Soil Descriptions:

28. Colton cobbly laamy sand-- A droughty, cobbly, sandy soil developed on glacial outwash derived from geniss and granite rock material. Extremely to very strongly acid throughout. Underlain by loose, porus sand, gravel and cobbles about 2 feet below the surface. Very low in natural fertility. Best s suited to trees, but hay can be grown on the more level areas with heavy fertilization and lime. Protection against wind erosion may be needed.

29. Colton loamy sand and cobbly loamy sand-- A droughty, sandy soil developed on sloping or rolling glacial outwash derived from gneiss and granite rock material. Extremely to very strongly acid thruout. Underlain by loose pourous sand with gravel and cobbles about 2 feet below the surface. Very low in natural fertility. Best suited to trees, but hay can be grown on the more level areas with heavy fertilization and lime. Protection against wind erosion may be needed.

33. Walpole loam--A poorly drained, strongly acid soil developed on glacial outwash derived principally from gneiss and granite rock material. Low in natural fertility. The surface texture may range from a coarse sandy loam to a loam. Loose gravel and sand is found about 28 inches below the surface. The water - table is permanently not more than 3 to 4 feet below the surface, and during the winter and spring, is at the surface.

201. Ondawa loamy sand-- A well drained, stronglyacid bottomland soil derived mainly from gneiss and granite rock. Subject to flooding. Low in natural fertility. Tends to be droughty. The land should be used for hay or pasture to prevent serious damage by flood waters except for occasional areas where flooding is not a problem in which case, small grains or row crops may be grown.

281. Colton gravelly loamy sand-- A well drained, sandy soil developed on glacial outwash derived from gneiss and granite rock material. Extremely to very strongly a cid thruout. Underlain by loose, porous sand with gravel and cobbles at about 2 feet below the surface. Droughty. Very low in natural fertility. Best suited to trees. On the more level areas which have not been severely eroded, hay may be gorwn with heavy fertilization adn lime. Protection against wind erosion may be needed.

42. Adams loamy fine sand-- A well to excessively drained, very strongly acid, sandy, lakelaid soil. Droughty, low in natural fertility. Sometimes underlain at 4 to 20 feet by silt and clay or by beds of gravel. Best suited to use for woodland and wildlife. The more level areas may be used for cropland, but lack of moisture is a limiting factor. A good lime and fertilizer program is essential and care should be taken to prevent erosion.

LAW BROTHERS
Soil Descriptions:

7. Eel silt loam--A moderately well drained bottomland soil high in natural fertility. Weakly acid to alkaline thruout the profile. May occasionally have some gravel on the surface and lenses and beds of gravel are common at depths greater than 2 feet. Subject to periodic flooding usually during the cropoing season. The watertable is high enough to keep the lower subsoil waterlogged during the wetter parts of the year. This limits the growth of row crops and small grains. A good grassland soil.

13. Soco silt loam-- A very poorly drained, acid bottomland soil. Frequently flooded and with a watertable permanently 0 to 12 inches below the surface. The subsoil has slow to moderately slow permeability. Best suited to use for wildlife or woods. Where drainage is possible, can be used for improved pasture, but lime and fertilizer will be needed.

14. Sloan silt loam--A very poorly drained bottomland soil high in natural lime (neutral to alkaline through out the profile). Frequently flooded and with a watertable permanently 10 to 24 inches below the surface. The lower subsoil beginning at 30 inches is quite variable and may be a sandy loam, silty clay loam, or may be gravelly. Best suited to use for wildlife or woods. Where drainage is possible, provides good pastureland.

19. Kars gravelly loam-- A well drained, high lime, glacial outwash or alluvial fan soil. Inclined to be slightly droughty due to the presence of rapidly permeable, bedded sand and gravel beginning about 2 feet from the surface. Highly productive for all crops normally grown in the county except where land is steep. Excellent alfalfa soil. The principle management problems are the maintainence of organic matter and fertility. Contour cultivation may be needed to prevent erosion and conserve moisture on the more sloping land.

24. Bonaparte gravelly sandy loam-- A well drained sandy soil developed from glacial outwash high in crystalline limestone with some granitic material. The surface soil may be acid but the lower subsoil is high in lime. Underlain by loose, rapidly permeable sand, gravel and boulders about 2 feet below the surface. The somewhat droughty nature of the soil is a limiting factor in crop production. Usually low in phosphorus and potassium. Contour cultivation may be needed to prevent erosion and consefve moisture on sloping land.

