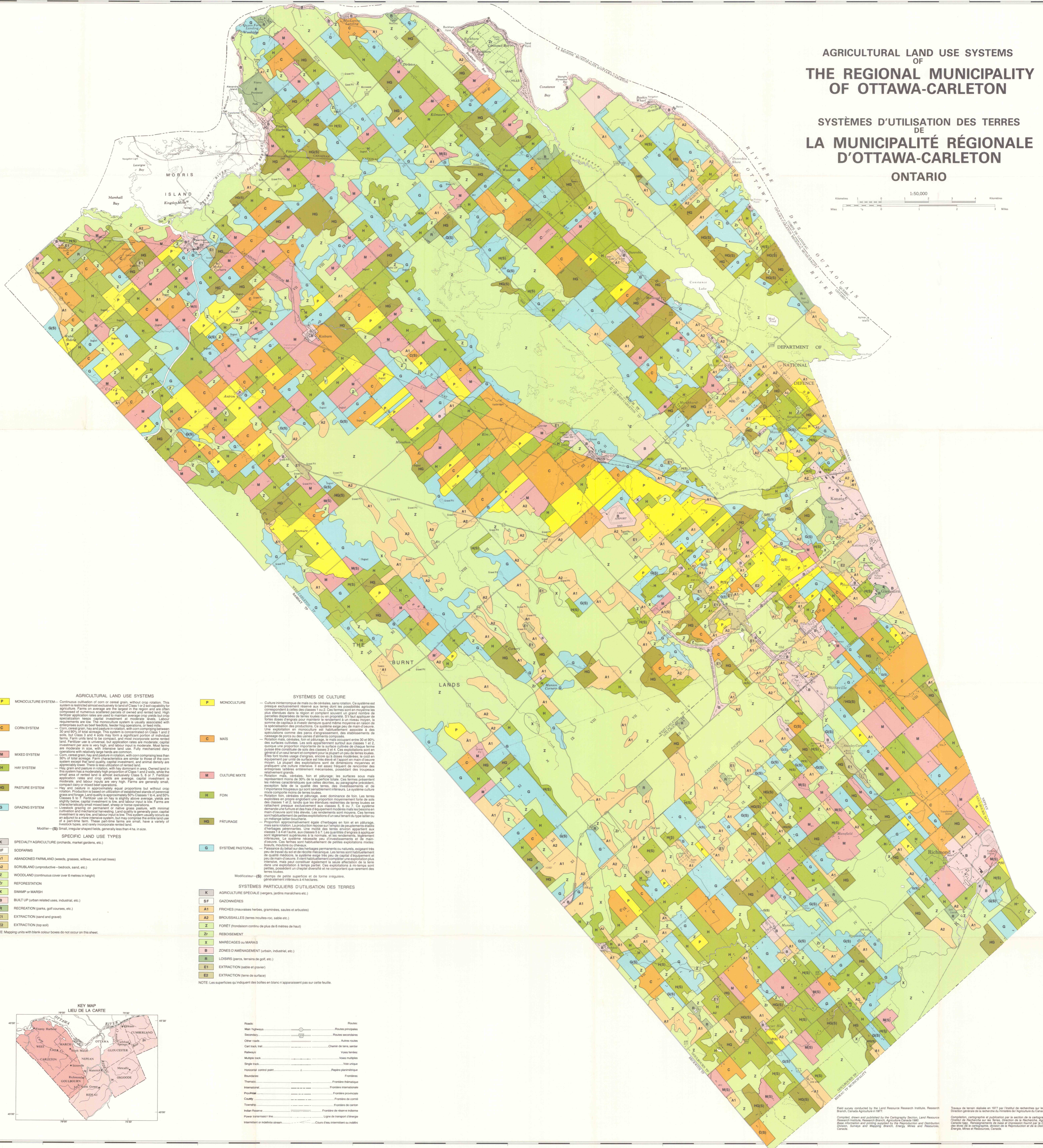
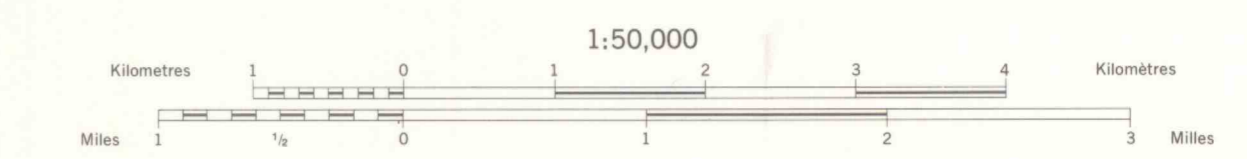


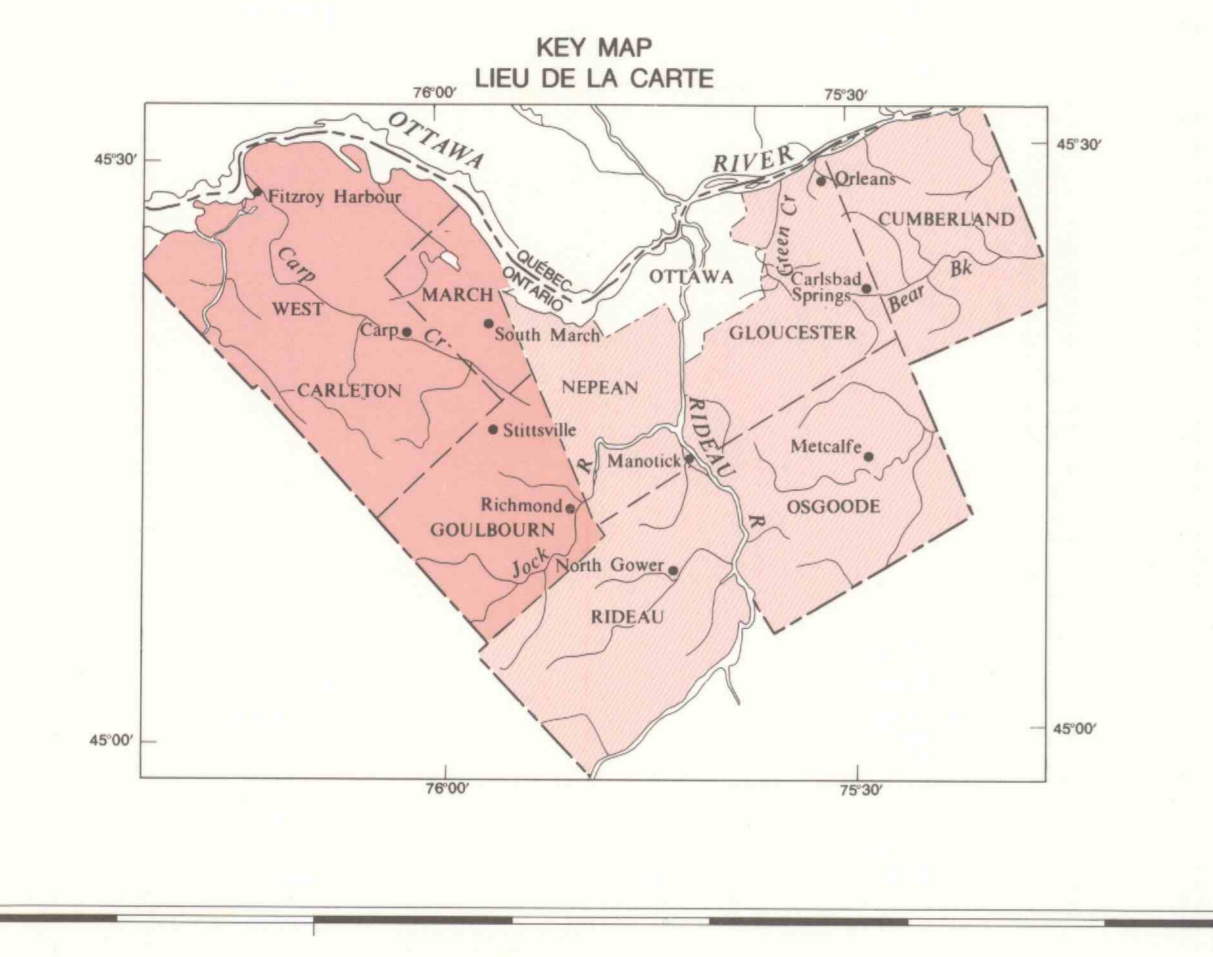
# AGRICULTURAL LAND USE SYSTEMS OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-CARLETON

