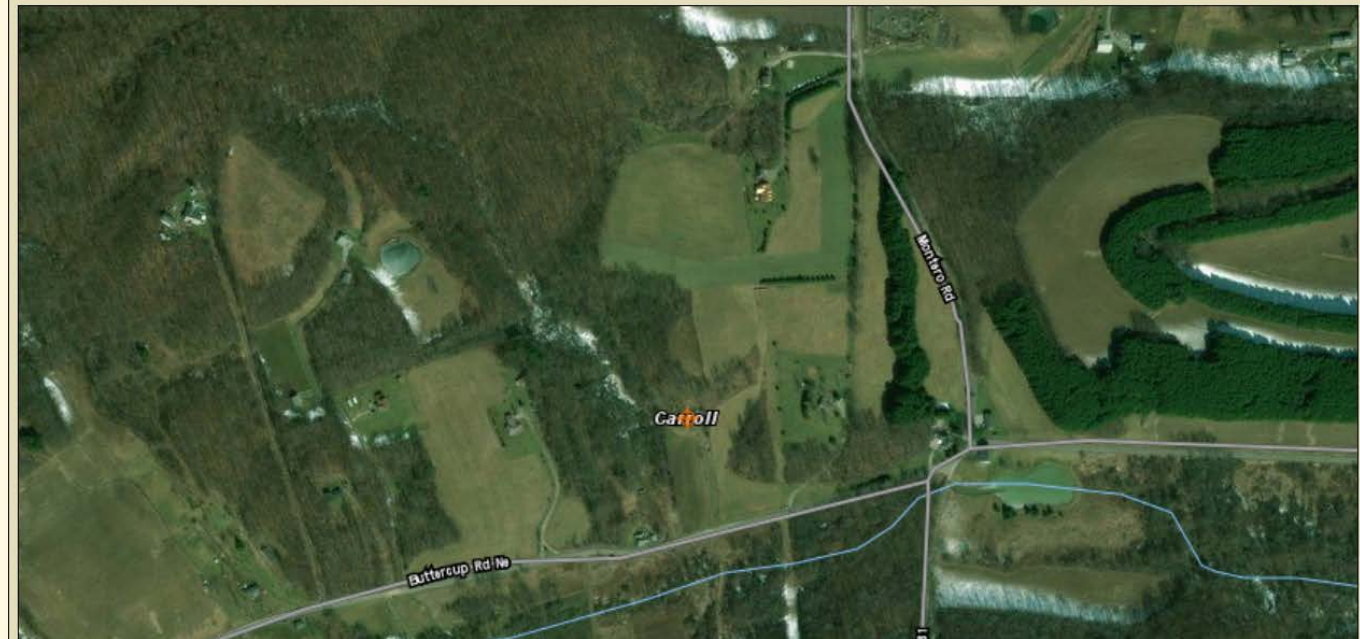
Forest Service

Area of Interest Interactive Map



View Extent Contiguous U.S.

Scale (not to scale)



150%

Search

Area of Interest

Open All Close All

AOI Properties

Clear AOI ?

AOI Information

Name

Map Unit Symbols
 Use Soil Survey Area Map Unit Symbols
 Use National Map Unit Symbols

Area (acres) 5.97

Soil Data Available from Web Soil Survey

Carroll County, Ohio (OH019)

Data Availability Tabular and Spatial, complete
Tabular Data Version 15, Sep 17, 2018
Spatial Data Version 6, Sep 25, 2017

