

PRESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Chase Preserve



Prepared for Oblong Land Conservancy
by Paul Elconin

This management plan was accepted and approved by the Oblong Land Conservancy Board of Directors at a regularly scheduled meeting on _____, 2014.

Christopher Wood, Chair

Date



Management Plan Chase Preserve

Date of Site Visit: June 6, 2014

I. Background

1. The Chase Preserve is located between State Route 55 and Old Route 55 in the Town of Pawling, Dutchess County, NY.

Directions: From Route 22, take Route 55 West approximately 4.6 miles. Take a right onto Old Route 55. Park across the street from the Oblong Land Conservancy sign or in the lot for Nuclear Lake/Appalachian Trail.

2. Basic property details

- a. Date OLC acquired property: 10/17/2001

- b. Tax Parcel Number (Acres):
134089-6857-00-627802 (5.5 ac)

- c. Deed Liber/Page: 22002/0939

3. History of property acquisition: *Dutchess County took the property for back taxes and was planning to offer it at auction. OLC negotiated with the County to purchase the property before auction for \$3000.00. OLC also paid the County \$1,100 to settle the back taxes.*

4. Reasons for protecting property (primary, secondary): *The Chase Preserve has extensive frontage—over 1100 linear feet -- on State Route 55, a high speed 2 lane road used by thousands of cars daily. Route 55 was designated by the Town of Pawling as a Scenic Road in 1987, and by purchasing the Chase property OLC was helping to protect the scenic qualities of this stretch of the State road. The property also has almost 1000 linear feet of frontage on Old Route 55.*

The Preserve has some varied habitats, including rocky cliffs covered with dense hemlock and mountain laurel, and a pond and associated wetlands. The wetland includes open water and cattail marsh. The view from the cliffs down to the wetlands is quite scenic.



The Preserve is also across Route 55 and Old Route 55 from extensive holdings of the National Park Service as part of the Appalachian Trail and a parking lot for the Trail is on Old Route 55 across from the Preserve.

There were also historical reasons for protecting the Chase Preserve. The Book, "Town of Pawling 1788-1988," limited edition by Town of Pawling 200th Anniversary Committee, 1987 discusses the construction of Old Rt. 55(on file in OLC Library).

There was a need for a suitable road to Poughkeepsie in the early 1800s which led to the construction of the Pawling-Beekman Turnpike. All the details of the construction are provided in the book, and it was a toll road, charging up to 25 cents for a coach, down to 2 cents for a pedestrian. The original toll gate was located near the Stonehouse, West Pawling Post Office, at the intersection of Rt. 55 and Rt. 292. There are two photos of the toll gate, which was of substantial construction, on Page 28 of the book. The road, nevertheless, due to the steep grades and high elevation, was problematical during winter snowstorms, and a new Route 55 was constructed during the early 1960s.

Other historical places of interest are located across the road near the bottom of Old Rt. 55. This is the West Mountain Mission, cornerstone dates 1905. Its construction includes a fine chapel, and was established to provide Christian instruction to the rough, impoverished miners (iron mines) and the woodcutters who provided the charcoal to fire the furnaces. The miners' families were in real need of provisions and a sound education.

5. Restrictions if any (formal/informal) (e.g. existing easements, right-of-ways, liens, etc.): *Information on file in the OLC offices indicates there are drainage easements across the western end of the property.*
6. Access point(s) (including Right-of-Way to property if applicable) and constraints (e.g. lack of road frontage/access): *One can park across Old Route 55 from the OLC Preserve Sign or in the Nuclear Lake/Appalachian Trail lot. Visitors can wander along the road frontage or through the property, but there is no formal public access or trails to the preserve, and the grade from Old Route 55 is steep in some places.*
7. Historical/prior use(s) of property: *NA.*