## SYSTÈMES D'UTILISATION DES TERRES DE LA MUNICIPALITÉ RÉGIONALE D'OTTAWA-CARLETON ONTARIO



- AGRICULTURAL LAND USE SYSTEMS**
- P** MONOCULTURE SYSTEM - Conventional cultivation of corn or cereal grain, without crop rotation. This system is practiced almost exclusively in the south of the region and is characterized by numerous scattered parcels of owned and rented land. High fertilizer application rates are used to maintain average crop yields for crop specialization. Large capital investment at moderate levels. Labour requirements are low. The monoculture system is usually associated with enterprises such as feed lots, feeder pig operations, or feed mills. Corn, cereal grain hay and pasture in rotation with corn are common in Class 1 and 2 soils. Soil Class 3 and 4 soils may form a significant portion of individual farms. Farm units tend to be compact and most incorporate some rented land. Fertilizer use is universal, but application rates are moderate. Capital investment per acre is very high, and labour input is moderate. Most farms are mechanized dairy farms. Farm units tend to be compact and most incorporate some rented land. Fertilizer use is universal, but application rates are moderate. Capital investment per acre is very high, and labour input is moderate. Most farms are mechanized dairy farms.
  - C** CORN SYSTEM - Corn, cereal grain hay and pasture in rotation with corn are common in Class 1 and 2 soils. Soil Class 3 and 4 soils may form a significant portion of individual farms. Farm units tend to be compact and most incorporate some rented land. Fertilizer use is universal, but application rates are moderate. Capital investment per acre is very high, and labour input is moderate. Most farms are mechanized dairy farms.
  - M** MIXED SYSTEM - Corn, cereal grain hay and pasture in rotation with corn are common in Class 1 and 2 soils. Soil Class 3 and 4 soils may form a significant portion of individual farms. Farm units tend to be compact and most incorporate some rented land. Fertilizer use is universal, but application rates are moderate. Capital investment per acre is very high, and labour input is moderate. Most farms are mechanized dairy farms.
  - H** HAY SYSTEM - Hay and pasture in approximately equal proportions but without crop rotation. Production is based on utilization of marginal parcels of cropland. Soil and fertility characteristics are approximately Class 5, 6 or 7. Fertilizer application rates and crop yields are average. Capital investment is moderate, and labour inputs are very high. Farms are generally small, compact and/or mixed land operations.
  - HG** PASTURE SYSTEM - Hay and pasture in approximately equal proportions but without crop rotation. Production is based on utilization of marginal parcels of cropland. Soil and fertility characteristics are approximately Class 5, 6 or 7. Fertilizer application rates and crop yields are average. Capital investment is moderate, and labour inputs are very high. Farms are generally small, compact and/or mixed land operations.
  - G** GRAZING SYSTEM - Livestock grazing on permanent or native grass pastures, with minimal cultivation and mechanical harvesting. Land quality is generally poor, capital investment is very low, and labour input is low. This system usually occurs as an adjunct to a mixed farming system. Pastures are usually used as a part-time farm. These part-time farms are small, have a variety of livestock types, and rarely incorporate rented land.
- Modifier—(S) Small, irregular shaped farms, generally less than 100 acres.
- SPECIFIC LAND USE TYPES**
- K** SPECIALTY AGRICULTURE (orchards, market gardens, etc.)
  - SF** SOYFARMS
  - A1** ABANDONED FARMLAND (weeds, grasses, willows, and small trees)
  - A2** SCRUBLAND (unproductive - brier, sand, etc.)
  - Z** WOODLAND (continuous cover over 6 metres in height)
  - Zr** REFORESTATION
  - X** SWAMP OR MARSH
  - B** BUILT UP (urban related uses, industrial, etc.)
  - R** RECREATION (parks, golf courses, etc.)
  - E1** EXTRACTION (sand and gravel)
  - E2** EXTRACTION (top soil)
- NOTE: Mapping units with blank colour boxes do not occur on this sheet.

- SYSTÈMES DE CULTURE**
- P** MONOCULTURE - Culture intertemporelle de maïs ou de céréales, sans rotation. Ce système est pratiqué presque exclusivement dans le sud de la région et se caractérise par de nombreuses parcelles dispersées de terres possédées et louées. Des taux élevés d'engrais sont utilisés pour maintenir un rendement moyen de spécialisation de production. De gros investissements en capitaux à des niveaux modérés. Les exigences de main-d'œuvre sont faibles. Ce système est généralement associé à des entreprises telles que les étables à porcs, les élevages de porcs destinés à la production de viande ou les élevages de porcs destinés à la production de viande ou les élevages de porcs destinés à la production de viande.
  - C** MAÏS - Maïs, céréales, foin et pâturage. Les surfaces sous maïs sont généralement comprises de 20% de la superficie totale. Ces terres possèdent les mêmes caractéristiques que celles décrites, au paragraphe précédent, à l'exception toutefois de la qualité des terres, des investissements et de l'importance tropéenne qui sont sensiblement inférieures. Le système agricole mixte comporte moins de terres louées.
  - M** CULTURE MIXTE - Maïs, céréales, foin et pâturage. Les surfaces sous maïs sont généralement comprises de 20% de la superficie totale. Ces terres possèdent les mêmes caractéristiques que celles décrites, au paragraphe précédent, à l'exception toutefois de la qualité des terres, des investissements et de l'importance tropéenne qui sont sensiblement inférieures. Le système agricole mixte comporte moins de terres louées.
  - H** FEN - Foin et pâturage en proportions égales, sans rotation de cultures. La production est basée sur l'utilisation de parcelles marginales de terres. Les caractéristiques du sol et de la fertilité sont généralement de classe 5, 6 ou 7. Les taux d'engrais et les rendements sont moyens. Les investissements par hectare et les intrants de main-d'œuvre sont élevés. Les fermes sont généralement petites, compactes et/ou à usage mixte.
  - HG** PÂTURAGE - Foin et pâturage en proportions égales, sans rotation de cultures. La production est basée sur l'utilisation de parcelles marginales de terres. Les caractéristiques du sol et de la fertilité sont généralement de classe 5, 6 ou 7. Les taux d'engrais et les rendements sont moyens. Les investissements par hectare et les intrants de main-d'œuvre sont élevés. Les fermes sont généralement petites, compactes et/ou à usage mixte.
  - G** SYSTÈME PASTORAL - Pâturage sur terres permanentes ou naturelles, avec une très faible utilisation de produits chimiques. Les terres sont généralement de faible qualité, les investissements sont très faibles et les intrants de main-d'œuvre sont très faibles. Ce système se trouve généralement en complément d'une exploitation agricole principale. Ces fermes possèdent un cheptel diversifié et ne comportent que rarement des terres louées.
- Modifier—(S) champs de petite superficie et de forme irrégulière, généralement inférieurs à 1 hectare.
- SYSTÈMES PARTICULIERS D'UTILISATION DES TERRES**
- K** AGRICULTURE SPÉCIALE (vergers, jardins maraîchers, etc.)
  - SF** GAZONNIÈRES
  - A1** FRICHES (mauvaises herbes, graminées, saules et arbustes)
  - A2** BROUSSAILLES (terres incultes, sables, etc.)
  - Z** FORÊT (production continue de plus de 6 mètres de hauteur)
  - Zr** REBOISEMENT
  - X** MARÉAGES OU MARAIS
  - B** ZONES D'AMÉNAGEMENT (urbain, industriel, etc.)
  - R** LOISIRS (parcs, terrains de golf, etc.)
  - E1** EXTRACTION (sable et gravier)
  - E2** EXTRACTION (terre de surface)
- NOTE: Les superficies qui indiquent des boîtes en blanc n'apparaissent pas sur cette feuille.



