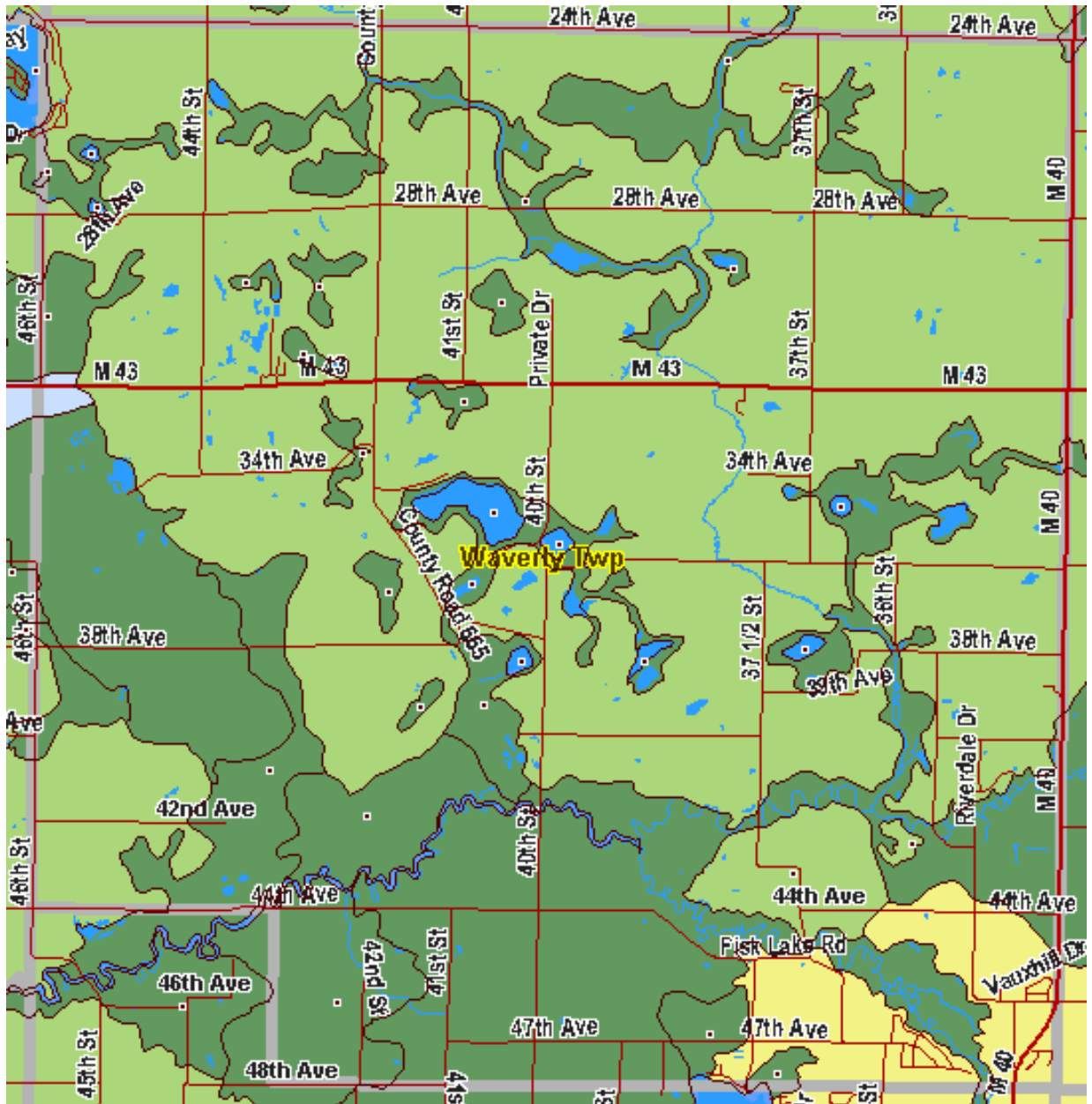


Map 1 - Waverly Township Digital Orthophotographs

Spring 2003

The original photographs displayed here were taken in the spring of 2003. The 'best resolution' of these images is 1.0 feet per pixel in the rural areas and 0.5 feet per pixel in the urban areas.

Digital ortho photography consists of images processed by computer to remove the distortions caused by tilt of the aircraft and topographic relief in the landscape. These images are properly scaled and located in the state plane coordinate system (NAD83) thus giving them similar characteristics of a map.

