



EXPLANATION

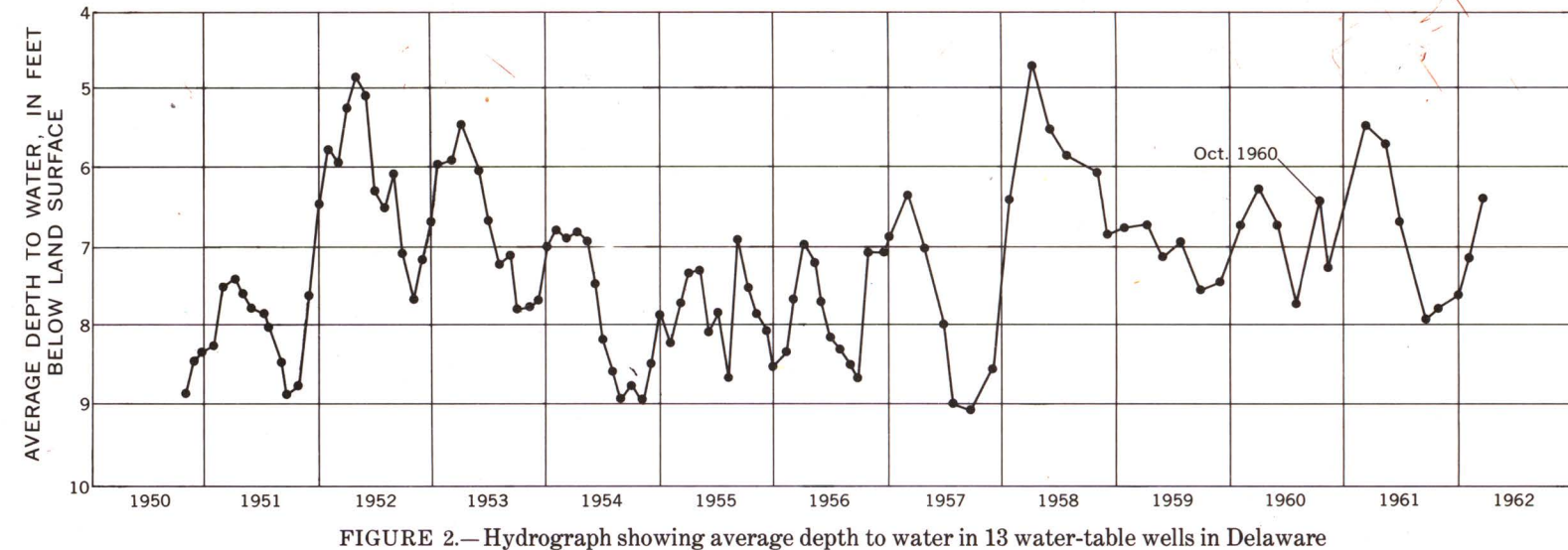
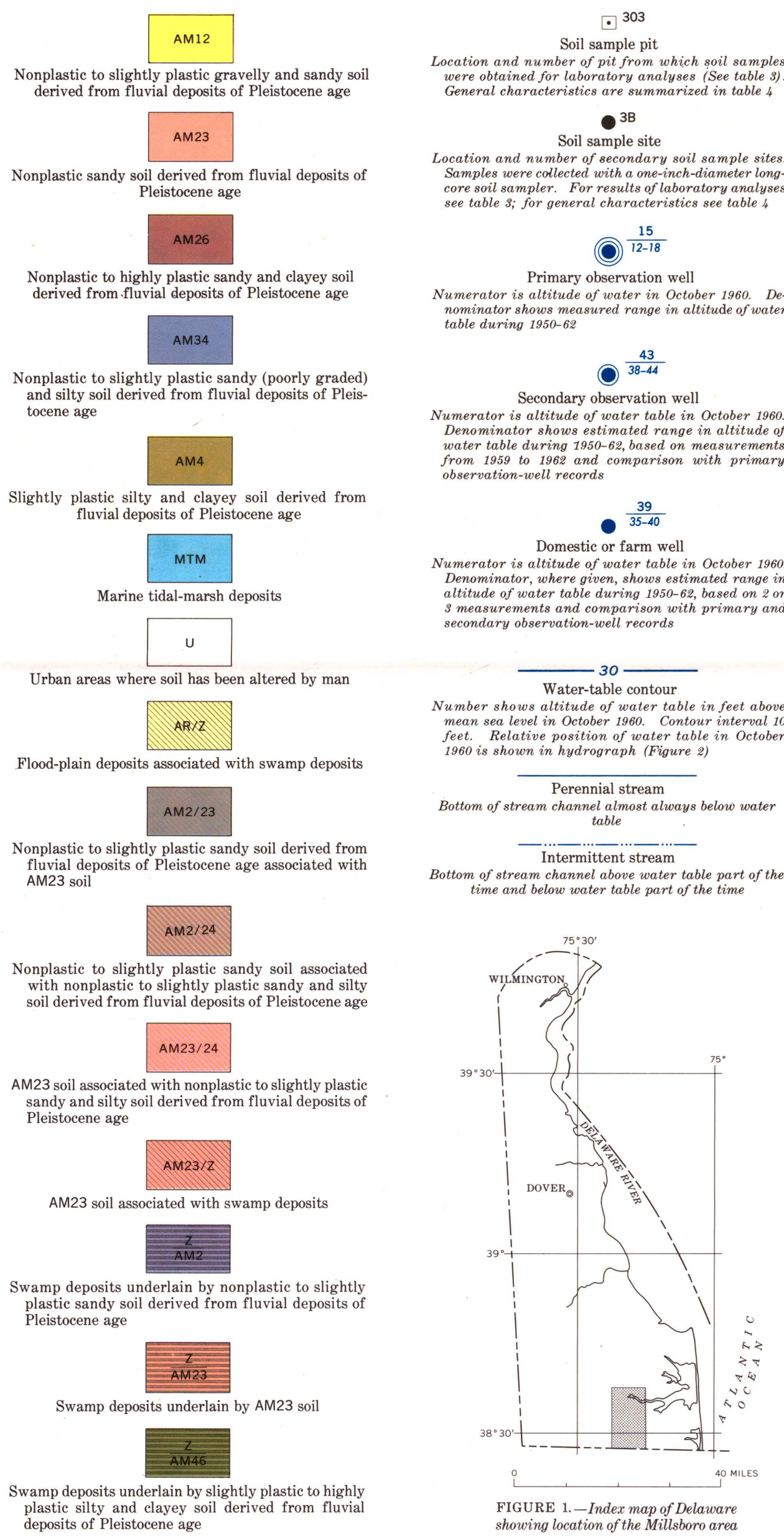