- ROADS**
- Main highways
  - Other roads
  - Cart track, trail
  - Roadway
  - Multiple track
  - Single track
  - Horizontal canal port
  - Boundary
  - Threats
  - Provincial
  - County
  - Township
  - Indian Reserve
  - Power transmission line
  - Intersecting or isolated area
- ROUTES**
- Routier principal
  - Routier secondaire
  - Autres routes
  - Chemin de terre, sentier
  - Vois multiples
  - Vois unique
  - Passage planimétrique
  - Frontière provinciale
  - Frontière internationale
  - Frontière de comté
  - Frontière de township
  - Frontière de réserve indienne
  - Ligne de transport d'énergie
  - Coupe d'un intersectant ou isolé

Map survey conducted by the Land Resource Research Institute, Research Branch, Canada Agriculture in 1977.  
 Compiled, drawn and published by the Cartography Section, Land Resource Research Institute, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada 1980.  
 Carte réalisée et publiée par le Service de cartographie, Direction des ressources terrestres, Agriculture Canada 1980.  
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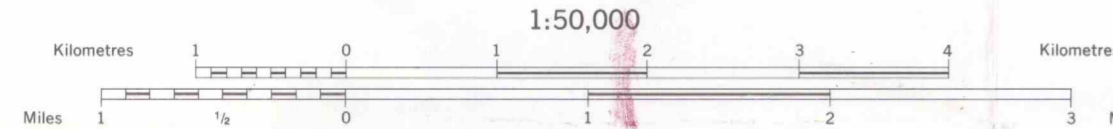
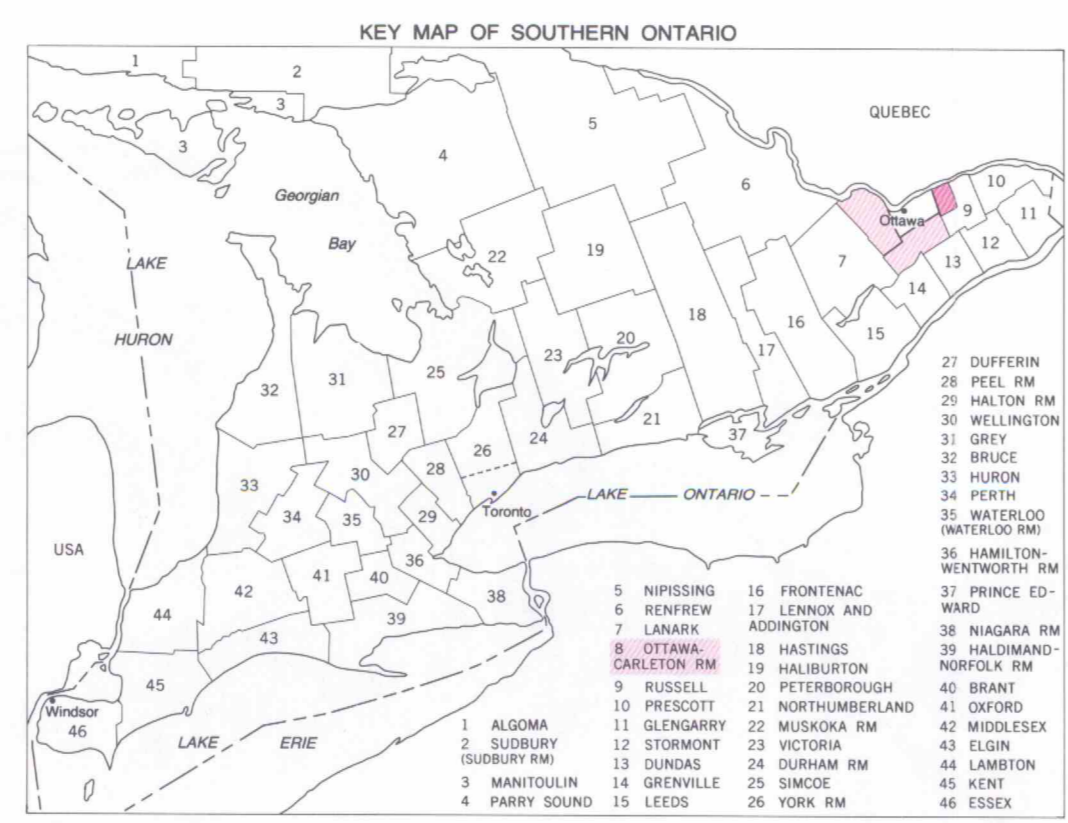


# SOILS OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-CARLETON (EXCLUDING THE OTTAWA URBAN FRINGE)

SHEET 1

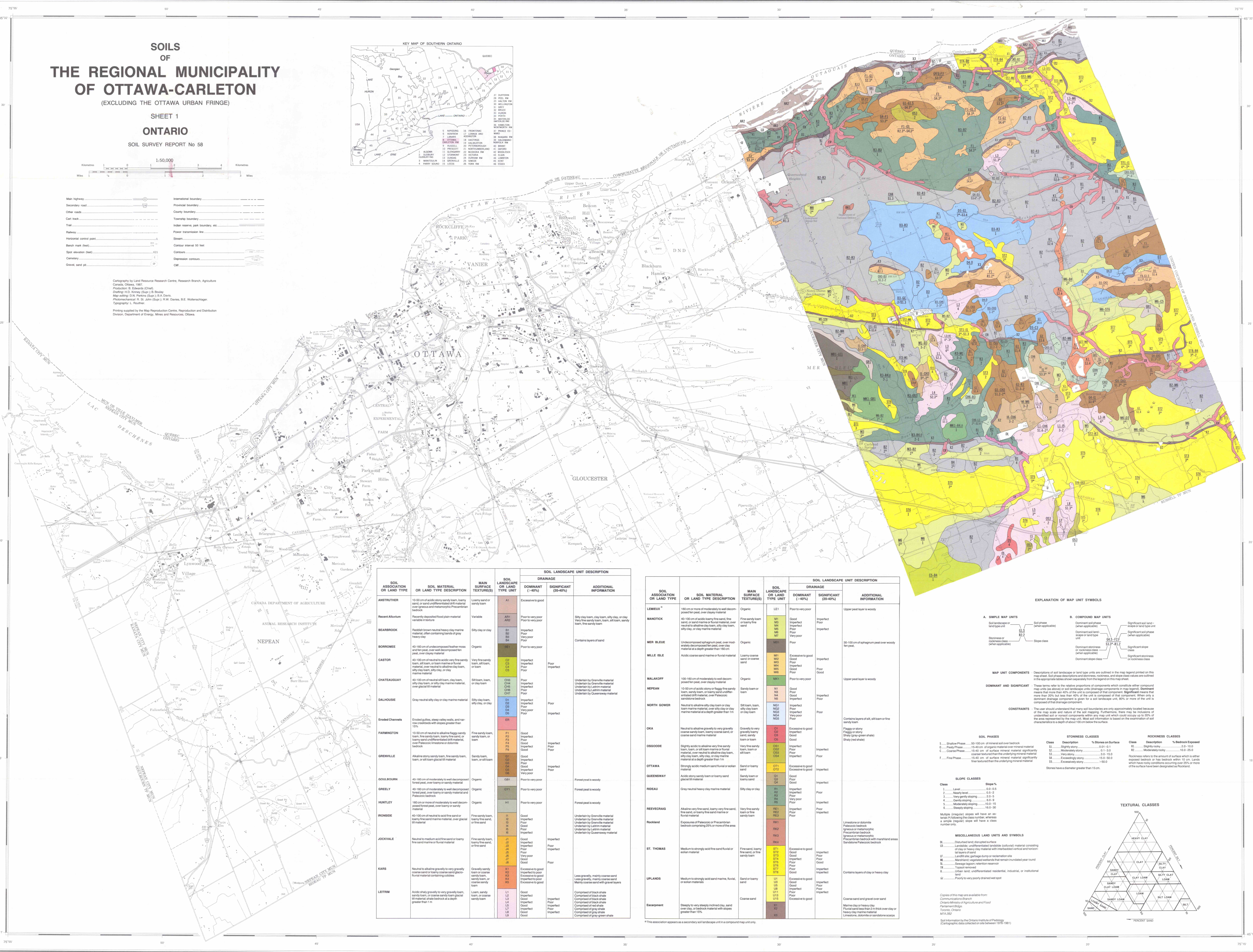
ONTARIO

SOIL SURVEY REPORT No 58



- Main highway
- Secondary road
- Other roads
- Cart track
- Tier
- Railway
- Historic control point
- Boundary line
- Spot elevation (m)
- Spot elevation (ft)
- Cemetery
- Gravel sand pit
- International boundary
- Provincial boundary
- County boundary
- Township boundary
- Indian reserve, park boundary, etc.
- Power transmission line
- Spot
- Contour interval 50 feet
- Contours
- Depression contours
- Cliff