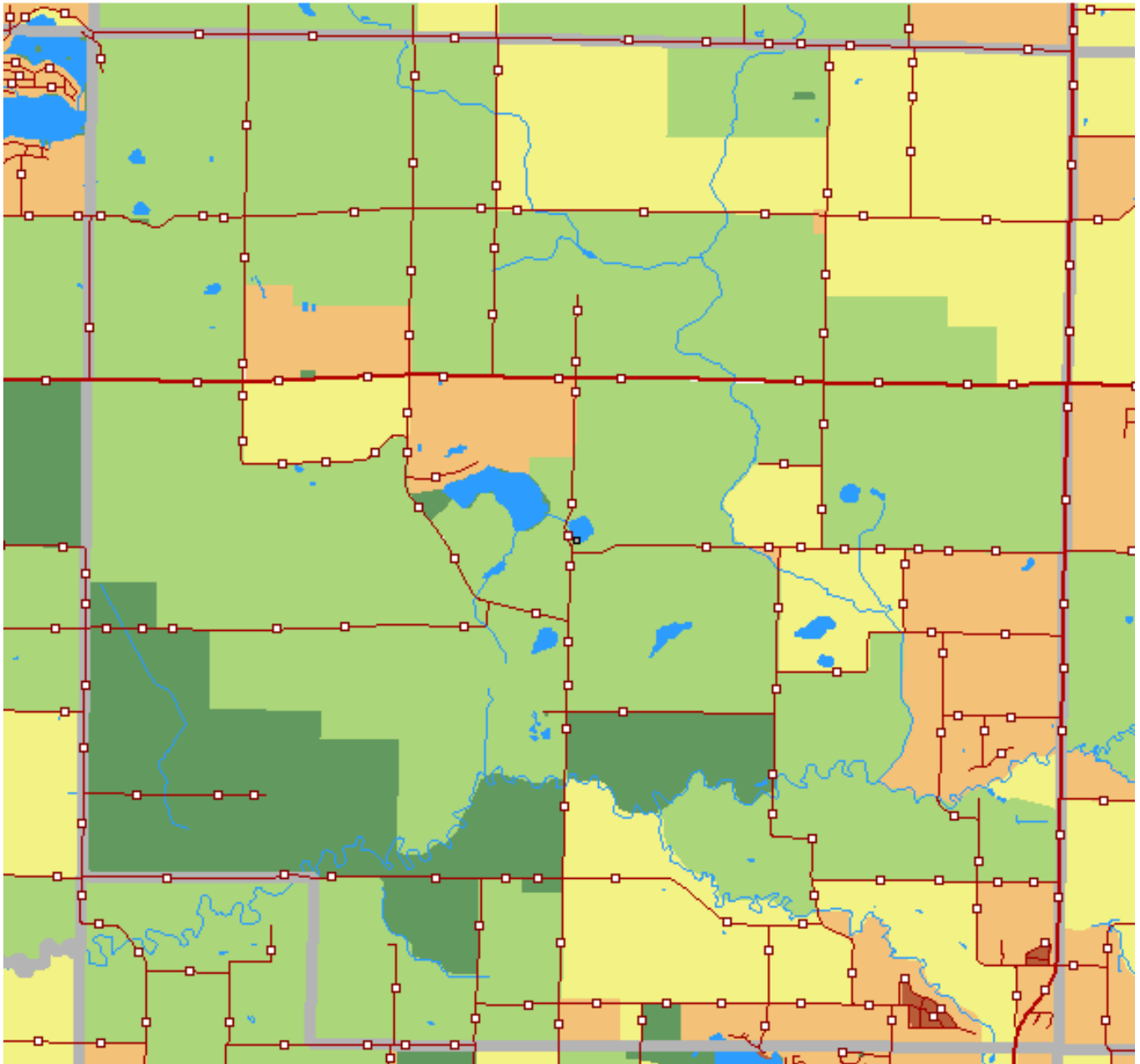


Map 2 – Waverly Township Presettlement Vegetation

This information has been compiled by the Michigan Natural Features Inventory, MDNR Wildlife Division from notes and sketches made by General Land Office surveyors between 1816 and 1856. Vegetated areas less than 10 acres in size are not represented, and accuracy is greatest along section lines (where surveyors actually traversed). For this map, vegetation types have been grouped into the following categories:

"Users of the maps should be aware that they represent an approximation of the presettlement landscape limited by available information. Cover type boundaries are most accurately located along section lines. It should be assumed that the accuracy of cover type boundary lines decreases in the interior portions of each section, where elevation lines were relied upon. Small cover types not bisected by section lines were not included. Map users should consult available sources to determine the full range of plants and animals one would likely to have found associated with any given cover type."





The year 2000 Census data was derived from Michigan's Census 2000 Redistricting Data Summary File (Table PL1) released in March, 2001.

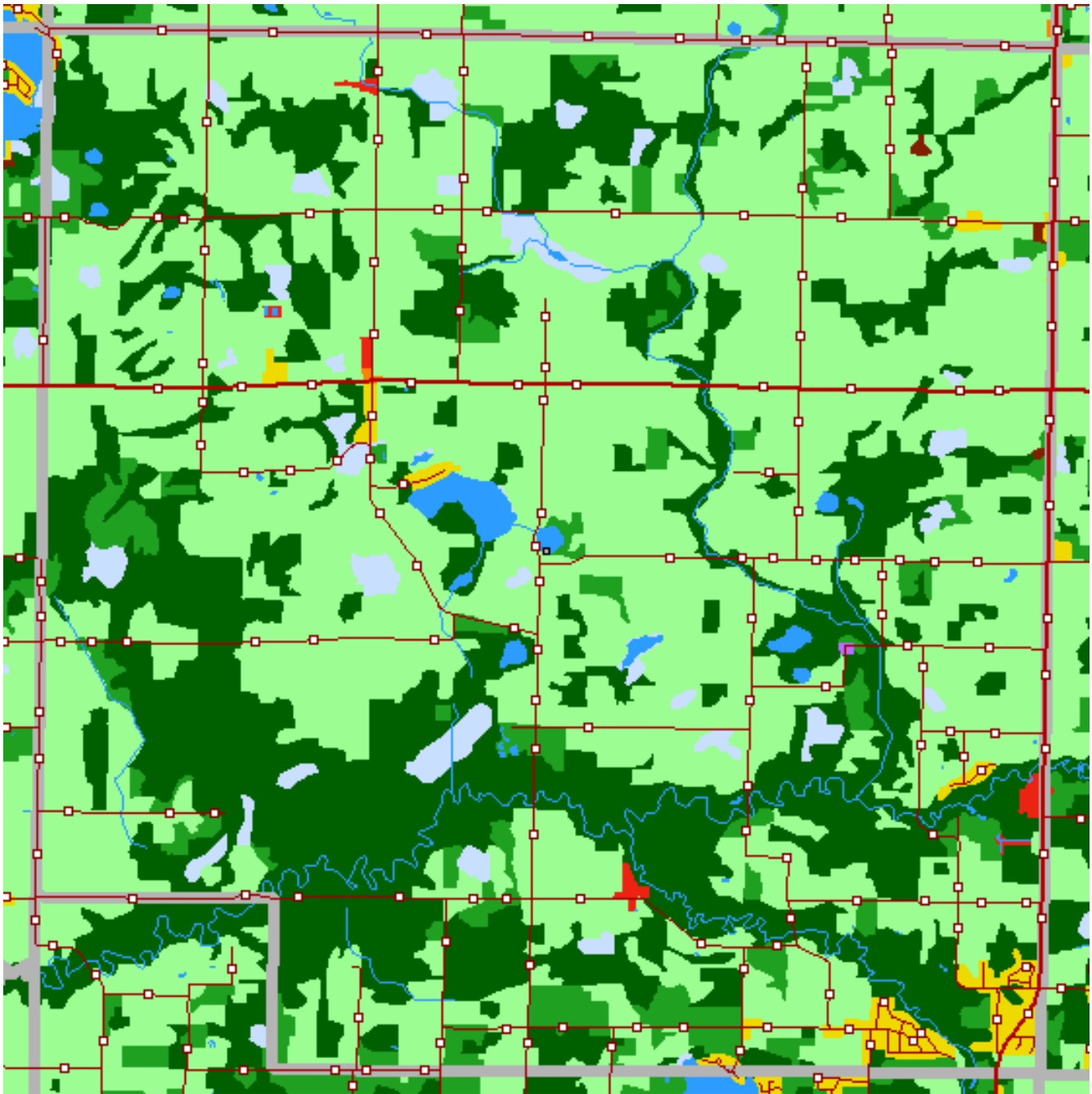
The Census geography areas were obtained in ArcView shapefile format from the Geography Network's TIGER data sets.