II. Current Conditions

1. *Topography: The property slopes downhill from south-to-north from a high point of approximately 750' above sea level (ASL) to a low of approximately 700' ASL in the center wetland of the preserve (Map 3 indicates a point of 694' ASL at the pond). While the topographic map is generally accurate, there is essentially a cliff at the southern end.*
2. *Hydrography: The central portion of the property is a wetland system which links the wetlands east of Old Route 55 to those west of Route 55. The Palms soil series extends off the Chase Preserve in two "fingers" east of Old Route 55, and the water flows east to west. West of Route 55 is an extensive riparian wetland system. Route 55 is elevated in this section—before the road was constructed, there would have been one continuous wetland system, with the Chase Preserve in the middle.*
3. *Forest Cover: The southern portion of the property is dominated by eastern hemlock in the overstory with mountain laurel as the dominant shrub. The herbaceous layer is sparse. The northern portion is covered with mixed hardwoods—generally red maple due to the seasonally saturated soils in this area. There is barberry and poison ivy along the road side. Spice bush is also present. The central wetland includes open water, cattails, and sensitive fern.*
4. *Soils: A detailed soils report is included as Appendix 1. The upland soil is the Chatfield Hollis complex (CtC and CtD), a rocky, well-drained soil. The difference between CtC and CtD is based on topography, with the "D" being at the southern, steeper end of the preserve. The central wetland area is underlain by Palms muck, a very poorly drained, highly organic, hydric soil characteristic of Dutchess County wetlands with seasonally and perennially standing water.*
5. *Existing improvements: There is an old sign located in the northern portion of the property. It is not clear if it is on the Preserve itself or just over the boundary.*
6. *Historic resources if applicable: None.*
7. *Current use(s) of property: The preserve is visited periodically by OLC board members. It is monitored annually. There is currently no active management due to the lack of public trails/facilities.*
8. *Problems/concerns/risks/liabilities: The only real access to the property is from Old Route 55 and parking is at the Nuclear Lake/Appalachian Trail Lot. Risks to the property primarily include dumping and roadside trash from Route 55. The potential*



for poaching and ATV use are low given the topography, small, size, and visibility of the preserve.

A hazardous spill from an accident on Route 55 is a possibility, but this is not something that OLC can anticipate or realistically plan for given the remote chance of occurrence and the organization's limited resources.

9. Current management activities: *None except for monitoring and occasional trash pickup.*
10. Public access (whether existing, opportunities and constraints): *None due to the difficult topography relative to the road frontage and the wetland in the center of the property.*
11. Opportunities and constraints of adjoining properties including but not limited to: connectivity to other protected properties, unique natural and/or historic features, environmentally sensitive areas, riparian corridors, buffer from developed areas, additional points of access to property: *The Chase Preserve is essentially an island bounded by Route 55 and Old Route 55. The National Park Service (NPS) has extensive lands to the west and northeast. OLC could work with the landowners adjacent to the NPS lands across Route 55 to expand the protected lands in that area. The 15 acre parcel across Old Route 55 (Tax lot 659843) would also make a nice addition to area's protected lands as a conservation easement or partial fee acquisition. OLC may also consider transferring the property to the National Park Service, an original objective when acquired.*

III. Objectives and Goals

1. Primary opportunities to manage/encourage? *The primary goal of preservation was to ensure the scenic attributes of the property are protected. Keeping the road frontage free of trash is an important management goal. OLC could also create signage to interpret the different habitats including the wetland and hemlock grove, as well as the interesting geology of the preserve.*
2. Management Recommendations
 - i. *Monitor annually.*



- ii. *“Adopt a Highway” section of Route 55 which includes the property. OLC has adopted a section of Route 22 north of Pawling. The organization could leverage this experience here.*
- iii. *Organize roadside trash clean ups 2x/year to keep the property free of trash. This would be in lieu of adopting the highway. Work with NYSDOT to also pick up trash.*
- iv. *Recruit a preserve steward to visit the property on a regular basis.*
- v. *Consider invasive species removal if it appears that 1 or more species are becoming dominant and a nuisance.*

IV. Inspections

1. *OLC will monitor the property annually.*

V. Boundary Markers and Posting

1. *Place OLC ownership signs along Old Route 55.*
2. *Consider placing OLC sign(s) along Route 55. Sign would need to be big enough to be clearly visible at 55 mph—work with NYSDOT on design and placement.*