Cartography by Land Resource Research Centre, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, 1987.  
Production: B. Edwards (Chief)  
Drawing: H.D. Arney (Sup.), B. Butler  
Map editing: D.M. Peters (Sup.), B.A. Davis  
Photoreproduction: R. St. John (Sup.), R.W. Davies, B.E. Woloshchager  
Typography: L. Routher  
Printing supplied by the Map Reproduction Centre, Reproduction and Distribution Division, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.



SOIL ASSOCIATION OR LAND TYPE	SOIL MATERIAL OR LAND DESCRIPTION	MAIN SURFACE TEXTURES	SOIL LANDSCAPE OR LAND TYPE UNIT	SOIL LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTION		
				DOMINANT (>40%)	SIGNIFICANT (20-40%)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
ANSTRUTHER	10-50 cm of acidic stony sandy loam, loamy sand or gravelly loam, over glacial till material	Loamy sand or sandy loam	A1	Excessive to good		
Recent Alluvium	Recently deposited flood plain material, variable in texture	Variable	ARI	Poor to very poor		
BEARHOOK	Reddish brown neutral heavy clay marine material, often containing bands of gray heavy clay	Silty clay or clay	B1	Imperfect		Silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or silty loam, fine sandy loam
BORROMIE	40-160 cm of undecomposed feather moss and leaf litter over well decomposed forest floor	Organic	B2	Poor to very poor		Contains layers of sand
CASTOR	40-100 cm of neutral to acidic very fine sandy loam, loam or silty loam, over glacial till material, silty clay, or clay marine material	Very fine sandy loam, loam, silty loam, or silty clay	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Imperfect	Poor	
CHATELAIN	40-100 cm of neutral to acidic very fine sandy loam, loam or silty loam, over glacial till material	Silt loam, loam, or silty loam	C6, C7, C8, C9, C10	Imperfect	Poor	Underlain by Grenville material
DALHOUSIE	Gray neutral silty clay or clay marine material	Silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5	Imperfect	Poor	Underlain by Letton material
Eroded Channels	Eroded gullies, steep valley walls, and non-wooded slopes with slopes greater than 15%	Silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay	E1	Imperfect		Underlain by Quaternary material
FARMINGTON	10-50 cm of neutral to alkaline flaggy sandy loam, loam or silty loam, over glacial till material, or loam, over till, or heavy clay, or clay marine material	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam	F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	Imperfect	Poor	
GRENVILLE	Alkaline stony sandy loam, the sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	Sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5	Imperfect	Poor	
GOLDSBORO	40-160 cm of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over loamy or sandy material	Organic	G6	Poor to very poor		Forest peat to woody
GREELY	40-160 cm of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over loamy or sandy material and Pleistocene bedrock	Organic	G7	Poor to very poor		Forest peat to woody
HUNTLEY	160 cm or more of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over loamy or sandy material	Organic	H1	Poor to very poor		Forest peat to woody
IRONSIDE	40-100 cm of neutral to acid fine sand or loam, over fine sand marine material, or gravel till material	Fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam, or loam	I1, I2, I3, I4, I5	Imperfect	Poor	Underlain by Grenville material
JOCKVALE	Neutral to medium acid fine sand or loamy fine sandy loam, or fine sand	Fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	J1, J2, J3, J4, J5	Imperfect	Poor	Underlain by Grenville material
KARS	Neutral to alkaline gravelly to very gravelly coarse sand or loamy coarse sand, or coarse sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam	Gravelly to very coarse sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam	K1, K2, K3, K4, K5	Excessive to good		Less gravelly, mainly coarse sand
LETRIM	Acidic silty gravelly to very gravelly loam, sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam, greater than 1 m	Loam, sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam	L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, L8	Imperfect	Poor	Compacted of thick shale

SOIL ASSOCIATION OR LAND TYPE	SOIL MATERIAL OR LAND DESCRIPTION	MAIN SURFACE TEXTURES	SOIL LANDSCAPE OR LAND TYPE UNIT	SOIL LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTION		
				DOMINANT (>40%)	SIGNIFICANT (20-40%)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
LEMUEUX	160 cm or more of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over clayey material	Organic	LE1	Poor to very poor		Upper peat layer is woody
MANDOCK	40-100 cm of acidic loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, or loamy sand, over Pleistocene bedrock	Fine sandy loam or loamy sand	M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7	Imperfect	Poor	
MER BLEUE	Undecomposed sphagnum peat, over moderately decomposed forest peat, over clay material of a depth greater than 150 cm	Organic	MB1	Poor		20-100 cm of sphagnum peat over woody logs
MILLE ISLE	Acidic coarse sand marine or fluvial material	Loamy coarse sand or coarse sand	MI1, MI2, MI3, MI4, MI5, MI6	Excessive to good		
MALAKOFF	100-160 cm of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over clayey material	Organic	MA1	Poor to very poor		Upper peat layer is woody
NEPAN	10-50 cm of acidic stony or flaggy fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam, over Pleistocene bedrock	Sandy loam or loam	NI1, NI2, NI3, NI4, NI5	Imperfect	Poor	
NORTH GOWER	Neutral to alkaline silty loam or clay loam marine material, over silty clay or clay marine material of a depth greater than 1 m	Silt loam, loam, silty loam, or clay loam	NG1, NG2, NG3, NG4, NG5	Imperfect	Poor	
OXA	Neutral to alkaline gravelly to very gravelly coarse sandy loam, loamy coarse sand, or coarse sandy loam	Gravelly to very coarse sandy loam, loamy coarse sand, or coarse sandy loam	O1, O2, O3, O4	Excessive to good		
OSGOODE	Slightly acidic to alkaline very fine sandy loam, loam or silty loam, over Pleistocene bedrock	Very fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	OS1, OS2, OS3, OS4	Imperfect	Poor	
OTTAWA	Strongly acidic medium sand, loam, or silty loam	Sand or loamy sand	OT1, OT2, OT3, OT4, OT5	Excessive to good		
QUEENSWAY	Acidic stony sandy loam or loamy sand, over Pleistocene bedrock	Sandy loam or loamy sand	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Imperfect	Poor	
REAU	Gray neutral heavy clay marine material	Silty clay or clay	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5	Imperfect	Poor	
REEVECRAG	Alkaline very fine sand, loamy very fine sand, loam, or silty loam, over Pleistocene bedrock	Very fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	RE1, RE2, RE3, RE4, RE5	Imperfect	Poor	
Rockland	Exposure of Pleistocene or Precambrian bedrock comprising 20% or more of the area	Various	RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4	Imperfect	Poor	Underlain by Grenville material
ST. THOMAS	Medium to strongly acid fine sand, loam, or silty loam	Fine sand, loam, or silty loam	ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4, ST5, ST6, ST7	Excessive to good		
UPLANDS	Medium to strongly acid sand, loam, or loamy sand	Sand or loamy sand	UL1, UL2, UL3, UL4, UL5, UL6, UL7, UL8	Excessive to good		
Esapment	Steeply to very steeply inclined clay, sand, or loam, over Pleistocene material with slopes greater than 15%	Coarse sand	ES1, ES2, ES3	Imperfect	Poor	