The computerized version of the Census map seen here has NOT been VERIFIED as being correct and accurate, and inconsistencies between the Census data and data sets provided by other agencies (e.g., the MDNR) do exist.

NOTE: This information can always be viewed by clicking the title of the map. Information about each LEGEND item (below the map) is displayed by clicking each legend item.

-  Under 20 People per Square Mile
-  20 to 59 People/SqMile
-  60 to 119 People/SqMile
-  120 to 1999 People/SqMile
-  Over 2000 People/SqMile
-  Rivers-Lakes
-  Municipal Name
Municipal Border
-  Public Roads

Map 3 – Waverly Township Population Density for 2000 by Census Block



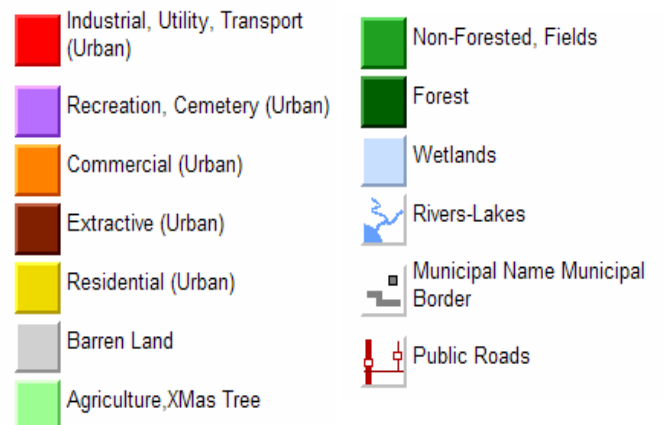
Map 4 - Waverly Township Land Use Data

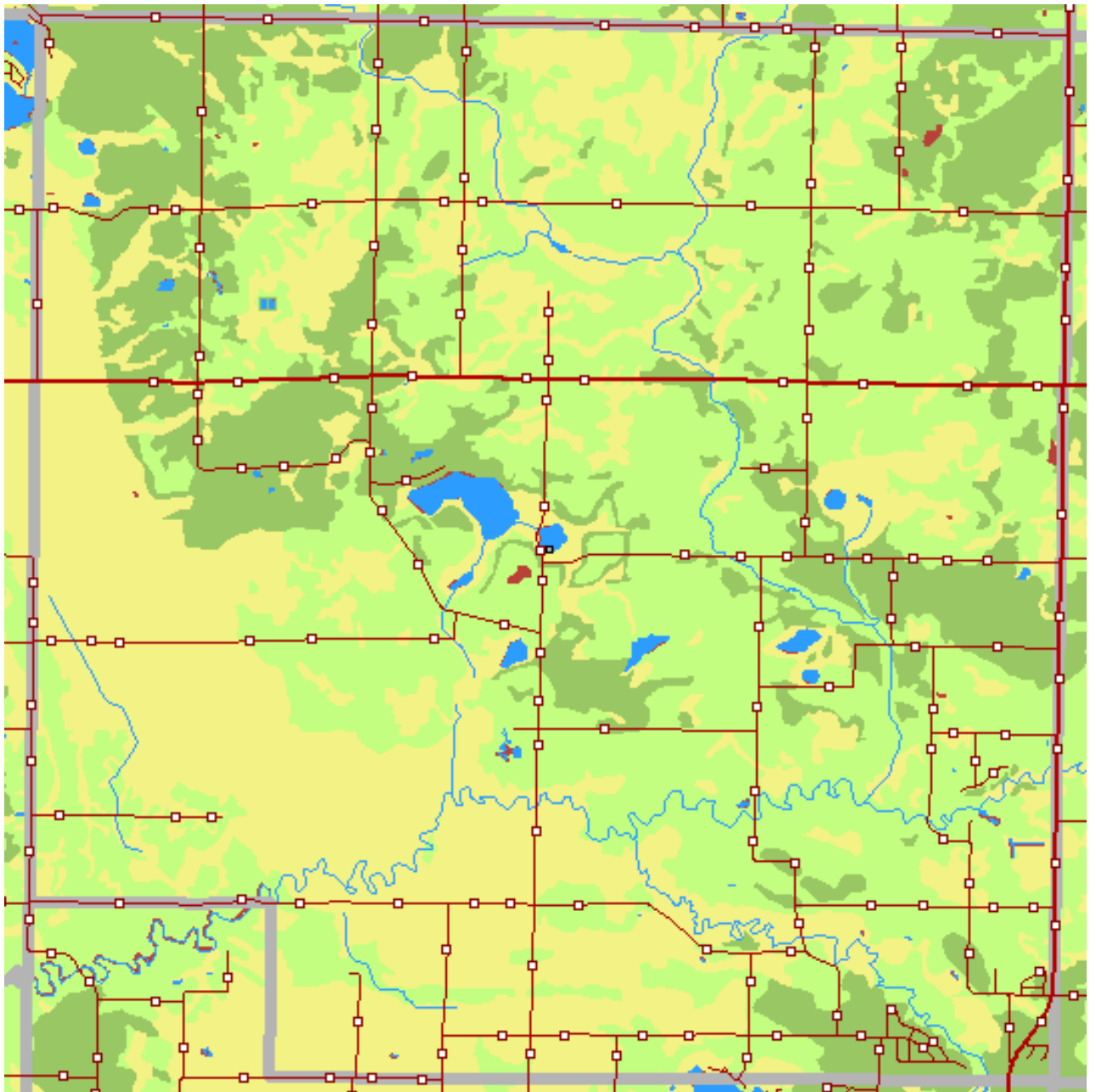
(DNR - 1978)