FIGURE 2.—Hydrograph showing average depth to water in 13 water-table wells in Delaware

TABLE 1.—Explanation of letter symbols

Symbol	Explanation
AM	Surficial alluvial mantle, Pleistocene age.
AR	Recent alluvial deposit.
MTM	Marine tidal marsh.
U	Urban area.
Z	Swamp deposit.

SOIL SYMBOLS

The map symbols used in this report to designate the various types of soils are a modification of the system used in the engineering soil survey of New Jersey (Rogers, 1955). The first part of the symbol is a letter, or group of letters, which identifies the parent material according to the classification developed by Loomis (1950) (see table 1). The second part of the symbol is a number which identifies the soil group according to the classification system adopted by the Highway Research Board (Allen and others, 1945) and used with some modifications by the Delaware State Highway Department (see table 2). A two-digit number indicates that two soil types are present within the same profile; for example, the symbol AM23 implies that both A-2 and A-3 soils are present in the same soil profile, but usually in different horizons.

Two different soil symbols may be combined by either a horizontal bar or a diagonal bar. A horizontal bar (e.g., AM2/3) indicates that the soil designated by the denominator underlines the soil designated by the numerator within a depth of 30 to 72 inches. If a letter symbol is used only in the numerator, it also applies to the denominator. A diagonal bar (AM2/3) indicates that two soil types (AM2 and AM3) are present within the same area, but not necessarily in the same profile. The two soils are so finely interspersed that they cannot be mapped separately.