VI. Attachments

Map 1: Location

Map 2: Aerial Photo and Features

Map 3: Soils and Topography

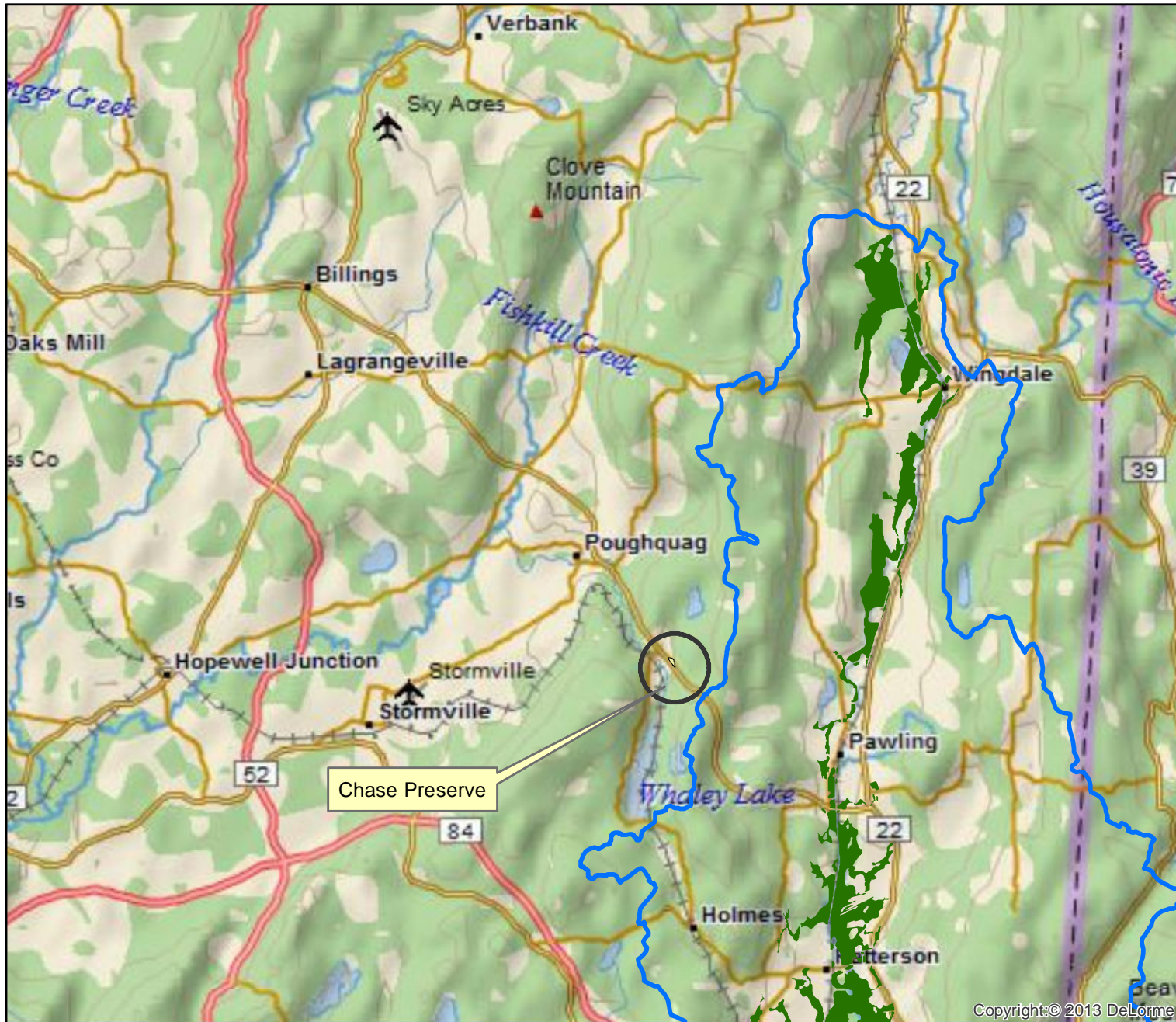
Soils Report

Map 4: Community Types

Paul Elconin Resume and Bio

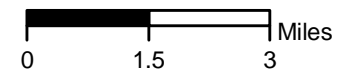
Chase Preserve Management Plan

Map 1: Location



Legend

- Chase
- Great Swamp
- Great Swamp Watershed



Map Date: August 1, 2014

Data Sources:
Preserve boundaries from tax parcel layers courtesy of Dutchess County.
Great Swamp layer source unknown.
Great Swamp Watershed courtesy The Nature Conservancy. Basemaps from ESRI.

Map is for documentation purposes only and was not prepared or certified by a licensed land surveyor.

