



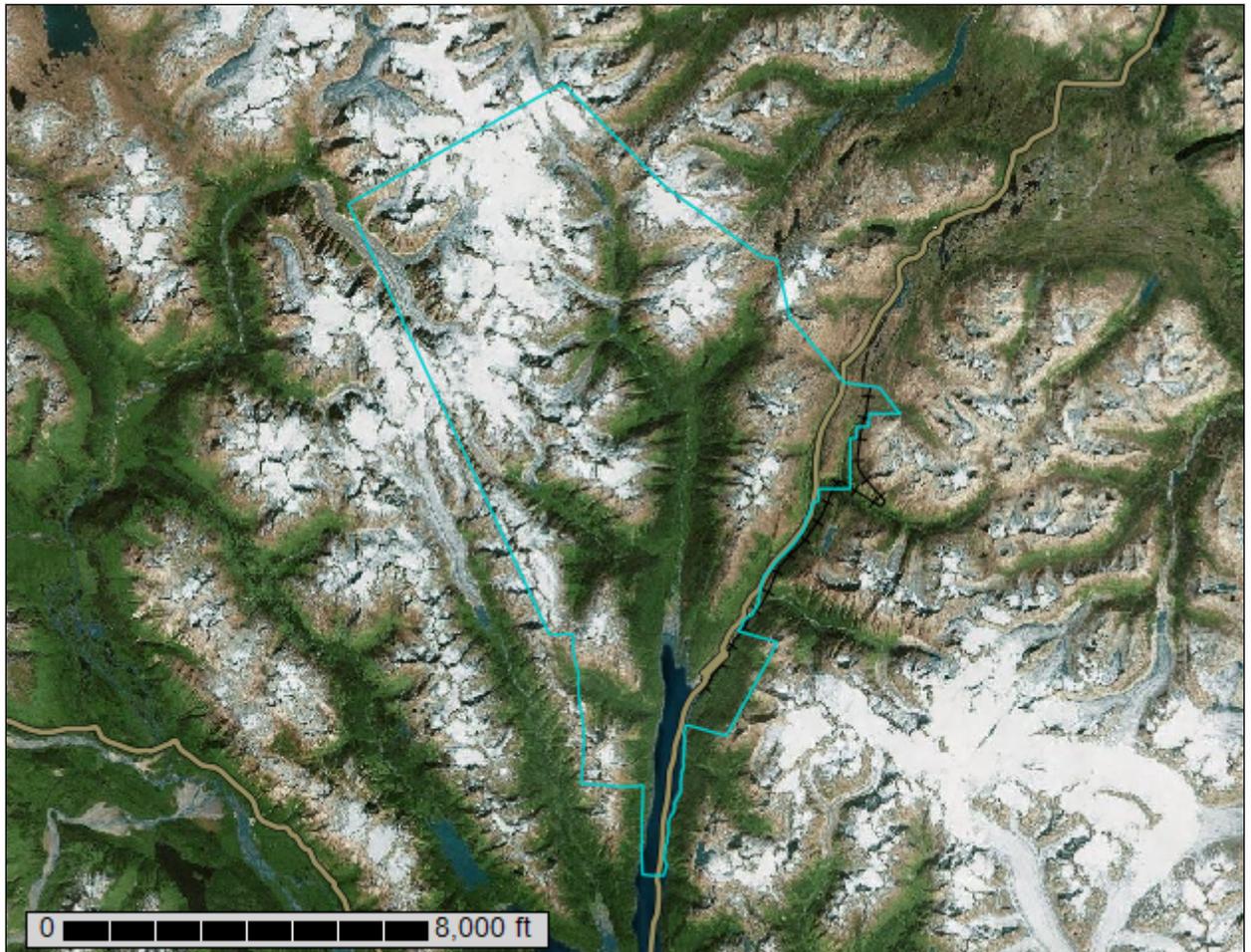
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participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Skagway-Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Reports

The Soil Reports section includes various formatted tabular and narrative reports (tables) containing data for each selected soil map unit and each component of each unit. No aggregation of data has occurred as is done in reports in the Soil Properties and Qualities and Suitabilities and Limitations sections.