The Land Use data comes from the MDNR's MIRIS system. The data is based on 1978 aerial photography.

For more detailed land use information, Add the Land Use Line and Label Information to this map, then click the label of each land use you are interested in.

NOTE: This information can always be viewed by clicking the title of the map. Information about each LEGEND item (below the map) is displayed by clicking each legend item.





Map 5 - Waverly Township Depth to High Water Table (Septic Suitability)

This Soils data comes from the Soil Survey conducted by the USDA and NRCS.

Water table at the surface, Unacceptable for Septic System

Water table within 1ft of surface, High probability application will be turned down

Water table 1-6ft from surface, Need to check with County.

Water table >6ft from surface, Need to check with County.

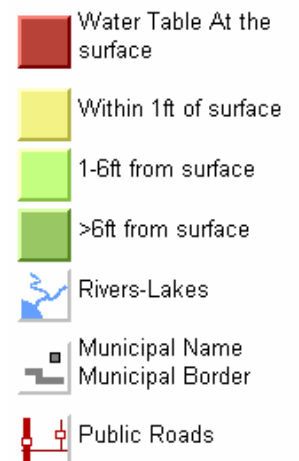
"We should emphasize that all septic system permits are given on a case by case basis - and that landowners should always check with the county before assuming that their land is suitable for septic".

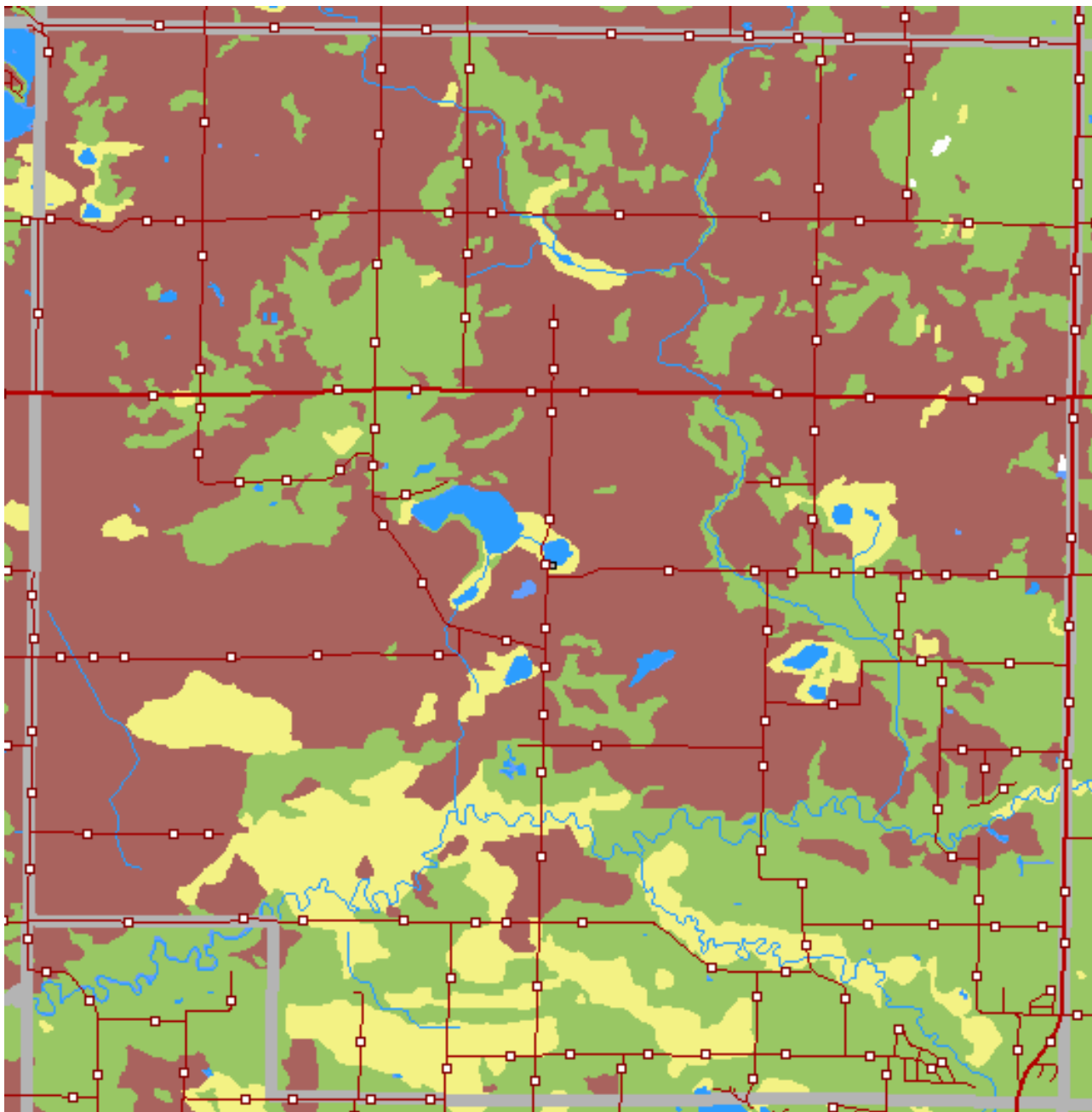
"Septic Tank Absorption Fields are subsurface systems of tile or perforated pipe that distribute effluent from a septic tank into the natural soil. Only the soil horizons to depths of 72 inches are evaluated for this use. The soil properties and site features considered are those that affect the absorption of the effluent and those that affect the construction of the system." The different colors represent different limitation ratings for a soil when used as a septic tank absorption field.