Maps prepared by Paul Elconin

Chase Preserve Management Plan

Map 2: Aerial Photo and Features



Legend

- National Park Service
- Chase



Map Date: August 1, 2014

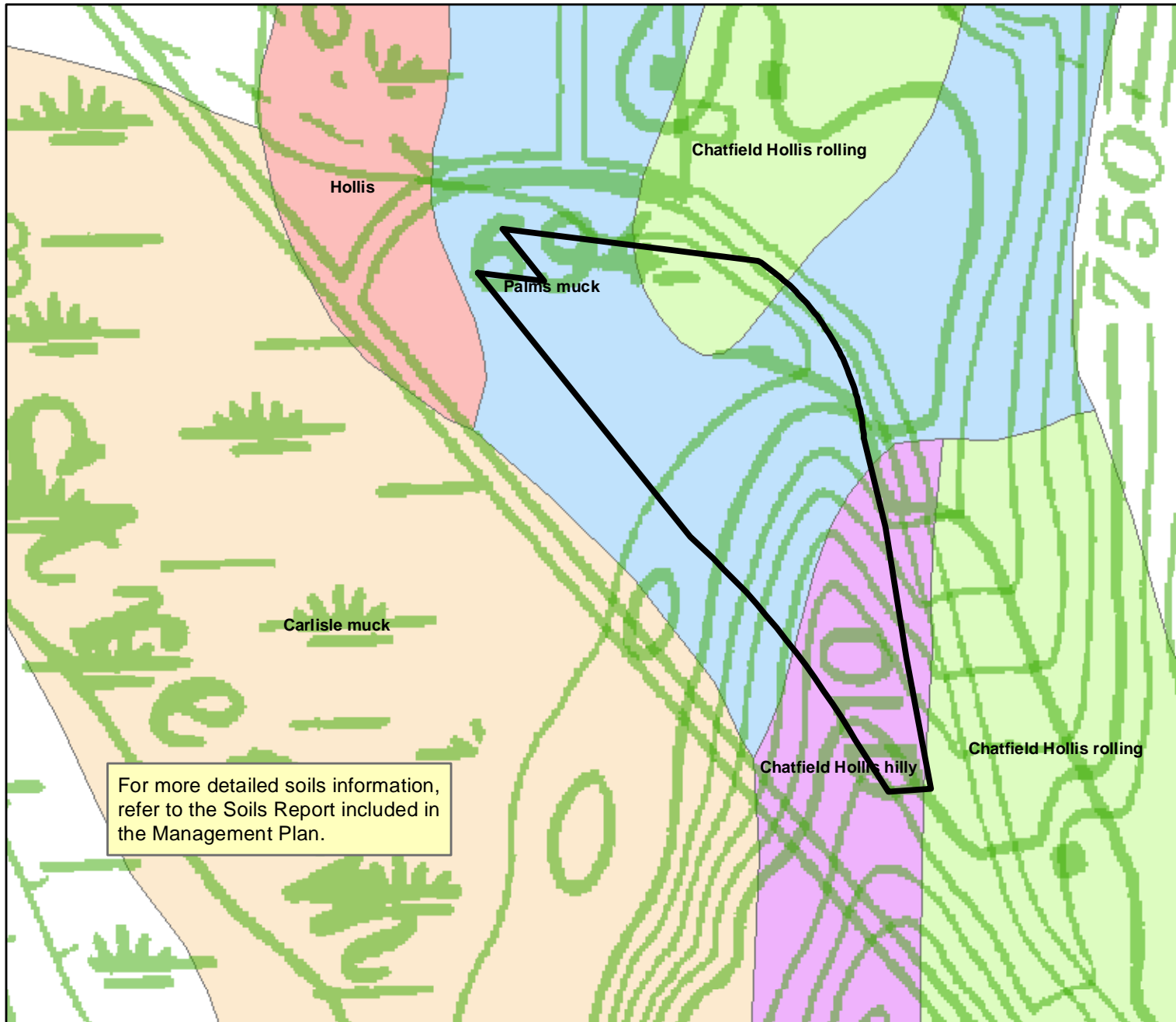
Data Sources:
Boundaries from tax maps and are approximate. Aerial photos from NYSGIS Clearinghouse. Basemaps from ESRI. Great Swamp layer source unknown.

Map is for documentation purposes only and was not prepared or certified by a licensed land surveyor.

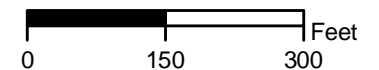
Map prepared by Paul Elconin.

Chase Preserve Management Plan

Map 3: Soils and Topography



Legend



Map Date: August 1, 2014

Data Sources:
Boundaries from tax maps and are approximate. Soils from SSURGO.
Topography from NYSGIS Clearinghouse.