The reports contain soil interpretive information as well as basic soil properties and qualities. A description of each report (table) is included.

Land Classifications

This folder contains a collection of tabular reports that present a variety of soil groupings. The reports (tables) include all selected map units and components for each map unit. Land classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Hydric Soil List - All Components

This table lists the map unit components and their hydric status in the survey area. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 2002).

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part

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(Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes in the table (for example, 2). Definitions for the codes are as follows:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:
 - A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
 - B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
 - A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
 - B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;
4. Map unit components that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season that:
 - A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
 - B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;

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Hydric Condition: Food Security Act information regarding the ability to grow a commodity crop without removing woody vegetation or manipulating hydrology.

References:

- Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.
- Federal Register. Doc. 2012-4733 Filed 2-28-12. February, 28, 2012. Hydric soils of the United States.
- Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.
- Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.
- Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- Vasilas, L.M., G.W. Hurt, and C.V. Noble, editors. Version 7.0, 2010. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

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Report—Hydric Soil List - All Components

Hydric Soil List - All Components—AK622-Skagway-Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska					
Map symbol and map unit name	Component/Local Phase	Comp. pct.	Landform	Hydric status	Hydric criteria met (code)
22CF1: Estuarine Floodplains	22-Estuarine Graminoid Loamy Floodplains	65	Flood plains	Yes	4
	22-Maritime Water, Flowing	20	Rivers	—	—
	22-Estuarine Graminoid Loamy Floodplains, Depression	15	Depressions on flood plains	Yes	2,3,4
22CP3: Estuarine Coastal Plains	22-Estuarine Graminoid Gravelly Coastal Plain	95	Coastal plains	No	—
	22-Estuarine Graminoid Loamy Floodplains	3	Flood plains	Yes	4
	22-Estuarine Water, Saline	2	—	—	—
22FF1: Maritime Fans	22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Alluvial Fan, Fan Terrace	95	Alluvial fans	No	—
	22-Maritime Water, Flowing	5	Rivers	—	—
22HF1: Maritime Floodplains, High Gradient	22-Maritime River Wash, Boulderly	45	Bars on flood plains	—	—
	22-Maritime Water, Flowing	30	Rivers	—	—
	22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Floodplains, High Gradient-Occasionally flooded	25	Flood plains	No	—
22LF1: Maritime Floodplains, Gravelly	22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Floodplains-Rarely flooded	60	Flood plains	No	—
	22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Floodplains-Occasionally flooded	20	Flood plains	No	—
	22-Maritime River Wash, Gravelly	10	Bars on flood plains	—	—
	22-Maritime Water, Flowing	5	Rivers	—	—

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Hydric Soil List - All Components—AK622-Skagway-Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska					
Map symbol and map unit name	Component/Local Phase	Comp. pct.	Landform	Hydric status	Hydric criteria met (code)
	22-Maritime Scrub Gravelly Floodplains-Frequently flooded	2	Flood plains	No	—
	22-Maritime Scrub Gravelly Floodplains, Depression	2	Depressions on flood plains	No	—
	22-Maritime Gravel Pit	1	Flood plains	—	—
22LF2: Maritime Floodplains, Loamy	22-Maritime Forest Loamy Floodplains-Rarely flooded	40	Flood plains	No	—
	22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Floodplains-Occasionally flooded	20	Flood plains	No	—
	22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Floodplains-Rarely flooded	20	Flood plains	No	—
	22-Maritime River Wash, Gravelly	10	Bars on flood plains	—	—
	22-Maritime Water, Flowing	5	Rivers	—	—
	22-Maritime Scrub Gravelly Floodplains, Depression	3	Depressions on flood plains	No	—
	22-Maritime Scrub Gravelly Floodplains-Frequently flooded	2	Flood plains	No	—
22LM1: Maritime Mountains, Steep	22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Slopes, Shallow	60	Mountains	No	—
	22-Maritime Forest Organic Slopes, Dry	20	Mountains	No	—
	22-Maritime Rock Outcrop	15	Mountains	—	—
	22-Maritime Forest Organic Slopes, Depression	5	Depressions on mountains	Yes	1
22UF1: Maritime Floodplains, Urban Land	22-Maritime Urban land	80	Flood plains	—	—
	22-Maritime Urban land, flooded	10	Flood plains	—	—
	22-Maritime Gravel Pit	5	Flood plains	—	—
	22-Maritime Levees	5	Levees on flood plains	—	—