### EXPLANATION OF MAP UNIT SYMBOLS

**A. SIMPLE MAP UNITS**  
Soil phases (when applicable)  
Slope class  
Stoniness or rockiness (when applicable)

**B. COMPOUND MAP UNITS**  
Dominant soil phase (when applicable)  
Dominant soil phase or land type unit (when applicable)  
Dominant soil phase or land type unit (when applicable)  
Dominant soil phase or land type unit (when applicable)

**MAP UNIT COMPONENTS**  
Dominant and significant  
Dominant and significant  
Dominant and significant  
Dominant and significant

**SOIL PHASES**  
S1 - Shallow Phase  
S2 - Peaty Phase  
S3 - Fine Phase

**STONESSNESS CLASSES**  
Class 1 - Level  
Class 2 - Slightly stony  
Class 3 - Moderately stony  
Class 4 - Excessively stony  
Class 5 - Excessively stony

**SLOPE CLASSES**  
Class 1 - Level  
Class 2 - Slightly sloping  
Class 3 - Moderately sloping  
Class 4 - Steeply sloping

**MISCELLANEOUS LAND UNITS AND SYMBOLS**  
L1 - Limestone or dolomite  
L2 - Limestone or dolomite  
L3 - Limestone or dolomite  
L4 - Limestone or dolomite  
L5 - Limestone or dolomite  
L6 - Limestone or dolomite  
L7 - Limestone or dolomite  
L8 - Limestone or dolomite

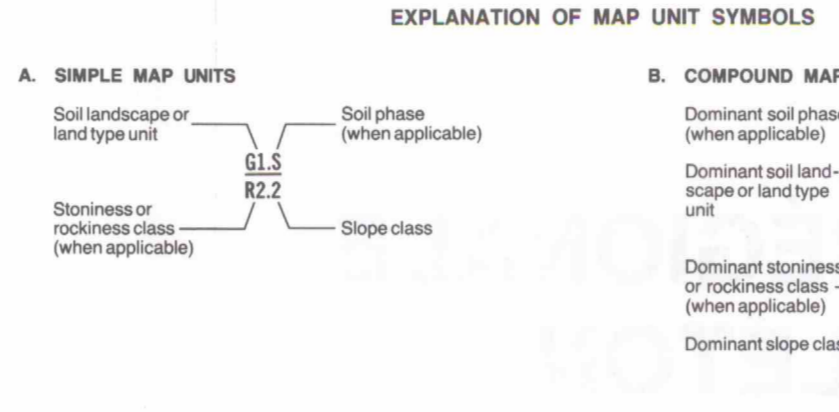
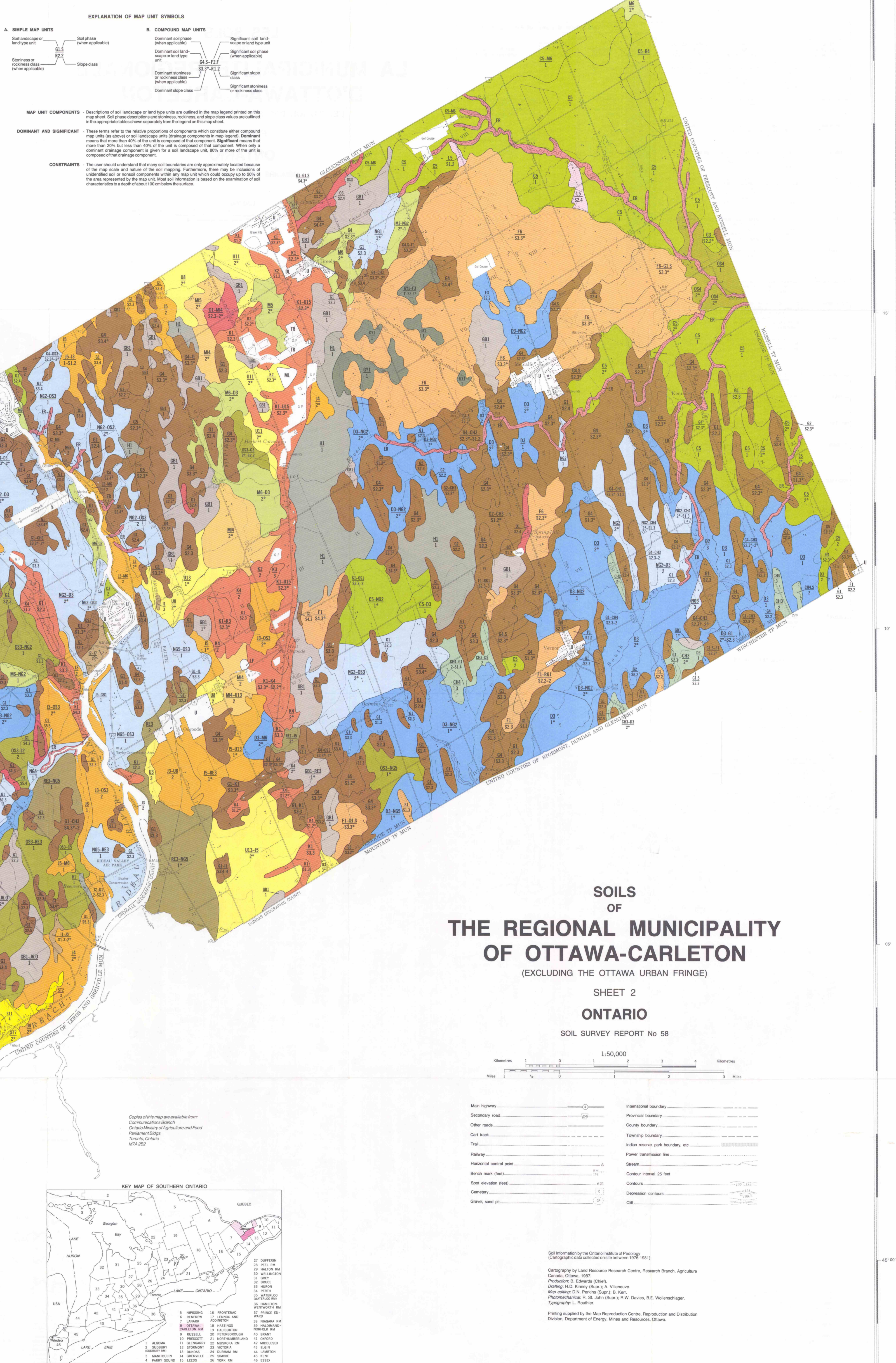
**TEXTURAL CLASSES**  
HEAVY CLAY  
CLAY  
CLAY LOAM  
SILTY CLAY  
SILTY CLAY LOAM  
LOAM  
SANDY CLAY  
SANDY CLAY LOAM  
SANDY LOAM  
SANDY SILTY LOAM

\*The association appears as a secondary soil landscape unit in a compound map unit only.  
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Soil information by the Ontario Institute of Pedology (Cartographic data collected on site between 1976-1981).



Table with 5 columns: SOIL ASSOCIATION OR LAND TYPE, SOIL MATERIAL OR LAND TYPE DESCRIPTION, MAIN SURFACE TEXTURE(S), SOIL LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTION, and SOIL ASSOCIATION OR LAND TYPE. Rows include ANTRUWER, Recent Alluvium, BEARBROOK, BORROMEY, CASTOR, CHATEAUQUAY, DALHOUSIE, Eroded Channels, FARMINGTON, GRENVILLE, GOULDBOURN, GREELY, HUNTLEY, IRONSIDE, JOCKVALE, KARS, LETRIM, LEMEU, MANITOK, MER BLEU, MILLE ISLE, MALAKOFF, and NEPEAN.