Clear AOI

Import AOI

Export AOI

Quick Navigation

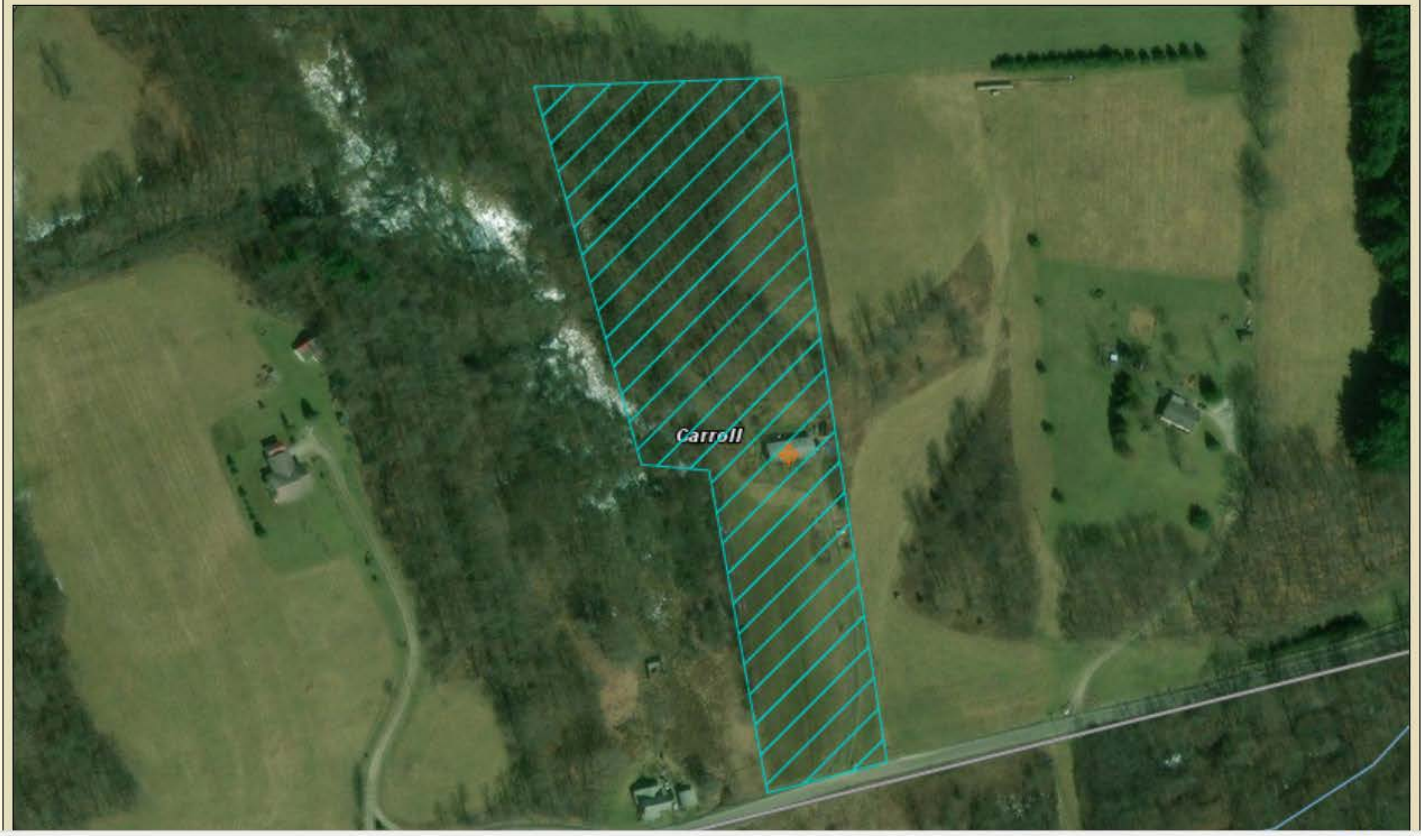
Address

View ?

Area of Interest Interactive Map

Legend

View Extent Contiguous U.S. Scale (not to scale)



