

CITY OF MENDON

SOIL SURVEY MAP

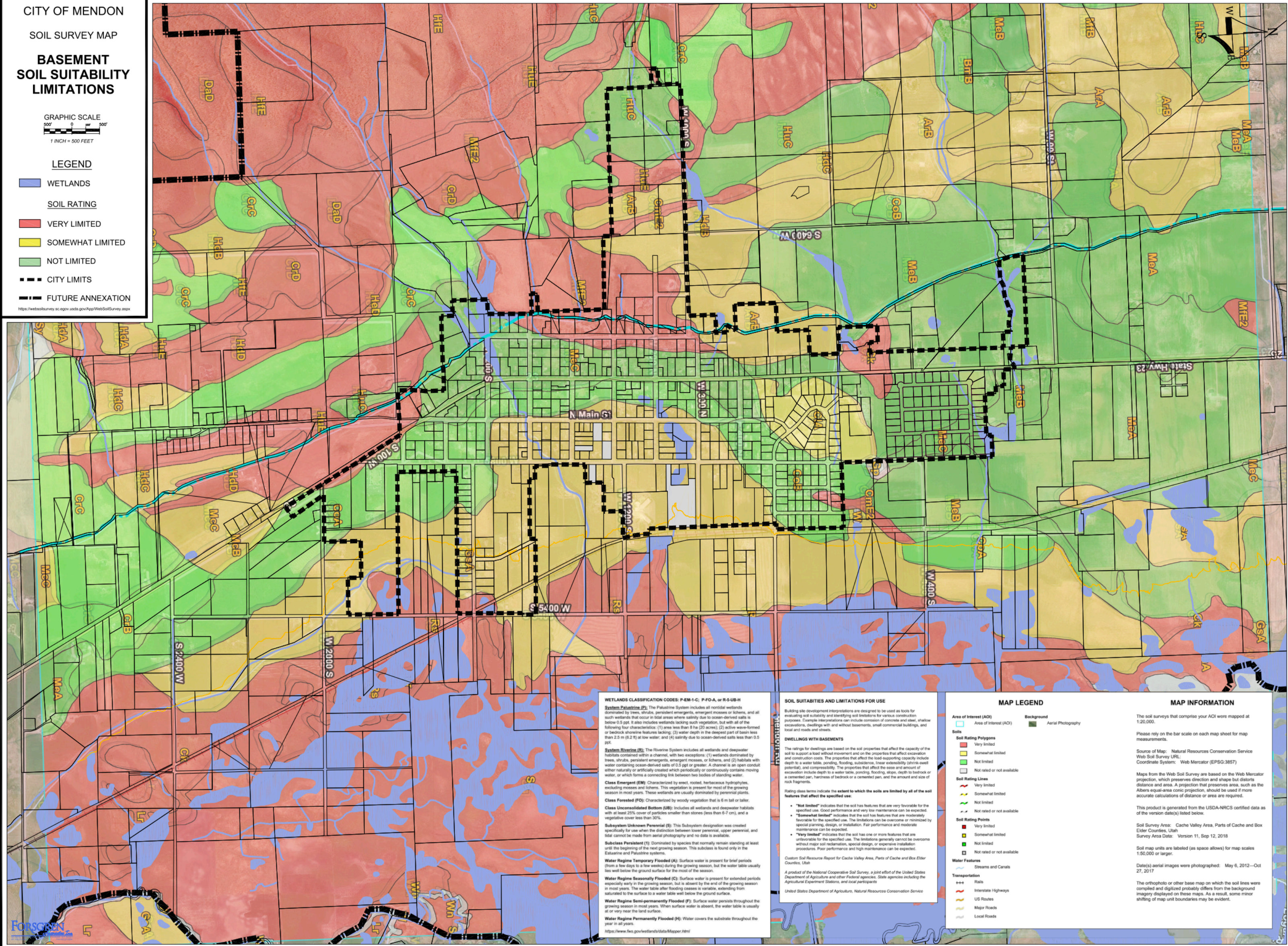
BASEMENT
SOIL SUITABILITY
LIMITATIONS



LEGEND

- WETLANDS
- SOIL RATING
- VERY LIMITED
 - SOMEWHAT LIMITED
 - NOT LIMITED
- CITY LIMITS
- FUTURE ANNEXATION

<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>



WETLANDS CLASSIFICATION CODES: P-EM-1-C; P-F-A; or R-S-U-H

System Palustrine (P): The Palustrine System includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas where salinity due to ocean-derived salts is below 0.5 ppt. It also includes wetlands lacking such vegetation, but with all of the following four characteristics: (1) area less than 8 ha (20 acres); (2) active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline features lacking; (3) water depth in the deepest part of basin less than 2.5 m (8.2 ft) at low water; and (4) salinity due to ocean-derived salts less than 0.5 ppt.

System Riverine (R): The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions: (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) habitats with water containing ocean-derived salts of 0.5 ppt or greater. A channel is an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.

Class Emergent (EM): Characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants.

Class Forested (FO): Characterized by woody vegetation that is 6 m tall or taller.

Class Unconsolidated Bottom (UB): Includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than stones (less than 6.7 cm), and a vegetative cover less than 30%.

Subsystem Unknown Perennial (S): This Subsystem designation was created specifically for use when the distinction between lower perennial, upper perennial, and tidal cannot be made from aerial photography and no data is available.

Subclass Persistent (1): Dominated by species that normally remain standing at least until the beginning of the next growing season. This subclass is found only in the Estuarine and Palustrine systems.

Water Regime Temporary Flooded (A): Surface water is present for brief periods (from a few days to a few weeks) during the growing season, but the water table usually lies well below the ground surface for the most of the season.

Water Regime Seasonally Flooded (C): Surface water is present for extended periods (usually early in the growing season, but is absent by the end of the growing season in most years). The water table after flooding ceases is variable, extending from saturated to the surface to a water table well below the ground surface.

Water Regime Semi-permanently Flooded (F): Surface water persists throughout the growing season in most years. When surface water is absent, the water table is usually at or very near the land surface.

Water Regime Permanently Flooded (H): Water covers the substrate throughout the year in all years.

<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/dataMapper.html>

SOIL SUITABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE

Building site development interpretations are designed to be used as tools for evaluating soil suitability and identifying soil limitations for various construction purposes. Example interpretations can include corrosion of concrete and steel, shallow excavations, dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, and local and roads and streets.

DWELLINGS WITH BASEMENTS

The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use:

- "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected.
- "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected.
- "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Custom Soil Resource Report for Cache Valley Area, Parts of Cache and Box Elder Counties, Utah

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
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 - Aerial Photography
- Soils
- Soil Rating Polygons
- Very limited
 - Somewhat limited
 - Not limited
 - Not rated or not available
- Soil Rating Lines
- Very limited
 - Somewhat limited
 - Not limited
 - Not rated or not available
- Soil Rating Points
- Very limited
 - Somewhat limited
 - Not limited
 - Not rated or not available
- Water Features
- Streams and Canals
 - Transportation
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
 - US Routes
 - Major Roads
 - Local Roads

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: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>
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: Cache Valley Area, Parts of Cache and Box Elder Counties, Utah
Survey Area Date: Version 11, Sep 12, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 6, 2012—Oct 27, 2017

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.