Table with 5 columns: SOIL ASSOCIATION OR LAND TYPE, SOIL MATERIAL OR LAND TYPE DESCRIPTION, MAIN SURFACE TEXTURE(S), SOIL LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTION, and SOIL ASSOCIATION OR LAND TYPE. Rows include NORTH GOWER, OKA, OSGOODE, OTTAWA, QUEENSWAY, RIDEAU, REEVECRAG, Rockland, ST. THOMAS, UPLANDS, and Escarpment.



MAP UNIT COMPONENTS: Descriptions of soil landscape or land type units are outlined in the map legend printed on this map sheet. Soil phase descriptions and stoniness, rockiness, and slope class values are defined in the appropriate tables shown separately from the legend on this map sheet.

DOMINANT AND SIGNIFICANT: These terms refer to the relative proportions of components which constitute either compound map units or soil landscape units (single components). Significant means that more than 40% of the unit is composed of that component. Dominant means that more than 20% but less than 40% of the unit is composed of that component. When only a dominant drainage component is given for a soil landscape unit, 80% or more of the unit is composed of that drainage component.

CONSTRAINTS: The user should understand that many soil boundaries are only approximately located because of the map scale and nature of the soil mapping. Furthermore, there may be variations of unidentified soil or normal components within any map unit which could occur as to 50% of the area represented by the map unit. Much soil information is based on the examination of soil cores to a depth of about 100 cm below the surface.

ROCKNESS CLASSES

Class Description % Rockiness Exposed

- 01 Slightly rocky 2.0 - 10.0
- 02 Moderately rocky 10.0 - 25.0
- 03 Moderately rocky with exposed bedrock or boulder material 10.0 - 25.0
- 04 Very rocky 25.0 - 50.0
- 05 Excessively rocky 50.0 - 100.0
- 06 Excessively rocky 50.0 - 100.0
- 07 Excessively rocky 50.0 - 100.0

Stoniness have a diameter greater than 15 cm.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND UNITS AND SYMBOLS

IS: Disturbed land (diverted surface)

LU: Limited land (undifferentiated residential, industrial, or institutional land)

W: Poorly to very poorly drained wet soil

SOIL PHASES

S: Shallow Phase - 0-100 cm of mineral soil over bedrock

F: Frosty Phase - 15-60 cm of organic material over mineral material

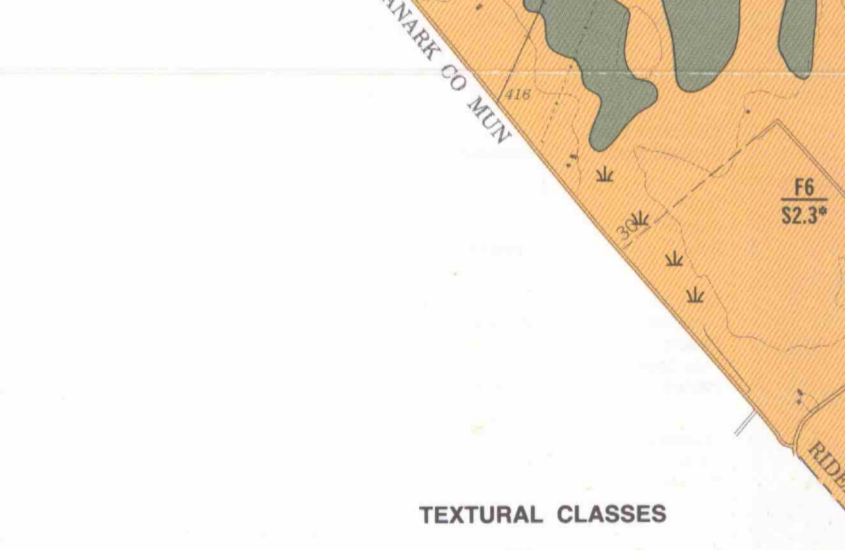
C: Coarse Phase - 15-60 cm of surface mineral material significantly coarser than that in the underlying mineral material

F: Fine Phase - 15-60 cm of surface mineral material significantly finer than that in the underlying mineral material

SLOPE CLASSES

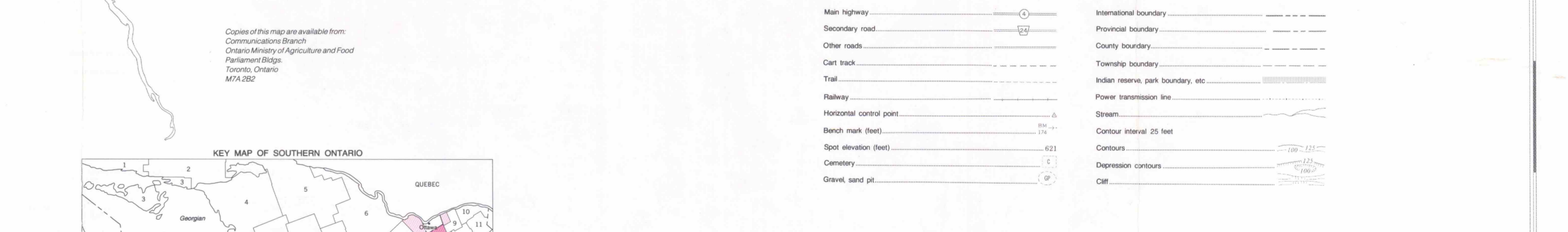
Class Description % Slope on Surface

- 1 Level 0.0 - 0.5
- 2 Nearly level 0.5 - 2
- 3 Very gently sloping 2.0 - 4
- 4 Gently sloping 4.0 - 9
- 5 Moderately sloping 10.0 - 15
- 6 Steeply sloping 16.0 - 30