Map is for documentation purposes only and was not prepared or certified by a licensed land surveyor.

Map prepared by Paul Elconin



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Dutchess County, New York**

Chase Preserve



August 1, 2014

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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Contents

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	5
Soil Map	7
Soil Map.....	8
Legend.....	9
Map Unit Legend.....	10
Map Unit Descriptions.....	10
Dutchess County, New York.....	12
CtC—Chatfield-Hollis complex, rolling, very rocky.....	12
CtD—Chatfield-Hollis complex, hilly, very rocky.....	13
Pc—Palms muck.....	15
Soil Information for All Uses	17
Suitabilities and Limitations for Use.....	17
Land Classifications.....	17
Hydric Rating by Map Unit (Chase Preserve).....	17
Soil Properties and Qualities.....	22
Soil Qualities and Features.....	22
Parent Material Name (Chase Preserve).....	22
Hydrologic Soil Group (Chase Preserve).....	25
References	30

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.


Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Custom Soil Resource Report


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 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Dutchess County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 15, 2013

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2011—Apr 16, 2012

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

Dutchess County, New York (NY027)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CtC	Chatfield-Hollis complex, rolling, very rocky	2.4	34.3%
CtD	Chatfield-Hollis complex, hilly, very rocky	1.1	16.1%
Pc	Palms muck	3.5	49.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		7.0	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If

intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Dutchess County, New York

CtC—Chatfield-Hollis complex, rolling, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 100 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 47 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 115 to 195 days

Map Unit Composition

Hollis and similar soils: 40 percent

Chatfield and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Chatfield

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from granite, gneiss, or schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 9 to 30 inches: loam

H3 - 30 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Description of Hollis

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Custom Soil Resource Report

Parent material: A thin mantle of loamy till derived mainly from schist, granite, and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: loam

H2 - 3 to 15 inches: loam

H3 - 15 to 19 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Georgia

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Sun

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Massena

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

CtD—Chatfield-Hollis complex, hilly, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 100 to 1,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 47 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 115 to 195 days

Map Unit Composition

Hollis and similar soils: 40 percent
Chatfield and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Chatfield

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from granite, gneiss, or schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 30 inches: loam
H3 - 30 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Description of Hollis

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: A thin mantle of loamy till derived mainly from schist, granite, and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: loam
H2 - 3 to 15 inches: loam
H3 - 15 to 19 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Custom Soil Resource Report

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Sun

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Pc—Palms muck

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 250 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 115 to 195 days

Map Unit Composition

Palms and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Palms

Setting

Landform: Marshes, swamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over loamy glacial drift

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: muck
H2 - 12 to 30 inches: muck

Custom Soil Resource Report

H3 - 30 to 80 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 17.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Carlisle

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Swamps, marshes

Sun

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Fluvaquents

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Udifluvents

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Marshes

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Classifications

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 Rating by Map Unit (Chase Preserve)

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Custom Soil Resource Report

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 (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils 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).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in 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. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.


Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Hydric Rating by Map Unit (Chase Preserve)



Custom Soil Resource Report







MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)







 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils


Soil Rating Polygons






-  Hydric (100%)
-  Predominantly Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Partially hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Predominantly nonhydric (1 to 32%)
-  Nonhydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


-  Hydric (100%)
-  Predominantly Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Partially hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Predominantly nonhydric (1 to 32%)
-  Nonhydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






-  Hydric (100%)

-  Predominantly Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Partially hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Predominantly nonhydric (1 to 32%)
-  Nonhydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available


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 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Dutchess County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 15, 2013

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2011—Apr 16, 2012

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.

Table—Hydric Rating by Map Unit (Chase Preserve)

Hydric Rating by Map Unit— Summary by Map Unit — Dutchess County, New York (NY027)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CtC	Chatfield-Hollis complex, rolling, very rocky	1	2.4	34.3%
CtD	Chatfield-Hollis complex, hilly, very rocky	5	1.1	16.1%
Pc	Palms muck	98	3.5	49.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			7.0	100.0%

Rating Options—Hydric Rating by Map Unit (Chase Preserve)

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Parent Material Name (Chase Preserve)

Parent material name is a term for the general physical, chemical, and mineralogical composition of the unconsolidated material, mineral or organic, in which the soil forms. Mode of deposition and/or weathering may be implied by the name.