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Hydric Soil List - All Components—AK622-Skagway-Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska					
Map symbol and map unit name	Component/Local Phase	Comp. pct.	Landform	Hydric status	Hydric criteria met (code)
D22AM1: Alpine Diorite Mountains	D22-Subalpine and Alpine Permanent Ice and Snow	33	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Subalpine and Alpine Rock Outcrop	33	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Subalpine and Alpine Rubble Land	30	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Alpine Herbaceous Gravelly Diorite Slopes	4	Mountains	No	—
D22BF1: Maritime Floodplains, High Gradient, Jokulhlaup	D22-Maritime River Wash, Boulderly	45	Bars on flood plains	—	—
	D22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Floodplains, High Gradient-Occasionally flooded	40	Flood plains	No	—
	D22-Maritime Water, Flowing	15	Rivers	—	—
D22DW1: Maritime Organic Floodplains	D22-Maritime Scrub/ Herb Mosaic Organic Floodplains	90	Depressions on flood plains	Yes	1,2,3,4
	D22-Maritime Water, Lakes and Ponds	10	Lakes	—	—
D22HM2: Maritime Mountains, High Elevation	D22-Maritime Forest Organic Slopes, Dry, High Elevation	50	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Maritime Rock Outcrop	20	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Maritime Rubble Land	20	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Slopes, High Elevation	10	Mountains	No	—
D22LM2: Maritime Mountains, Very Steep, Smooth	D22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Slopes, Shallow	35	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Slopes, Shallow, Convex	25	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Maritime Rock Outcrop	20	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Maritime Forest Organic Slopes, Dry	10	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Maritime Forest Organic Slopes, Depression	5	Depressions on mountains	Yes	1
	D22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Slopes, High Elevation	5	Mountains	No	—

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Hydric Soil List - All Components—AK622-Skagway-Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska					
Map symbol and map unit name	Component/Local Phase	Comp. pct.	Landform	Hydric status	Hydric criteria met (code)
D22LM3: Maritime Mountains, Very Steep, Dissected	D22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Slopes, Shallow	30	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Maritime Rubble Land	20	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Maritime Scrub/ Herb Gravelly Slopes, Depositional	20	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Maritime Rock Outcrop	15	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Maritime Forest Organic Slopes, Dry	10	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Maritime Forest Gravelly Slopes, High Elevation	5	Mountains	No	—
D22SA1: Subalpine Mountains	D22-Subalpine and Alpine Rubble Land	25	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Subalpine and Alpine Rock Outcrop	20	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Subalpine Scrub Gravelly Slopes, Convex	15	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Subalpine Scrub Organic Slopes	12	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Subalpine Scrub Gravelly Slopes	10	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Subalpine Scrub Gravelly Slopes, Depositional	8	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Subalpine and Alpine Permanent Ice and Snow	5	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Subalpine Forest Gravelly Slopes	5	Mountains	No	—
D22SA2: Subalpine Mountains, Avalanche Chutes	D22-Subalpine and Alpine Rubble Land	34	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Subalpine and Alpine Rock Outcrop	33	Mountains	—	—
	D22-Maritime Scrub/ Herb Gravelly Slopes, Depositional	30	Mountains	No	—
	D22-Subalpine Scrub Gravelly Slopes, Depositional	3	Mountains	No	—
D22WF1: Maritime Water, Lakes and Ponds	D22-Maritime Water, Lakes and Ponds	100	Lakes	—	—

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Hydric Soil List - All Components—AK622-Skagway-Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska					
Map symbol and map unit name	Component/Local Phase	Comp. pct.	Landform	Hydric status	Hydric criteria met (code)
D22WS1: Estuarine Water, Salt	D22-Estuarine Water, Saline	99	—	—	—
	D22-Estuarine Gravelly Tidal Flats	1	Tidal flats	—	—