"The interpretations only apply to the soils in their natural state and not for areas that are altered by cut or fill operations."

"The interpretations will not eliminate the need for on-site study, testing and planning of specific sites for the design and construction for specific uses. The interpretations can be used as a guide to planning more detailed investigations and for avoiding undesirable sites for an intended use. By using the soil map and interpretations, it is possible to select sites that have the least limitations for an intended use."

"...Modern equipment and knowledge make it possible to overcome most of the limitations of soils for many urban and recreational uses. The degree of the limitation and the location of the soil will determine the practicability of developing the soil for the intended use..."





Map 6 - Waverly Township Soil Permeability (Septic Suitability)

This Soils data comes from the Soil Survey conducted by the USDA and NRCS.

Permeable at 2 inches or less per hour (Probably will not allow septic system)

Permeable at 6 inches or less per hour (Will still need a perc test)

Permeable at 2 inches or more per hour (Will still need a perc test)

Unknown permeability (Will still need a perc test)

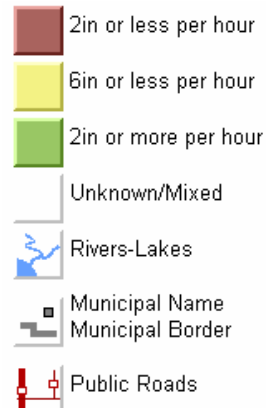
"We should emphasize that all septic system permits are given on a case by case basis - and that landowners should always check with the county before assuming that their land is suitable for septic.

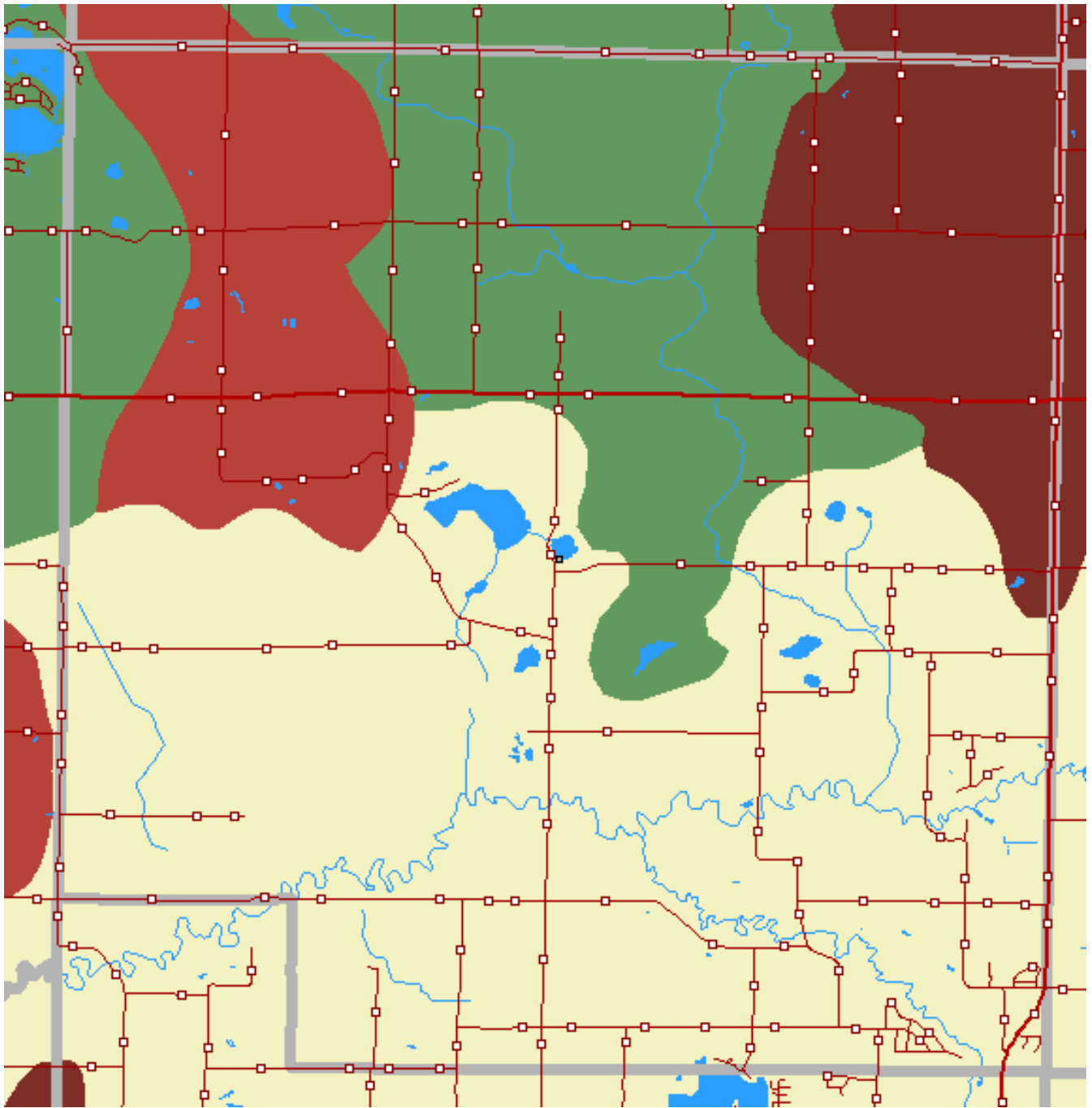
"Septic Tank Absorption Fields are subsurface systems of tile or perforated pipe that distribute effluent from a septic tank into the natural soil. Only the soil horizons to depths of 72 inches are evaluated for this use. The soil properties and site features considered are those that affect the absorption of the effluent and those that affect the construction of the system." The different colors represent different limitation ratings for a soil when used as a septic tank absorption field:

"The interpretations only apply to the soils in their natural state and not for areas that are altered by cut or fill operations."

"The interpretations will not eliminate the need for on-site study, testing and planning of specific sites for the design and construction for specific uses. The interpretations can be used as a guide to planning more detailed investigations and for avoiding undesirable sites for an intended use. By using the soil map and interpretations, it is possible to select sites that have the least limitations for an intended use."

"...Modern equipment and knowledge make it possible to overcome most of the limitations of soils for many urban and recreational uses. The degree of the limitation and the location of the soil will determine the practicability of developing the soil for the intended use..."
















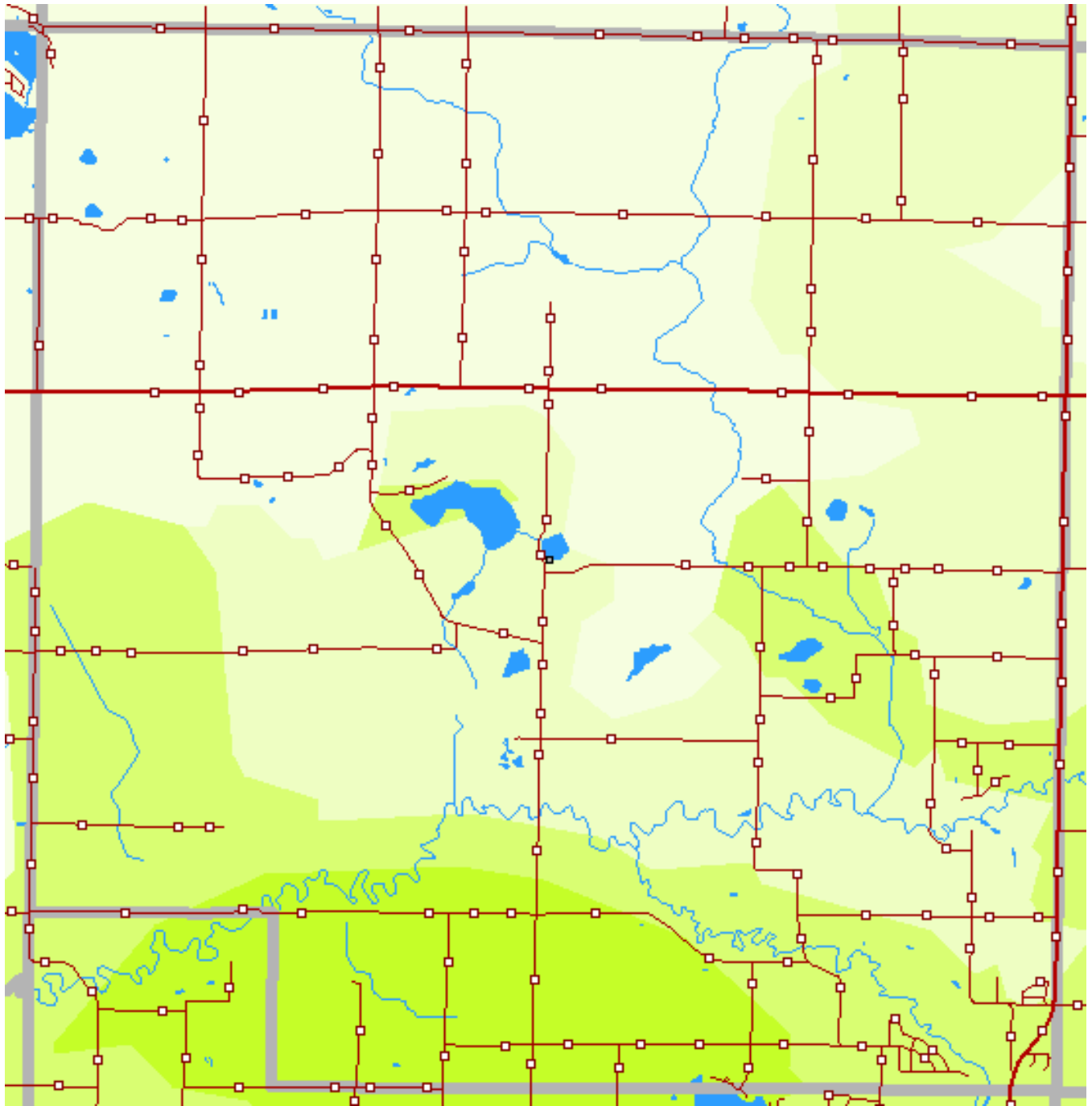


Map 7 - Waverly Township
Surface (Quaternary) Geology

Geological Survey Division, Department of Environmental Quality, Date: 01/01/97, Michigan Resource Information System, Part 609, Resource Inventory, of the Natural Resource and, Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Real Estate Division, PO Box 30448, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7948

Automated from "Quaternary Geology of Michigan", 1982, scale 1:500,000 which was compiled by W.R. Farrand, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

