

Series Name	Map Unit Symbol	Phase	Landscape Unit	Description	Series Criteria Differentia
Pishagqua silt loam	WPa0	0 to 1 meter water depth	Lagoon Bottom	The Pishagqua series consists of very deep, subaqueous soils that are permanently submerged in low energy depositional basins, estuaries and coastal lagoons. Pishagqua soils are formed in silty estuarine deposits greater than 1 meter and often contain sulfidic materials. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N values >0.7 throughout upper 1 meter of soil surface 2. Sulfidic materials within upper 50 cm 3. sil, sicl, and fsl textures in the control section
	WPa1	1 to 2 meter water depth			
	WPa2	2 to 3 meter water depth			
Nagunt sand	WNa0	0 to 1 meter water depth	Washover Fan	The Nagunt series consists of very deep, subaqueous soils on washover fan flats in coastal lagoons. Nagunt soils are formed in fine sandy to sandy marine deposits that are deposited as a result of washover events and breaches of the barrier island. Buried surface horizons and stratification are often identified. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. s, fs, or ls textures through control section 2. >0.2% OC or irregular decrease of OC from 25 - 100 cm 3. Sulfidic materials within 100 cm of soil surface
	WNa1	1 to 2 meter water depth			
	WNa2	2 to 3 meter water depth			
	WNaI	intertidal	Washover Fan Slope	Slopes range from 5-10 percent	
	WNaS1	Slope; 1-2 meter water depth			
Massapog sand	WMg0	0 to 1 meter water depth	Flood Tidal Delta	The Massapog series consists of very deep, subaqueous soils on flood tidal delta flats of coastal lagoons. The Massapog soils are formed in marine sands typically deposited during flood tides. Buried lenses of algal material are common. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. s, fs, or ls textures throughout control section
	WMgI	Intertidal			
	WMgC	Relict Channel Phase			

Marshneck fine sand	WMa0	0 to 1 meter water depth	Flood Tidal Delta Slope	The Marshneck series consists of very deep, subaqueous soils on the edge of flood-tidal deltas along the active and inactive lobes. The Marshneck soils are formed in over 1 meter of marine sands often over marine silts. Multiple buried horizons are very common resulting from migration of the flood-tidal delta active lobes and the tidal inlet. Slopes range from 3 to 6 percent. Eelgrass beds tend to be very common.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> s, fs, or ls textures through control section >0.2% OC or irregular decrease of OC from 25 - 100 cm Has developed A horizon resulting from common eelgrass beds
	WMa1	1-2 meter water depth			
Fort Neck silt loam	WFn0	0 to 1 meter water depth	Lagoon Bottom	The Fort Neck series consist of very deep, subaqueous soils in low energy coastal lagoons and channels. The Fort Neck soils are formed in less than 100 cm marine silts over marine sands or stratified sand and gravel. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> N values <0.7 within 25 to 100 cm of the soil surface Discontinuity with finer textured materials over sands
	WFn1	1 to 2 meter water depth			
	WFn2	2 to 3 meter water depth			
Billington silt loam	WBn0	0 to 1 meter water depth	Mainland cove	The Billington series consists of very deep, subaqueous soils in coves. The Billington soils are formed in marine silts over organic deposits within 100 cm of the soil surface. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Buried organic horizons at least 20 cm thick that starts within the upper 100 cm of the soil surface Sulfidic material within the upper 50 cm of the soil surface
	WBn1	1 to 2 meter water depth			
	WBn2	2 to 3 meter water depth			
	WBd	deep phase (organics within 100-200 cm of surface)	Organic horizons found at a depth between 1-2 meters from surface		

Napatree loamy sand	WNe0	0 to 1 meter water depth, bouldery surface	Submerged mainland beach - bouldery phase	The Napatree series consists of very deep, subaqueous soils in bouldery, mainland shorelines adjacent to glaciated uplands with numerous boulders and stones. The Napatree soils are formed in sandy marine deposits overlying submerged terrestrial till deposits. Slope ranges from 0 to 6 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N value <0.7 throughout control section 2. s, ls, or sl textures throughout control section
	WNx0	0 to 1 meter water depth, extremely bouldery surface			
Anguilla loamy sand	WAa0	0 to 1 meter water depth	Submerged mainland beach	The Anguilla series consists of very deep, subaqueous soils on mainland shorelines. The Anguilla soils are formed in sandy marine deposits over outwash. Slopes range from 0 to 6 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N value <0.7 throughout control section 2. s, ls, or sl textures throughout control section
Wamphassuc sandy loam	WWc0	0 to 1 meter water depth	Submerged stream valley	The Wamphassuc series consists of very deep, subaqueous soils that are permanently submerged in stream valleys and terraces. The Wamphassuc soils are formed in loamy marine sediments. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N value < 1 in control section 2. Sulfidic materials in upper 50 cm
	WWc1	1 to 2 meter water depth			
Dredged Area	WDr		Dredged area, Inlet, Marina	A dredged area is composed of a human altered, subaqueous area in an inlet, dredged channel, dredged marina, or relict channel. Slope and water depth are variable.	