# SOILS OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-CARLETON (EXCLUDING THE OTTAWA URBAN FRINGE)

SHEET 2  
ONTARIO  
SOIL SURVEY REPORT No 58



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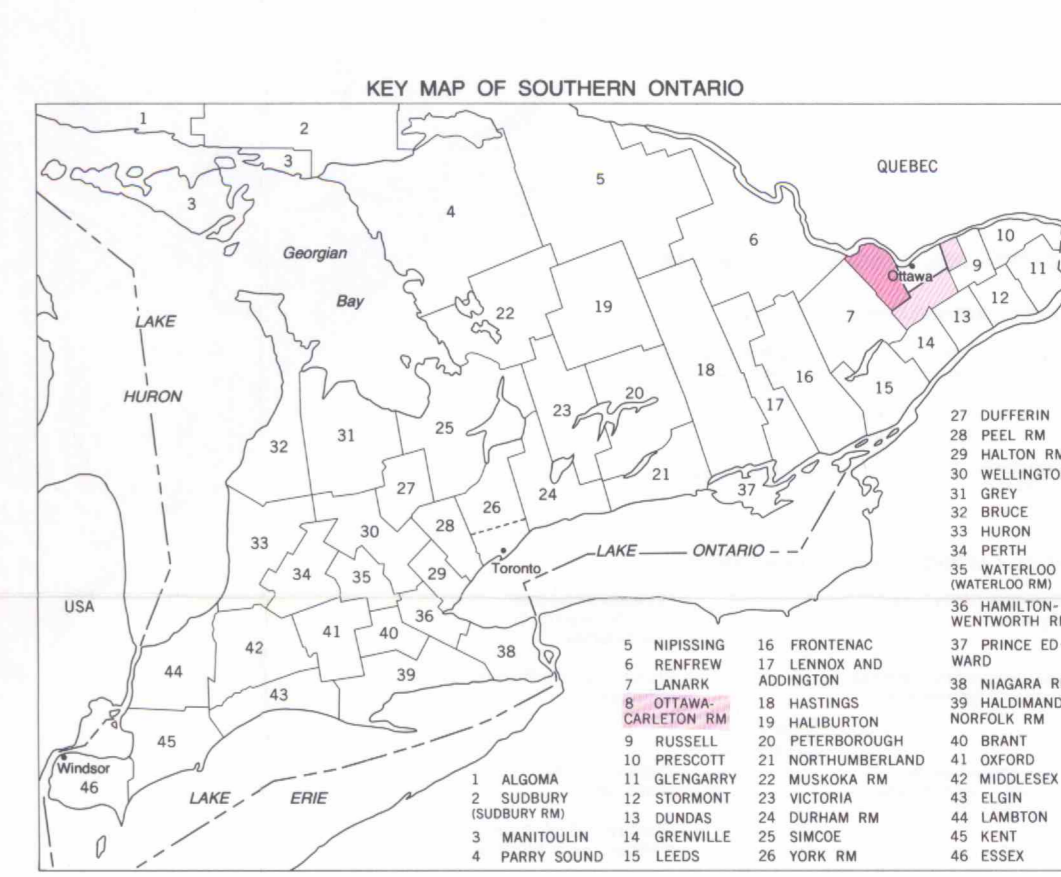
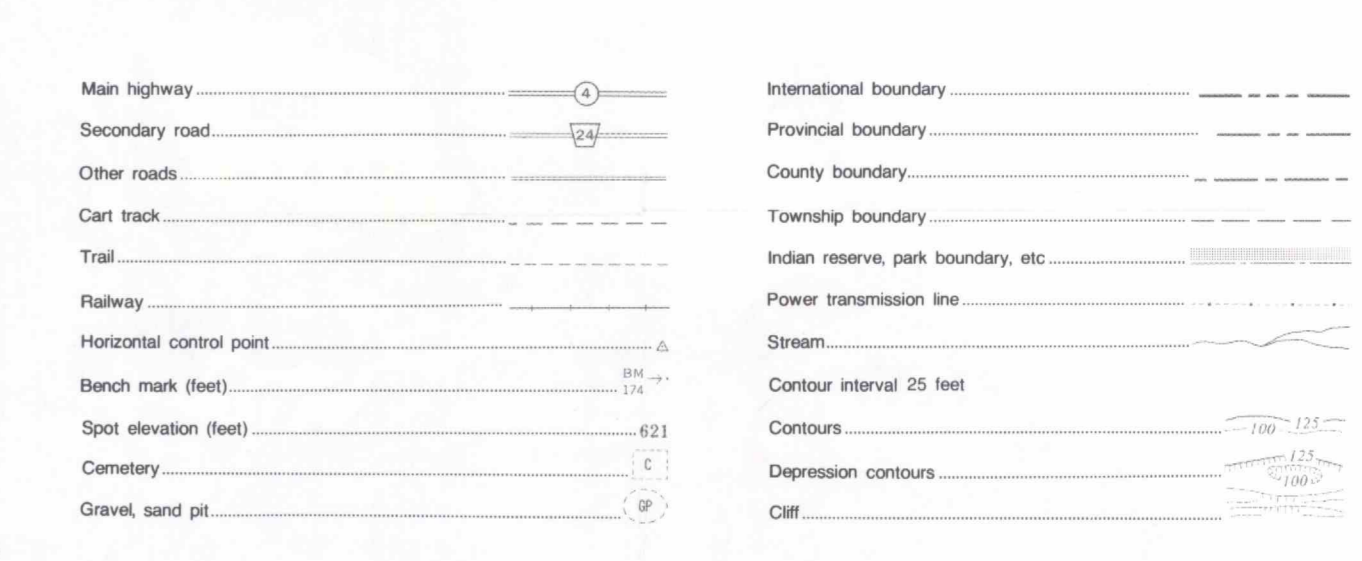
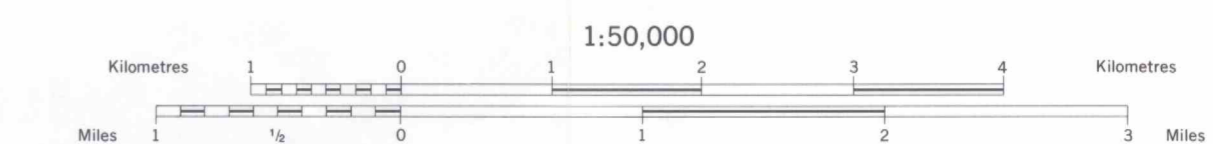
Cartographic Information: Produced by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food Production, Toronto, Ontario. Cartographer: H. J. Knapik (Map 1) & A. Wisniewski (Map 2). Editor: D. W. Walker (Map 1) & B. E. Wolenski (Map 2). Cartographer: L. Roubicek.

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# SOILS OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-CARLETON (EXCLUDING THE OTTAWA URBAN FRINGE)