26. Hinckley sandy loam, neutral substratum, moderately well drained phase*- A moderately well drained, sandy soil developed from glacial outwash high in gneiss and granite and with small amount of cuptalline limestone. The upper part of the profile is normally stronglyacid but becomes neutral to slightly alkaline in the lower subsoil. The plow layer is usually a course sandy loam and is low in phosphorus and potassium. Underlain by loose coarse sand with some gravel at 3 feet below the surface. In the wetter parts of the year the lower subsoil is waterlogged but in summer when the watertable falls the soil may be droughty.

27. Colton loamy fine sand--A well drained, sandy soil developed on glacial outwash derived from gneiss and granite rock material. Extremely to very strongly acid thruout. Underlain by loose, pourus sand with gravel and cobbles about 3 feet below the surface. Droughty. Very low in natural fertility. Best suited to trees, but can grow crops and hay can be grown successfully on the more level areas with heavy fertilization, and lime as needed. Irrigation and protection against wind erosion may be necessary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

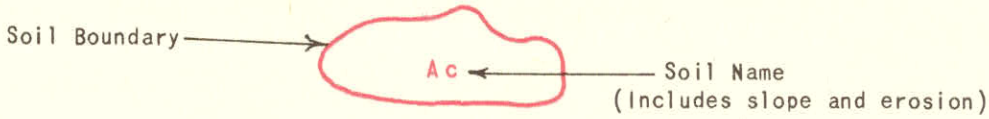
INFORMATION SHEET - NY - 29
January 1960

LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASSES

I	Land suitable for intensive long-time cultivation if good farming practices are followed. It requires no special conservation treatment.
II	Land suitable for tilled crops that has slight to moderate limitations because of slope, droughtiness, or restricted drainage. It needs moderate conservation treatment.
III	Land suitable for tilled crops that has severe limitations because of strong slopes, droughtiness, or wetness. It requires intensive conservation treatment.
IV	Land suitable for tilled crops but it has very severe limitations because of steep slopes, erosion hazards, droughtiness, or wetness. It requires very intensive or special management.
V	Land suitable only for grassland, woodland, or wildlife. It has little or no erosion hazard, but is not suitable for tilled crops because of wetness or very stony conditions.
VI	Land suitable for grassland, woodland, or wildlife. It is not usually suitable for tilled crops because of very steep slopes, severe erosion, stoniness, or excessive wetness.
VII	Land suitable for pasture, woodland, or wildlife. It is not suited for tilled crops or hay because of very steep slopes, severe erosion, shallow soils, stones, droughtiness or wetness.
VIII	Land suitable for wildlife and recreation. It is not suitable for crops, pasture, or commercial woodland.

SYMBOLS USED ON SOIL AND CAPABILITY MAPS

(Published Soil Surveys)



Example: Ac – Allis channery silt loam 12" to 20" deep, eroded, 15 to 25% slopes.

OTHER SYMBOLS

- Mines and Quarries
- Pits, Gravel and Other
- Power Lines
- Pipe Lines
- Cemetery
- Perennial Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Lakes and ponds, Perennial
- Lakes and Ponds, Intermittent
- Springs
- Marsh, Fresh
- Wet Spot
- Bedrock Escarpment
- Other Escarpment
- Prominent Peaks
- Large Depressions
- Small Depressions
- Gravel
- Stones
- Rock Outcrops
- Blowouts
- S — Moderate Sheet Erosion
- SS — Severe Sheet Erosion
- Deep Gully

SOIL AND CAPABILITY MAP

Prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, cooperating with
..... Soil Conservation District

and .....

Owner ..... Address ..... Phone .....

Operator ..... Address ..... Phone .....

Township ..... County ..... State ..... Plan No. .....

Photo No. ..... Acres ..... Surveyor ..... Date Surveyed .....

Scale: 1" = 660', App.

CONSERVATION PLAN MAP

Prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, cooperating with Soil Conservation District

Owner Law Brothers Address Port Leyden Phone
Operator Address Phone
Township Turin County Lewis State N.Y. Plan No.
Photo No. Acres 140 Planner Date Prepared

Scale: 1" = 660', App.