REFERENCES

Allen, Harold, and others, 1945, Report of committee on classification of materials for subgrade and granular type roads: Highway Research Board, 25th Ann. Mtg., Oklahoma City, 1945, Highway Research Board Proc., v. 25, p. 275-288, Washington.

Loomis, D. R., 1950, A system for designating map units on engineering soil maps in soil exploration and mapping: Highway Research Board Bull. 28, p. 17-30, Washington.

Rogers, F. C., 1955, Engineering soil survey of New Jersey, Report No. 1, Rutgers Univ. Eng. Research Bull. 15, 114 p., New Brunswick, N. J.

TABLE 2.—Soil classification

General classification	Granular materials (35 percent or less passing a No. 200 sieve)					Silt-clay materials (more than 35 percent passing a No. 200 sieve)				
Group classification	A-1		A-2		A-3		A-4		A-5	
	a	b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sieve analysis	50 max., 30 min., 15 max., 10 min.		40 max., 10 min., 10 max., 10 min.		35 max., 35 max., 35 max., 35 max.		36 min., 36 min., 36 min., 36 min.		36 min., 36 min., 36 min., 36 min.	
Characteristics of fraction passing No. 40 sieve	6 max., 6 max., Nonplastic		40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 11 min., 11 min., 11 min., 11 min.		41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max.		41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max.		41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max.	
Liquid limit	6 max., 6 max., Nonplastic		40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 11 min., 11 min., 11 min., 11 min.		41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max.		41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max.		41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max., 41 min., 40 max.	
Plasticity index	0		0		0		0		0	
Group index ^a	0		0		0		0		0	
General subgrade rating	Excellent		Good		Good		Fair		Poor	
Material	Well-graded gravel and sand		Clean sand and gravelly sand		Poorly graded, silty or clayey sand and gravel		Silty soil		Plastic clay	

^aPlasticity index of A-2-5 subgroup is equal to or less than the liquid limit minus 30.

^bPlasticity index of A-2-6 subgroup is greater than the liquid limit minus 30.

^cThe group index is calculated according to the following formula: Group index = $0.2a + 0.005ac + 0.01bd$ in which: a = That portion of the percentage passing No. 200 sieve greater than 35 percent and not exceeding 75 percent, expressed as a positive whole number (1 to 60).

b = That portion of the percentage passing No. 200 sieve greater than 15 percent and not exceeding 35 percent, expressed as a positive whole number (1 to 60).

c = That portion of the numerical liquid limit greater than 40 and not exceeding 60, expressed as a positive whole number (1 to 20).

d = That portion of the numerical plasticity index greater than 10 and not exceeding 30, expressed as a positive whole number (1 to 30).

TABLE 3.—Results of laboratory analyses of soil samples									
Sample pit and site number	Depth of interval (inches)	Mechanical analyses					Liquid limit ^a	Plasticity index ^b	Moisture-density ^c
		Cumulative percent by weight passing sieve—	Percent by weight	Clay (0.002 to 0.075 mm.)	Silt (0.075 to 0.425 mm.)	Gravel (0.425 to 75 mm.)			
		No. 4 (4.75 mm.)	No. 10 (2.0 mm.)	No. 40 (0.425 mm.)	No. 200 (0.075 mm.)	Gravel (0.425 to 75 mm.)			
299	0-7	100	99.8	99.6	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	7-10	100	99.8	99.6	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	10-30	100	99.9	99.7	94.6	42.0	.....	NL	NP
300	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
301	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
302	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
303	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
304	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
305	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
306	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
307	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
308	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
309	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
310	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
1A	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
1B	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
1D	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
2A	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
2C	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
2D	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
2E	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
3A	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
3B	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
3E	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
4A	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
4B	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
4C	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
4D	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
4E	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
5A	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
5C	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
5D	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
5E	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
6A	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
6B	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
6C	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
6D	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
7B	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
8A	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
8B	0-4	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP
	4-30	100	99.9	99.8	85.1	26.7	.....	NL	NP

^aBased on AASHTO (American Association of State Highway Officials) Designation T99-49.