SHEET 3  
ONTARIO  
SOIL SURVEY REPORT No 58



**EXPLANATION OF MAP UNIT SYMBOLS**

**A. SIMPLE MAP UNITS**

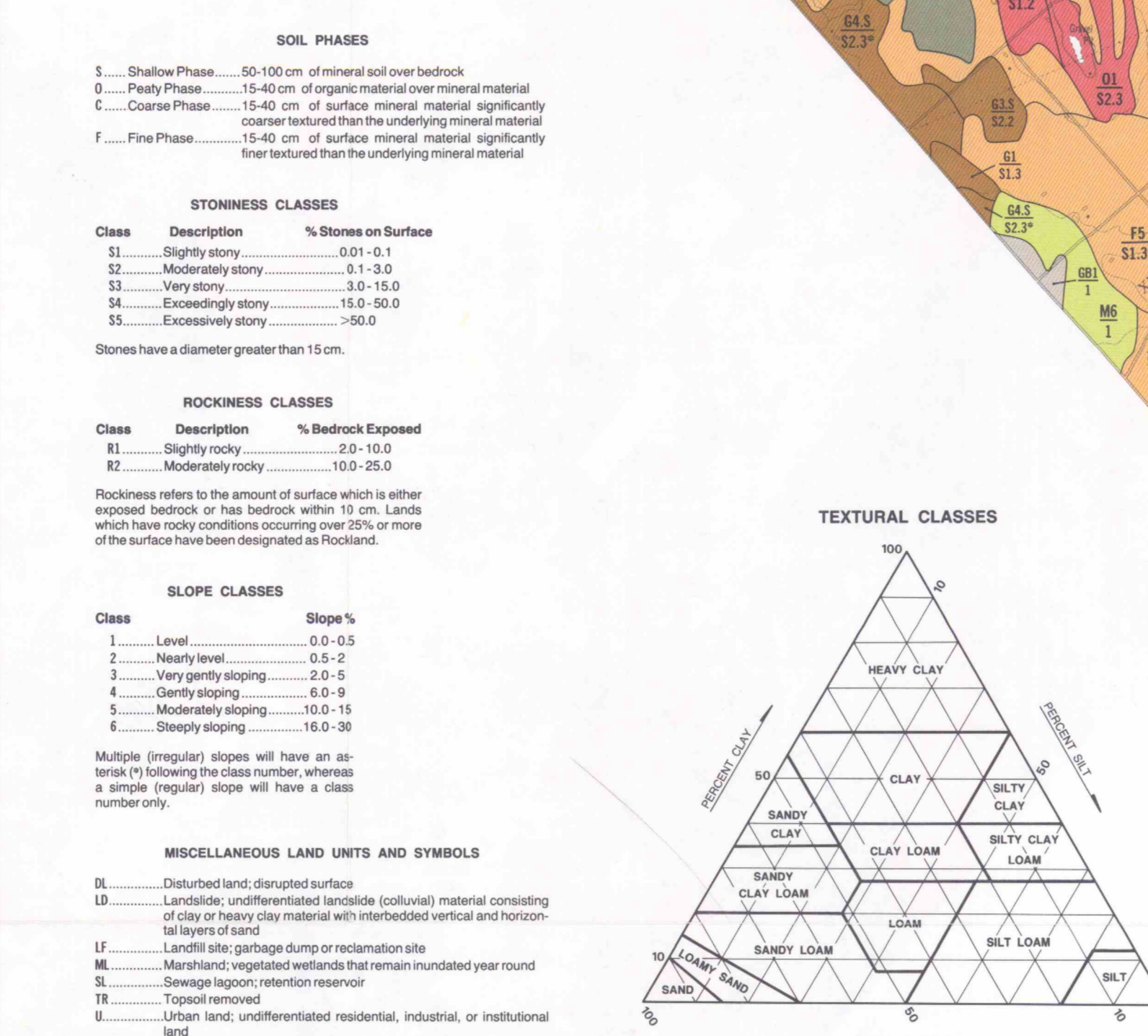
**B. COMPOUND MAP UNITS**

**MAP UNIT COMPONENTS**

**DOMINANT AND SIGNIFICANT**

**CONSTRAINTS**

SOIL ASSOCIATION OR LAND TYPE	SOIL MATERIAL OR LAND TYPE DESCRIPTION	MAIN SURFACE TEXTURES	SOIL LANDSCAPE OR LAND TYPE UNIT	DOMINANT (0-40%)	SIGNIFICANT (20-40%)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
ANSTRUTHER	10-50 cm of acidic sandy loam, heavy sand, or sand underlain by drift material	Loamy sand or sandy loam	A1	Excessive to good		
RECENT ALLUVIUM	Recently deposited flood plain material, variable in texture	Variable	AH1 AH2	Poor to very poor	Poor to very poor	Silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silty loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam
BEAR BROOK	Reddish loam, neutral to heavy clay marine material, often containing bands of gray heavy clay	Silty clay or clay	B1 B2 B3	Imperfect Poor Poor	Imperfect	Contains layers of sand
BORROME	40-100 cm of undecomposed leather crumb peat, over well decomposed forest peat	Organic	C1 C2	Poor to very poor		
CARTON	40-100 cm of neutral to acidic, very fine sandy loam, silty loam, or loam	Very fine sandy loam, silty loam, or loam	C3 C4 C5	Imperfect Poor Poor	Poor Imperfect	
CHATEAUGUAY	40-100 cm of neutral to acidic, clay loam, silty clay loam, or silty clay marine material, over glacial till	Silt loam, loam, or clay loam	D1 D2 D3 D4 D5	Imperfect Poor Poor Poor Poor	Imperfect Poor	
DALHOUSIE	Gray neutral silty clay or clay marine material	Silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay	E1 E2 E3	Imperfect Poor Poor	Imperfect Poor	
ERODED CHANNELS	Eroded gullies, steep valley walls, and narrow creeks with slopes greater than 10%	Variable	ER	Imperfect		
FARMINGTON	10-50 cm of neutral to alkaline heavy sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand, or heavy fine sand, over Pseudoglec or albic horizon	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand, or heavy fine sand	F1 F2 F3 F4	Good Imperfect Poor Good	Imperfect Poor Imperfect	
GREENVILLE	Alkaline heavy sandy loam, the sandy loam, loam, or silty loam, over glacial till	Sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	G1 G2 G3	Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	
GOLDSBORO	40-100 cm of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over loamy or sandy material	Organic	H1	Poor to very poor		Forest peat to woody
GREELY	40-100 cm of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over loamy or sandy material	Organic	H2	Poor to very poor		Forest peat to woody
HUNTLEY	100 or more of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over loamy or sandy material	Organic	H3	Poor to very poor		Forest peat to woody
IRONSID	40-100 cm of neutral to acid fine sand or heavy fine sand marine material, over glacial till	Fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	I1 I2 I3 I4	Good Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	Underlain by Gleysville material. Underlain by Gleysville material. Underlain by Gleysville material. Underlain by Gleysville material.
JOCKVALE	Neutral to medium acid fine sand or loamy fine sand marine or fluvial material	Fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	J1 J2 J3 J4	Good Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	
KARS	Neutral to alkaline gravelly to very gravelly sandy loam, silty loam, or heavy sandy loam, over Pseudoglec or albic horizon	Gravelly sandy loam, silty loam, or heavy sandy loam	K1 K2 K3 K4	Excessive to good Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	Less gravelly, many coarse sand and gravelly, many coarse sand and gravelly.
LETRIM	Acidic silty gravelly to very gravelly sandy loam, silty loam, or heavy sandy loam, over Pseudoglec or albic horizon	Loam, sandy loam, or heavy sandy loam	L1 L2 L3 L4	Good Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	Composed of black shale. Composed of black shale. Composed of black shale. Composed of black shale.
LEMEUX	100 cm or more of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over clayey material	Organic	LE1	Poor to very poor		Upper peat layer is woody
MANOTOK	40-100 cm of acidic loamy fine sand, fine sand, or coarse sand, over Pseudoglec or albic horizon	Fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	M1 M2 M3 M4	Good Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	
MER BLEUE	Undecomposed sphagnum peat, over moderately decomposed forest peat	Organic	MB1	Poor		30-100 cm of sphagnum peat over loamy sand
MILLE ISLE	Acidic coarse sand marine or fluvial material	Loamy coarse sand or coarse sand	MI1 MI2 MI3 MI4	Excessive to good Good Imperfect Poor	Imperfect Poor	
MALAKOFF	100-150 cm of moderately to well decomposed forest peat, over clayey material	Organic	MA1	Poor to very poor		Upper peat layer is woody
NEPEAN	10-50 cm of acidic stony or heavy fine sandy loam, silty loam, or heavy sandy loam, over Pseudoglec or albic horizon	Sandy loam or loam	N1 N2 N3	Good Imperfect Good	Imperfect Poor	
NORTH GOWER	Neutral to alkaline silty clay loam or clay loam, silty loam, or heavy sandy loam, over Pseudoglec or albic horizon	Silt loam, loam, or clay loam	NG1 NG2 NG3 NG4	Imperfect Imperfect Imperfect Poor	Imperfect Poor	Contains layers of silty, silty loam, or loam
OKA	Neutral to alkaline gravelly to very gravelly sandy loam, silty loam, or heavy sandy loam, over Pseudoglec or albic horizon	Gravelly to stony sandy loam, silty loam, or heavy sandy loam	O1 O2 O3	Excessive to good Good Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	
OSGOODE	Slightly acidic to alkaline very fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam, over Pseudoglec or albic horizon	Very fine sandy loam, loam, or silty loam	OS1 OS2 OS3	Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	
OTTAWA	Stony acidic medium sand, fine sand, or coarse sand	Sand or loamy sand	OT1 OT2	Excessive to good Good	Imperfect Poor	
QUEENSWAY	Acidic stony sandy loam or loamy sand, over glacial till	Sandy loam or loamy sand	Q1 Q2	Good Good	Imperfect Poor	
RODAU	Clay silty heavy clay marine material	Silty clay or clay	R1 R2	Imperfect Poor	Imperfect Poor	



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REVECKING	Alkaline very fine sand, loamy very fine sand, fine sand, or loamy fine sand marine or fluvial material	Very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam	RE1 RE2 RE3	Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	
Rockland	Exposures of Pseudoglec or Pseudoglec bedrock, containing 20% or more of iron ore	Variable	RO1 RO2 RO3	Imperfect Poor Imperfect	Imperfect Poor	Limestone or dolomite. Pseudoglec bedrock. Pseudoglec bedrock. Pseudoglec bedrock with irregular areas. Sandstone Pseudoglec bedrock.
ST. THOMAS	Medium to strongly acid fine sand, fine sand, or loamy fine sand marine or fluvial material	Fine sand, loamy fine sand, or fine sandy loam	ST1 ST2 ST3 ST4	Excessive to good Good Imperfect Poor	Imperfect Poor Imperfect Poor	
UPLANDS	Medium to strongly acid sand, loam, silt, or peat materials	Sand or loamy sand	UL1 UL2 UL3 UL4	Excessive to good Good Imperfect Poor	Imperfect Poor Imperfect Poor	
Escarpment	Steadily to very steeply inclined clay, sand over clay, or clayey sand with slopes greater than 10%	Clay or silty clay	ES1 ES2	Imperfect Poor	Imperfect Poor	Marine clay or heavy clay. Heavy clay loam. Heavy clay loam. Limestone, dolomite or sandstone escarpment.