- | | |
|---|---|
|  End moraines of coarse-textured till |  Fine-Textured Glacial Till |
|  End moraines of medium-textured till |  Ice-contact outwash sand and gravel |
|  End moraines of fine-textured till |  Lacustrine sand and gravel |
|  Glacial Outwash Sand & Gravel |  Dune sand |
|  Coarse-textured glacial till |  Rivers-Lakes |
|  Medium-Textured Glacial Till |  Municipal Name
Municipal Border |
| |  Public Roads |

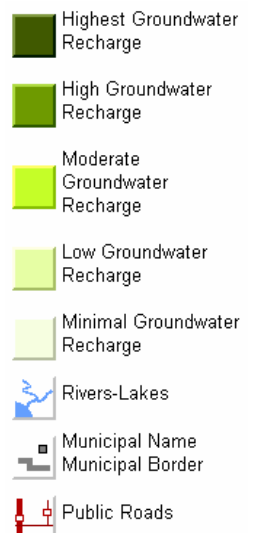


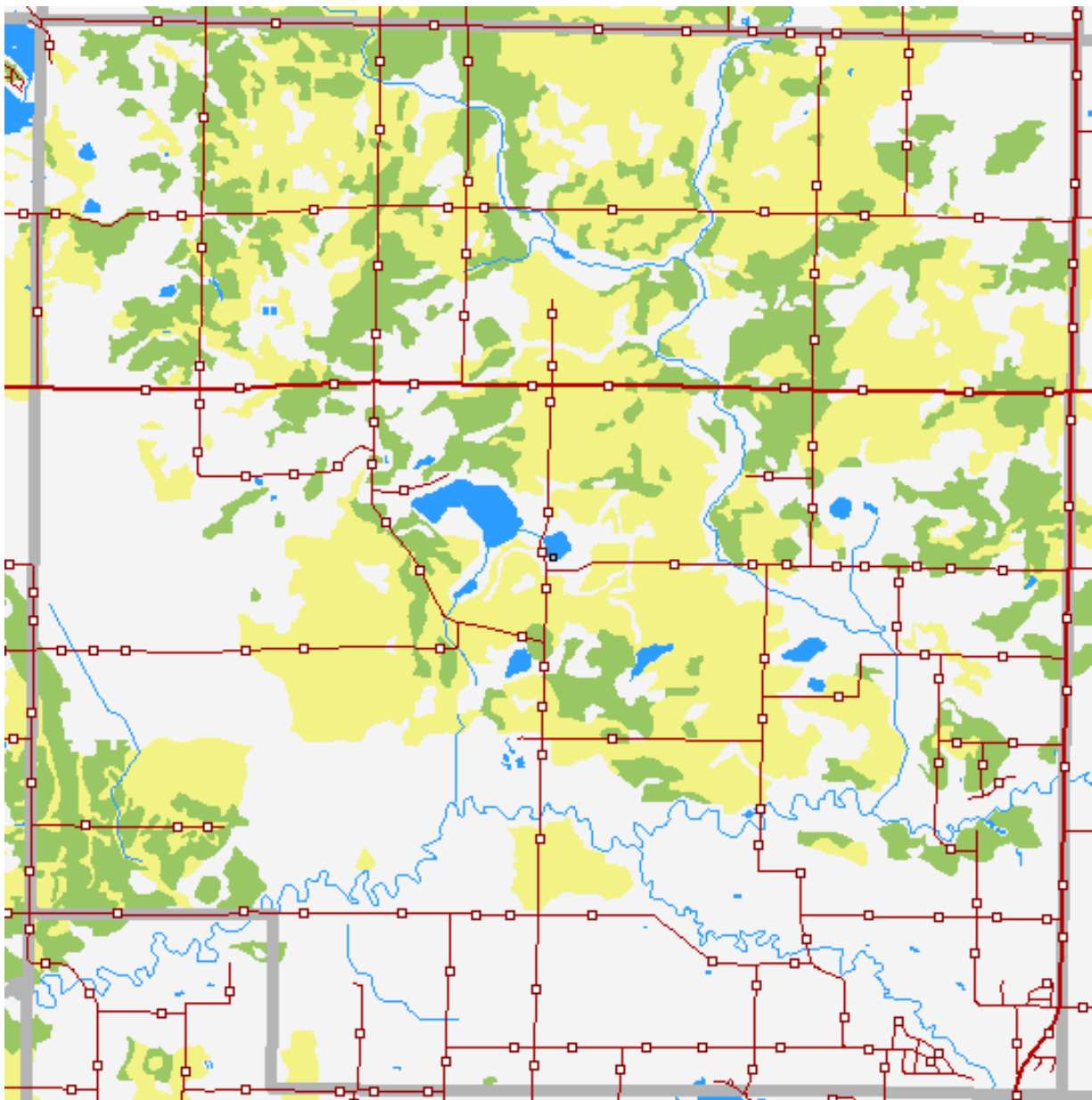
Map 8 - Waverly Township Potential Groundwater Recharge Areas

The groundwater recharge map was produced by MDNR's Institute of Fisheries Research (Ann Arbor, MI). This map is a model based primarily on topography and surface geology and it does not represent direct measurements of groundwater recharge. This map displays critical (dark green) aquifer recharge areas. These areas are of vital importance for ground water recharge and are highly sensitive to changes in land use.

For additional information about the model used to develop this map see: Baker, M.E., M.J. Wiley, and P.W. Seelbach. 2001. Spatially-explicit models of groundwater loading in glaciated landscapes: considerations and development in Lower Michigan. Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Research Report (in press). Ann Arbor.

The information on this map is for reference purposes only and should not be used for decision making without field verification.





Map 9 - Waverly Township Prime Farmland

This Soils data comes from the Soil Survey conducted by the USDA and NRCS.

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is the land that is best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. It may be cultivated land, pasture, woodland, or other land, but it is not urban and built-up land or water areas. It either is used for food or fiber crops or is available for those crops. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for a well managed soil to produce a sustained high yield of crops in an economic manner. Prime farmland produces the highest yields with minimal inputs of energy and economic resources, and farming it results in the least damage to the environment.

Prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation. The temperature and growing season are favorable. The level of acidity or alkalinity is acceptable. Prime farmland has few or no rocks and is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods and is not frequently flooded during the growing season. The slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Soil Conservation Service.

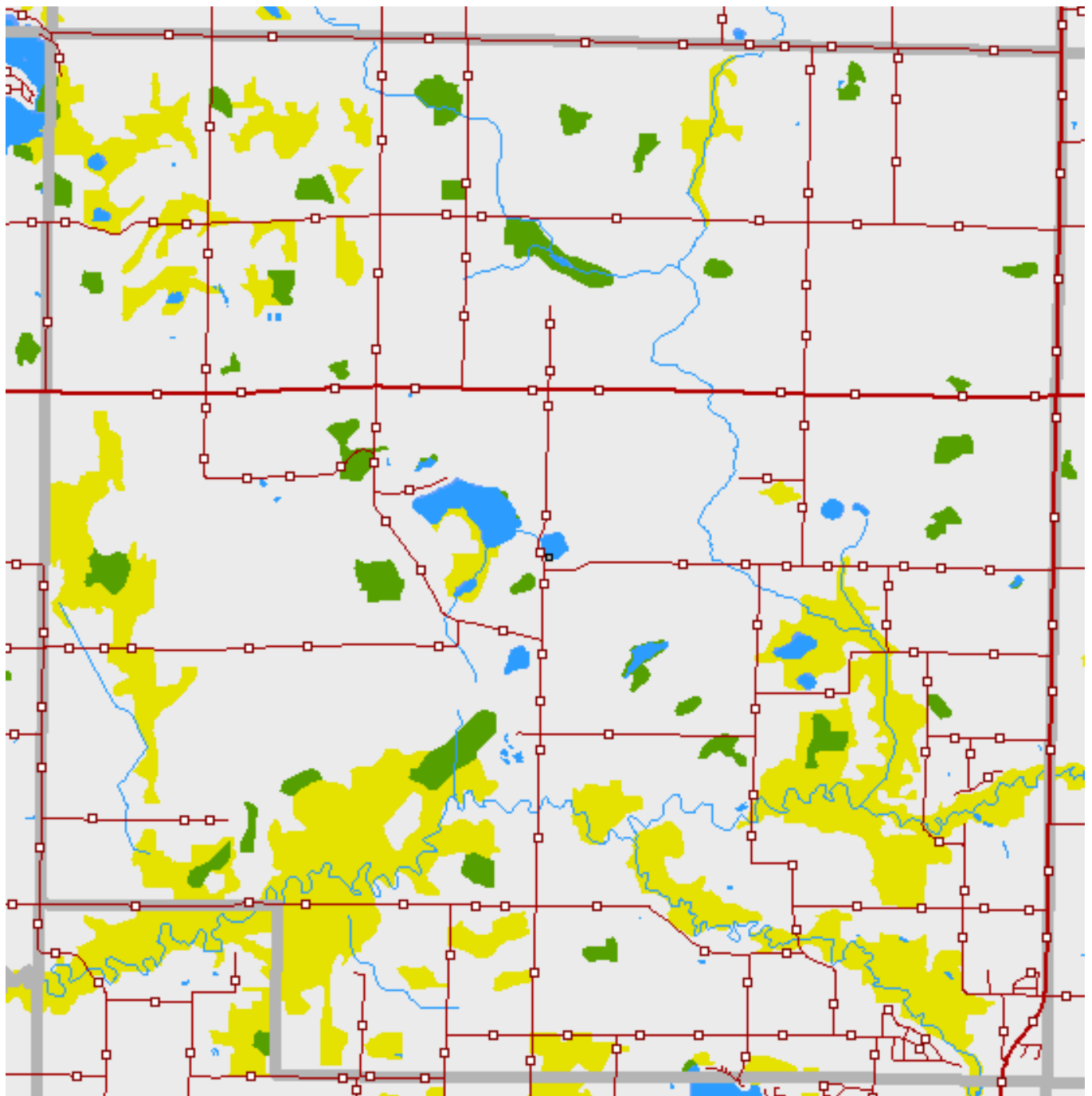
A recent trend in land use in some parts of the county has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Some soils that have a seasonal high water table qualify for prime farmland only in areas where this limitation has been overcome by drainage measures.

"The interpretations only apply to the soils in their natural site and not for areas that are altered by cut or fill operations."

"The interpretations will not eliminate the need for on-site study, testing and planning of specific sites for the design and construction for specific uses. The interpretations can be used as a guide to planning more detailed investigations and for avoiding undesirable sites for an intended use. By using the soil map and interpretations, it is possible to select sites that have the least limitations for an intended use."





**Map 12 - Waverly Township Wetlands and Possible Wetlands
(Possible Flood Hazard) DNR - 1978**

This Wetlands map is derived from the Land Use data that comes from the MDNR's MIRIS system. The land use data is based on 1978 aerial photography. There are three different wetlands categories:

WETLAND types as defined in the MDNR Land Use file (any code 6--land uses).

NOTE that these are NOT LEGAL DEFINITIONS based on any relevant Wetlands Acts -these are simply the MDNR's interpretations of aerial photography of the actual physical landscape).

"POSSIBLE WETLANDS". This includes Lowland Hardwood (code 414..) and Lowland Conifer (code 423..) areas. These areas have been included on the advise of former MDNR aerial photography interpreters. Wetlands may not be present, but you should be aware of the possibility. As in all cases, on-sight inspection is warranted.

NOT a WETLANDS area. This includes all land use codes not listed above (other than open-water).

-  Wetlands
-  Possible Wetlands
-  Not Wetlands
-  Rivers-Lakes
-  Municipal Name
Municipal Border
-  Public Roads