Final Draft

Town of Warner

New Hampshire

Legend

Town Boundaries
- Warner
- Neighboring Towns
- 100' Contours
- 20' Contours

Roads
- Interstate
- State
- Local
- Class 5
- Class 5 Seasonal
- Class 6

Hydrography
- Lake/Pond/Reservoir
- River
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream

Agricultural and Other Open Lands
- Agricultural
- Other Open Land
- Gravel Pits
- Conservation Lands

Farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Farmland of statewide importance

Productive Forest Soils
- IA-Prime Northern Hardwoods
- IB-Prime Oak and Beech
- IC-High Volume White Pine

Town Areas
- Warner
- Neighboring Towns

IMPORTANT FOREST SOILS

The Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) productive forest soil groups indicate the relative productivity of lands for timber production. The three most productive classes are: IA, IB, and IC.

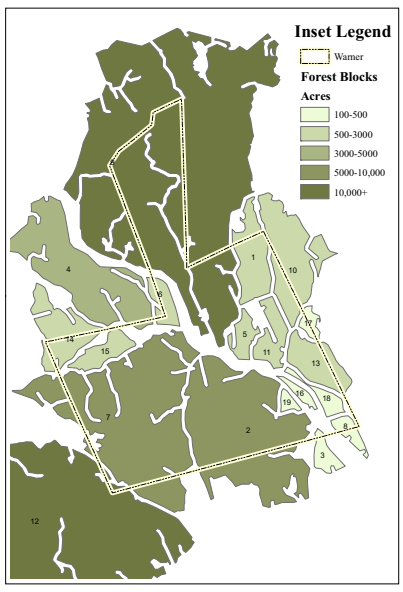
Note that all areas displayed here as prime or state agricultural soils also represent either IA or IC important forest soils. Therefore, for graphic clarity, this map displays only that portion of the IA, IB and IC classes that exist beyond the extent of these two most productive important agricultural soil classes.

IA consists of the deeper, loamy textured, moderately well, and well-drained soils. Generally, these soils are more fertile and have the most favorable soil moisture relationships and are best suited to hardwoods. The successional trends on these soils are toward stands of shade tolerant hardwoods such as beech and sugar maple. Hardwood competition is severe on these soils so softwood regeneration is usually dependent upon persistent hardwood control efforts.

IB soils are generally sandy or loamy soils over sandy textures and slightly less fertile than those in group IA. These soils are moderately well and well drained and are primarily suited to hardwoods. Soil moisture is adequate for good tree growth, but may not be quite as abundant as in group IA soils. Soils in this group have successional trends toward a climax of tolerant hardwoods, predominantly beech. Hardwood competition is moderate to severe on these soils and successional softwood regeneration is dependent upon hardwood control.

IC soils are outwash sands and gravels. Soil drainage is somewhat excessively to excessively drained and moderately well drained. Soil moisture is adequate for good softwood growth, but is limited for hardwoods. Successional trends on these coarse textured, somewhat droughty and less fertile soils are toward stands of shade tolerant softwoods, i.e., red spruce and hemlock. Balsam fir is a persistent component in many stands, but is shorter lived than red spruce and hemlock. White pine, red maple, aspen, and paper birch are common in early and mid-successional stands. Hardwood competition is moderate to slight on these soils. Due to less hardwood competition, these soils are ideally suited for softwood production, especially white pine.

Forest and Farm Resources



GRANIT

Much of the data utilized here here represents stock data sets obtained from the NH GRANIT database as maintained by the Complex Systems Research Center (CSRC) at the University of New Hampshire (UNH).

The New Hampshire Geographically Referenced Analysis and Information Transfer System (NH GRANIT) is a cooperative project to create, maintain, and make available a statewide geographic data base serving the information needs of state, regional, and local decision-makers.

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS

Overlap Between Important Ag & Forest Soils

Note that 100% of the prime ag soil areas also represent important forest soil IA areas and 100% of the farmland soils of statewide importance lie either on IC or IA forest soils. In other words, Prime Ag and State ag soils completely overlap areas meeting forest soil classes IA or IC. Therefore, for graphic clarity, this map displays only that portion of the IA and IC important forest soil classes that exist beyond the extent of these two most productive agricultural soil classes. Important agricultural soils are displayed here in two transparent shades of gray where the darker gray (with tighter hatch) represents prime ag soils and the lighter (with more open hatch) represent ag soils of statewide significance. Productive soils also form the foundation for supporting important wildlife habitat.

Farmland soils of statewide significance are not prime or unique but are considered farmlands of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage and oilseed crops.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) defines prime farmland as land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. It may be pasture, cultivated land, forest land or other lands except for those that represent urban, built-up, or water areas. Prime farmland soils produce the highest yields with the least expenditure of time and energy. Farming them results in the least environmental damage.

N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

1:24,000 1 inch = 2,000 feet

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