Search

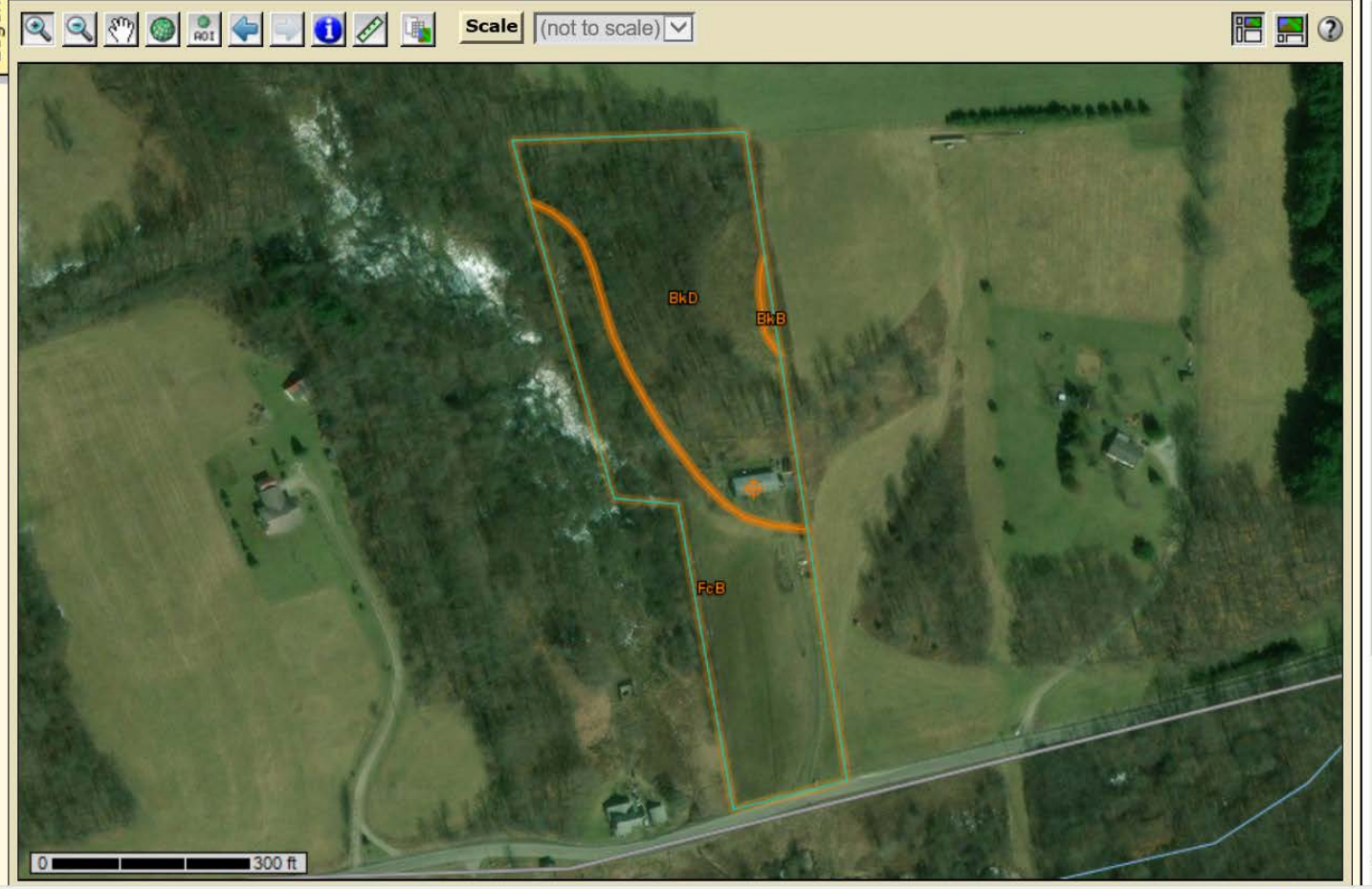
Map Unit Legend

Carroll County, Ohio (OH019)

Carroll County, Ohio (OH019)

| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| BkB | Berks channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | 0.0 | 0.7% |
| BkD | Berks shaly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes | 3.2 | 54.4% |
| FcB | Fitchville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | 2.7 | 44.9% |
| Totals for Area of Interest | | 6.0 | 100.0% |

Soil Map



Search

Soil Reports | Open All | Close All

AOI Inventory

- Component Description (Nontechnical)
- Component Legend
- Component Text Descriptions
- Descripción de la Unidad de Mapa
- Descripción de la Unidad de Mapa (Breve, Generada)
- Legend
- Map Unit Description
- Map Unit Description (Brief)
- Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)
- Selected Soil Interpretation Description and Criteria Summary
- Selected Soil Interpretations
- Survey Area Data Summary
- Survey Area Map Unit Symbols and Names
- Water Quality Index (WQIaq) Soil Factors