^bBased on AASHTO Designation T99-49.

^cBased on AASHTO Designation T99-49 and T180-57 (All unstarred entries were determined by Designation T180-57).

^dHighway Research Board system (see table 2); group index given in parentheses.

Map symbol was determined from laboratory data and does not always agree with unit shown on map. Detailed field reconnaissance has shown that some sampling sites were not representative of the predominant soil in the area.

TABLE 4.—Characteristics of the engineering soil types in the Millsboro area

Soil type ^a	Description	Origin	Engineering properties			
			In place	Disturbed ^b	Suitable compaction equipment	
			Suitability as a subgrade ^c	Suitability as a bearing surface ^d	Compaction characteristics	
AM12	Nonplastic to slightly plastic, gravelly and sandy soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Excellent	Good if surface is A-1. Excellent to good, depending on binder, if surface is A-2.	Excellent	Rubber-tired equipment.
AM2	Nonplastic to slightly plastic sandy soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Good	Excellent to good depending on binder present.	Good	Rubber-tired equipment.
AM3	Nonplastic, generally poorly graded sandy soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Good to fair.	Excellent to good depending on binder present if surface is A-2. Fair if surface is A-3.	Good if predominant material is A-2. Fair if predominant material is A-3.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-2. Vibratory equipment for soil which is predominantly A-3.
AM4	Nonplastic to slightly plastic, sandy and silty soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Good if material left after grading is predominantly A-2. Fair if material left after grading is predominantly A-4.	Excellent to good depending on binder present if surface is A-2. Fair if surface is A-4.	Good if predominant material is A-2. Fair if predominant material is A-4.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-2. Fair if predominant material is A-4.
AM6	Nonplastic to highly plastic, sandy and clayey soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Good if material left after grading is predominantly A-2. Poor if material left after grading is predominantly A-6 or poorly graded A-2.	Good if surface is A-2. Poor if surface is A-6. Very poor if surface is A-6.	Fair if predominant material is A-2. Very poor if predominant material is A-6.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-2. Sheep's-foot rollers for soil which is predominantly A-6.
AM34	Nonplastic to slightly plastic, silty and clayey soil.	Fluvial and possibly colluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Fair to poor.	Fair to poor.	Fair to poor.	Rubber-tired equipment.
AM4	Slightly plastic, silty and clayey soil.	Fluvial and possibly colluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Fair to poor.	Fair to poor.	Fair to poor.	Rubber-tired equipment.
AM6	Slightly plastic to highly plastic, silty and clayey soil.	Fluvial, paludal, and lacustrine deposits of Pleistocene age.	Poor if material left after grading is predominantly A-6.	Poor if surface is A-4. Very poor if surface is A-6.	Poor if predominant material is A-4. Very poor if predominant material is A-6.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-4. Sheep's-foot rollers for soil which is predominantly A-6.
AR	Alluvial gravel, sand, silt and clay.	Alluvium of Recent age.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
MTM	Soil rich in organic material and subject to inundation by high tides. No definite profile.	Tidal marsh deposits.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
U	Urban areas where soil has been altered extensively by man.	Undetermined.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
Z	Soil rich in organic material and frequent poorly drained. May be underlain at shallow depths by gravel, sand, or clay.	Swamp deposits of Pleistocene age.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.

^aTwo different soil types may be combined into a single map symbol (AM2/34), but the engineering characteristics of the individual soil types are described separately.

^bFor soil types designated by two-digit numbers, these columns refer to the composite soil.

^cWhen not subject to erosion, frost will affect soils that contain appreciable silt and clay and have a high moisture content.

^dUntreated. Additives may aid in stabilization of the sandy soils and minimize dusty conditions.