The soil surveyor uses parent material to develop a model used for soil mapping. Soil scientists and specialists in other disciplines use parent material to help interpret soil boundaries and project performance of the material below the soil. Many soil properties relate to parent material. Among these properties are proportions of sand, silt, and clay; chemical content; bulk density; structure; and the kinds and amounts of rock fragments. These properties affect interpretations and may be criteria used to separate soil series. Soil properties and landscape information may imply the kind of parent material.

For each soil in the database, one or more parent materials may be identified. One is marked as the representative or most commonly occurring. The representative parent material name is presented here.


Custom Soil Resource Report

Map—Parent Material Name (Chase Preserve)






MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)




 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils




Soil Rating Polygons

-  a thin mantle of loamy till derived mainly from schist, granite, and gneiss
-  organic material over loamy glacial drift
-  Not rated or not available


Soil Rating Lines

-  a thin mantle of loamy till derived mainly from schist, granite, and gneiss
-  organic material over loamy glacial drift
-  Not rated or not available






Soil Rating Points

-  a thin mantle of loamy till derived mainly from schist, granite, and gneiss
-  organic material over loamy glacial drift
-  Not rated or not available


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 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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)

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This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dutchess County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 15, 2013

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2011—Apr 16, 2012

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.

Table—Parent Material Name (Chase Preserve)

Parent Material Name— Summary by Map Unit — Dutchess County, New York (NY027)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CtC	Chatfield-Hollis complex, rolling, very rocky	a thin mantle of loamy till derived mainly from schist, granite, and gneiss	2.4	34.3%
CtD	Chatfield-Hollis complex, hilly, very rocky	a thin mantle of loamy till derived mainly from schist, granite, and gneiss	1.1	16.1%
Pc	Palms muck	organic material over loamy glacial drift	3.5	49.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			7.0	100.0%

Rating Options—Parent Material Name (Chase Preserve)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Hydrologic Soil Group (Chase Preserve)

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.


Custom Soil Resource Report

Map—Hydrologic Soil Group (Chase Preserve)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons





 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

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 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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)

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This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dutchess County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 15, 2013

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2011—Apr 16, 2012

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.

Table—Hydrologic Soil Group (Chase Preserve)

Hydrologic Soil Group— Summary by Map Unit — Dutchess County, New York (NY027)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CtC	Chatfield-Hollis complex, rolling, very rocky	D	2.4	34.3%
CtD	Chatfield-Hollis complex, hilly, very rocky	D	1.1	16.1%
Pc	Palms muck	B/D	3.5	49.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			7.0	100.0%

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group (Chase Preserve)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.

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United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

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United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

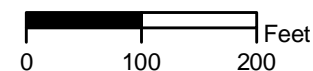
United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

Chase Preserve Management Plan

Map 4: Community Types



Legend



Map Date: August 1, 2014

Data Sources:
Boundaries from tax maps and are approximate. Soils from SSURGO. Topography from NYSGIS Clearinghouse. Community types by Paul Elconin from field visit and aerial photo.

Map is for documentation purposes only and was not prepared or certified by a licensed land surveyor.

Map prepared by Paul Elconin

Paul Elconin Qualifications

PAUL ELCONIN

79 Mitchell Road, Somers, NY 10589 § cell (203) 650-4679 § paul.elconin@gmail.com

Paul Elconin has over 13 years' experience with diverse New York nonprofit organizations as a program manager, consultant, board member, and coalition leader. As Stewardship Coordinator at the Open Space Institute he managed a land conservation program over a 17 county area, supervised the work of consultants, partners, and staff, prepared the organization's accreditation and reaccreditation application, and trained partners to enhance their proficiencies and capacity. As an independent consultant, Mr. Elconin collaborates with nonprofit clients, helping them achieve organizational goals and tailoring solutions to the appropriate scale and organizational capacity. His consulting projects include preparing management plans and baseline documentation reports and advising on capacity and outreach. Clients include the Land Trust Alliance, Oblong Land Conservancy, Putnam County Land Trust, Woodstock Land Conservancy, and the North Salem Open Land Foundation.

PAUL ELCONIN

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM LEADER

**Stewardship • Partnerships • Coalition Leadership
Organizational Development and Strategy • Consulting**

Extensive experience and career-long commitment to developing and managing strong environmental programs and building organizational capacity for sustained growth and impact.