LAW BROS PROPERTY AT BURDICKS CROSSING

COMPUTATIONS

SAND & GRAVEL

$$\frac{(1.2^{792'} \times 660) \cdot (1.6^{1056'} \times 660) \cdot 40'}{27} = 1,239,040 \text{ CY}$$

$$\frac{(1.8^{1188'} \times 660) \cdot \left(\frac{2.9^{957'}}{2} \cdot 660\right) \cdot 20}{27} = 842,160 \text{ CY}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1.2^{396'}}{2} \times 660\right) \cdot (1.9^{1254'} \times 660) \cdot 20'}{27} = 367,840 \text{ CY}$$

TOTALS 2,449,040 CY IN THE BANK
OR
3,991,935 TONS

VALUE OF THE ABOVE MATERIAL AT 1¢ PER TON WOULD BE $39,919.00

BUILDING LOTS

1. $\frac{(1.1^{726} \times 660) \times (2.3^{1518} \times 660)}{2} = 551034$
2. $\frac{(2.3^{1518} \times 660) \times (.9^{594} \times 660)}{2} = 450846$
3. $\frac{(2.3^{1518} \times 660) \times (1.1^{726} \times 660)}{2} = 551034.$
4. $\frac{(.8^{528} \times 660) \times (.6^{396} \times 660)}{2} = 104544.$
5. $\frac{(.8^{528} \times 660) \times (1.2^{792} \times 660)}{2} = 209088.$
6. $\frac{(1.6^{1056} \times 660) \times (.4^{264} \times 660)}{2} = 139392.$ ✓
7. $\frac{(1.8^{1188} \times 660) \times (.4^{.6\ 462} \times 660)}{2} = 274428.$
8. $\frac{(1.8^{1188} \times 660) \times (.8^{528} \times 660)}{2} = 313632.$ ✓
9. $\frac{(1.2^{792} \times 660) \times (.2^{132} \times 660)}{2} = 52272.$

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

INFORMATION SHEET NY-28
January 1960

SYMBOLS USED ON CONSERVATION PLAN MAPS

- Public highway
- Private road
- Farm boundary
- Farm buildings
- (12) Field number
- 6 a Field acreage
- Connected areas
- Crop boundary - no fence
- —x—x—x— Fence
- —I—I—I— Fence to be built
- ⊗ ⊗ ⊗ Fence to be removed
- Railroad
- Stream, continuous flow
- Stream, intermittent flow

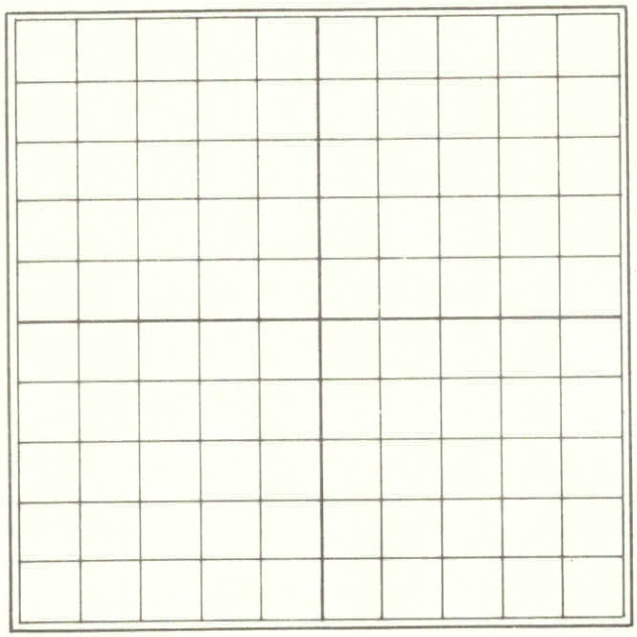
SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES

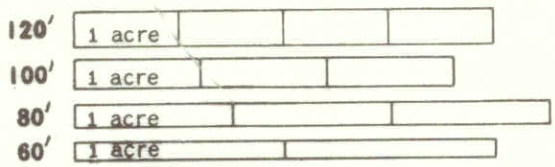
- CB Cutback border
- Dike or levee
- Diversion
- Farm pond
- FB Field border planting
- S Fish pond stocking
- M Grassed waterway
- H Hedgerow planting
- Main and laterals
- O Obstruction removal
- S S Outlet - paved
- M Outlet - vegetative
- PA Pond area planting
- Spring development
- SB Streambank planting
- Streambank protection
- SCI Stream channel improvement
- S Structures
- Surface field ditch
- Terrace
- Tile drains
- B Wetland development
- WF Wildlife food planting
- WB Windbreaks

USDA-SCS-BELTSVILLE, MD. 1960

Form NY-13
2-11-55

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
Syracuse, N.Y.





Measuring Grid:

For Determining Acreage on Land Capability Unit and Revised Land Use Maps.
Scale 1" = 660' or 40 Rods

To use this grid:

Each square in the upper portion of the grid is equal to one acre. To measure acres on your land lay the grid over the maps in your farm conservation plan. The lower portion is used in the same manner to measure the acreage of strips from 60' to 120' in width.