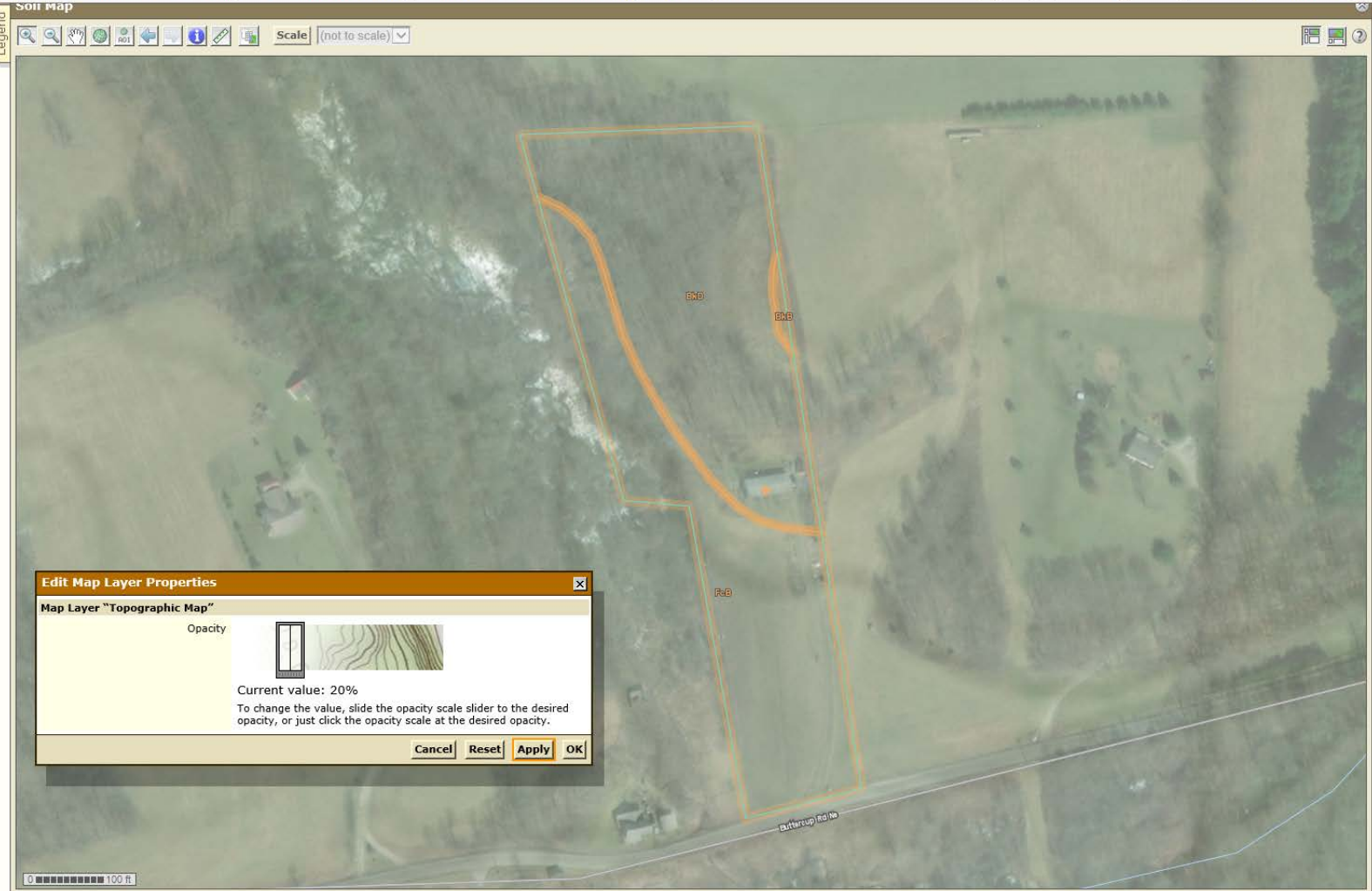
- Building Site Development
- Construction Materials
- Disaster Recovery Planning
- Land Classifications
- Land Management
- Recreational Development
- Sanitary Facilities
- Soil Chemical Properties
- Soil Erosion
- Soil Health
- Soil Physical Properties
- Soil Qualities and Features
- Vegetative Productivity
- Waste Management



Map Legend

Layer Properties Menu

- States
- Counties
- Urban Areas
- Cities
- Postal Code
- PLSS Township and Range
- PLSS Section
- Federal Land
 - BIA
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Bureau of Reclamation
 - Department of Defense
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Tennessee Valley Authority
- Water Features
 - Oceans
 - Streams and Canals
 - 8-Digit Hydrologic Units
- Transportation
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
 - US Routes
 - Major Roads
 - Local Roads
- Background
 - Topographic Map
 - Aerial Photography



Edit Map Layer Properties

Map Layer "Topographic Map"

Opacity

Current value: 20%

To change the value, slide the opacity scale slider to the desired opacity, or just click the opacity scale at the desired opacity.

Cancel Reset Apply OK

Questions?