Specific expertise includes:

- Forging and maintaining vital partnerships with land trusts, towns, State agencies, other non-profits, and citizen groups;
 - Providing collaborative technical and advisory consulting support to conservation organizations;
 - Supervising and guiding staff and consultants;
 - Fostering organizational development through such activities as board development, fundraising, volunteer coordination, and strategy setting; and
 - Guiding development proposals through the local planning board approval process.
-

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

INDEPENDENT CONSERVATION CONSULTING

2008 - Present

- **Diverse Organizational Consulting Services:** Closely collaborate with non-profit clients—including the Land Trust Alliance (LTA)—on organizational goals and priorities, including:
 - **Capacity building, outreach, and organizational development** for NY Land Trusts as the Circuit Rider for the NY Conservation Partnership Program.
 - **Drafting organizational policies and accreditation applications.**
 - **Development of management plans** for land trust preserves (with and without public amenities).
 - **Preparation of conservation easement baseline documentation reports.**
- **Project Leadership:** Lead teams of partners to deliver key projects with sustained results. Consistently meet industry standards (LTA Standards and Practices).

OPEN SPACE INSTITUTE, INC. (OSI)

2000 - 2013

STEWARDSHIP COORDINATOR and MID-HUDSON LAND STEWARD

- **Program Management:** Managed extensive stewardship program in eastern New York State and in the six-county mid-Hudson region. Ensured that 344 easements and 11,000± acres of fee lands in 17 counties were monitored and managed by staff, consultants, and partners. Managed expansion of program from 200 to 344 easements.
- **Partnerships:** Guided 18 municipal, land trust, and agency partners to monitor and document easements and worked with partners to manage many fee-owned lands. Closely collaborated with agency and NGO staff on diverse programs. Represented OSI on key regional coalitions.
- **Capacity Building:** Trained land trust and municipal partners in stewardship tasks to augment internal team. Provided hands-on field training as well as technical expertise, materials, and coaching on outreach to landowners.
- **New Acquisitions:** Negotiated conservation easements and fee land acquisitions and managed pre-closing due diligence including Phase I ESA, survey, title, documentation, and board review.
- **Budgetary:** Developed and tracked organization's ±\$1 million annual stewardship budgets. Budget approximately doubled during tenure.

PAUL ELCONIN

office (845) 277-1810 ▪ cell (203) 650-4679 ▪ paul.elconin@gmail.com

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY-EASTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER GREAT SWAMP PROGRAM DIRECTOR

2000

- Completed The Nature Conservancy's Site Conservation Plan for the Great Swamp and presented the plan to State officials including Governor Pataki.
- Supported other area non-profits with local planning board project review.

THE CHAZEN COMPANIES BIOLOGIST/PLANNER

1997 - 2000

- Wrote and presented Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements and coordinated the work of the Chazen team, clients, and subcontractors to ensure timely completion.
 - Other duties: Presenting site plans to municipal boards for planning and zoning approval; SEQRA documentation; drafting zoning ordinances; wetland delineation and permitting.
-

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE

FRIENDS OF FAHNESTOCK AND HUDSON HIGHLANDS STATE PARKS (FOFHH) 2010 - Present VICE PRESIDENT

- **Coalition Leadership:** Steer strategic partnership of citizens, NGOs, and municipalities on FOFHH's Hudson Fjord Trail; persuaded key citizens group to join FOFHH instead of forming independent NGO. Appointed to Steering Committee for Hudson Fjord Trail master plan.
 - **Partnerships:** Serve as key partner/contact for NYSOPRHP staff at all levels on projects, mission, and advocacy. Work closely with Scenic Hudson on the Hudson Fjord Trail and with Open Space Institute on joint fundraising for an ambitious capital project in Fahnestock State Park.
 - **Organizational Development and Leadership:** Co-led transformation of organization's activities, significantly strengthening its reputation, influence, and reach in <3 years.
 - **Board Development:** Recruited 3 new board members over the last 12 months including internationally acclaimed singer/songwriter Dar Williams.
 - **Fundraising:** Play core role in grant writing, social media campaigns, and mailings.
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EDUCATION

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY
M.S., Forest Resources Management 1997

YALE UNIVERSITY
B.S., Environmental Biology 1991

OTHER PROFESSIONAL NOTES

- Excellent writing, research, and communication skills.
- Proficient with Microsoft Professional Office.
- Experienced photographer: photos have been used on OSI website and in publications, on the Hudson Valley Greenway website, and by other organizations.