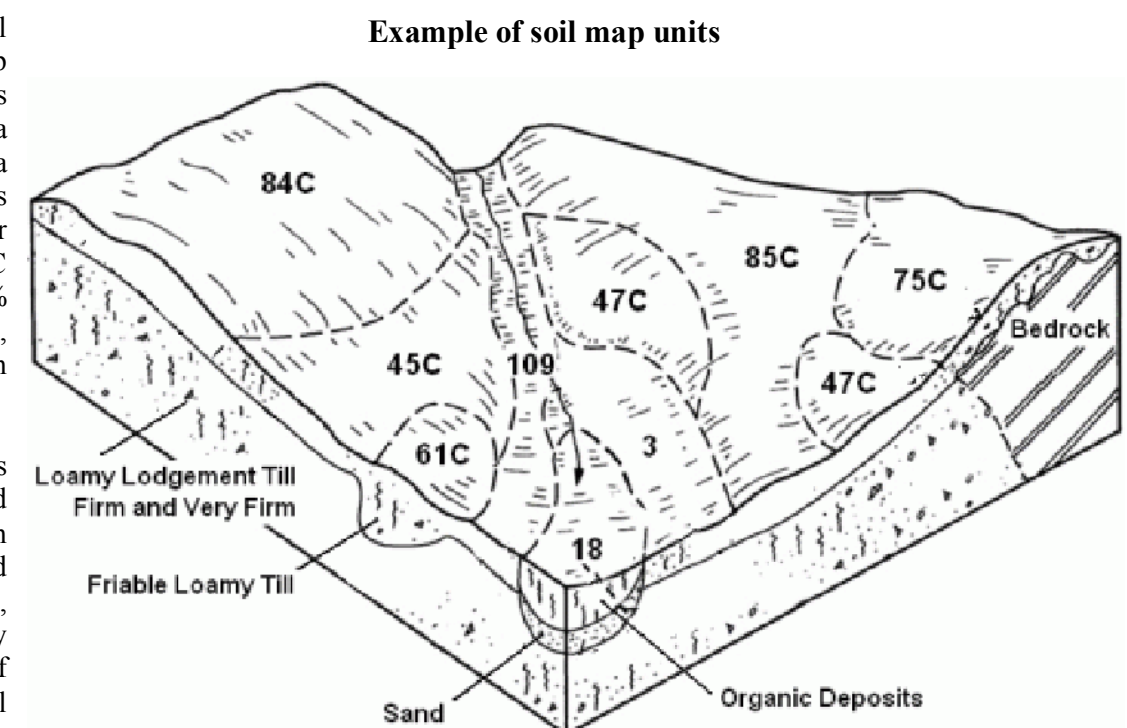


[illegible][illegible]

Soils occur in a repeating and recognizable pattern on the landscape. Soil maps are made by separating the landscape into map units. Each soil map

Example of soil map units

Soils occur in a repeating and recognizable pattern on the landscape. Soil maps are made by separating the landscape into map units. Each soil map unit differs in some respect from all others in a survey area and is usually identified on a soil map. A soil map unit represents an area dominated by one or three major soil components. They are usually a named soil type (e.g. Paston or Cantton), but can also be a miscellaneous area (e.g. Rock Outcrop or Urban Land), and potentially many minor components both similar and dissimilar. For example, soil map unit 55C (Hollis-Charfield-Rock outcrop complex, contains 35% Hollis, 30% Charfield, 15% Rock outcrop, the other 20% may include Charlton, Leicester, Sutter, Brimfield, an unnamed soil with sandy siltloam, and an unnamed soil with red parent material.



The soil survey contains interpretations or ratings of the soils for various land uses which are based on the soil properties that affect the intended use. Soil interpretations provide users of soil survey information with predictions of soil behavior to help in the development of reasonable and effective alternatives for the use and management of soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources. Interpretations are dynamic and periodically revised to reflect improved soils data, new technology, and the needs of the soil survey users. In Connecticut, there are approximately 70 soil properties and 80 interpretations that are contained within the soils database.

The soil map unit symbol is the key to identifying the multitude of descriptions, properties, interpretations, reports and ratings that are included in the soil survey. Some of the most requested interpretations are available from CT ECO, such as Farmland Soils, Connecticut Inland Wetland Soils, Soil Storm Water Management ratings, and others.

Additional information is available in the Soil Survey of the State of Connecticut <http://www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov/soils.html> and at the Soil Data Mart <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov>.

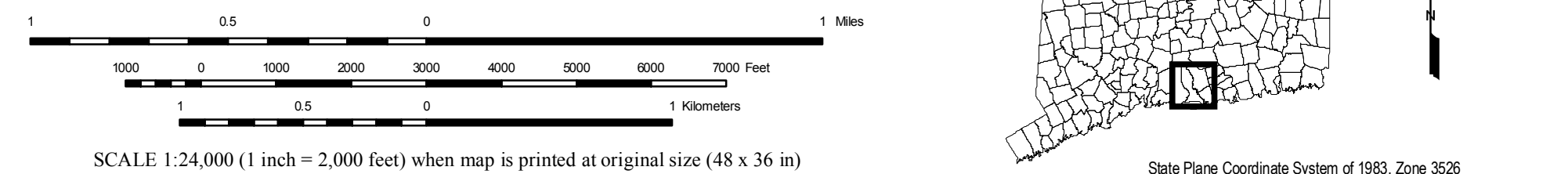
Soil Map Unit

SOIL DATA - Soil map data shown on this map are from the 2007 Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) database produced by the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The soils were mapped at a scale of 1:2,000 with a minimum size delineation of three acres. Extrapolation of the map beyond the original soil scale will add additional detail and can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. For the most recent soils contact the NRCS.

RELATED INFORMATION
This map is intended to be printed at its original dimensions in order to maintain the 1:24,000 scale (1 inch = 2000 feet).

MAPS AND DIGITAL DATA - Visit the CT ECHO website for this map and a variety of others. Visit the NRCS soils website for the soils data shown on this map. Visit the CT DEP website to download the base map

BASE MAP DATA - Based on data originally from 1:24,000-scale USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps published between 1969 and 1992. It includes political boundaries, railroads, airports, hydrography, geographic names and geographic places. Streets and street names are from Tele Atlas copyrighted data. Base map information is neither current nor complete.

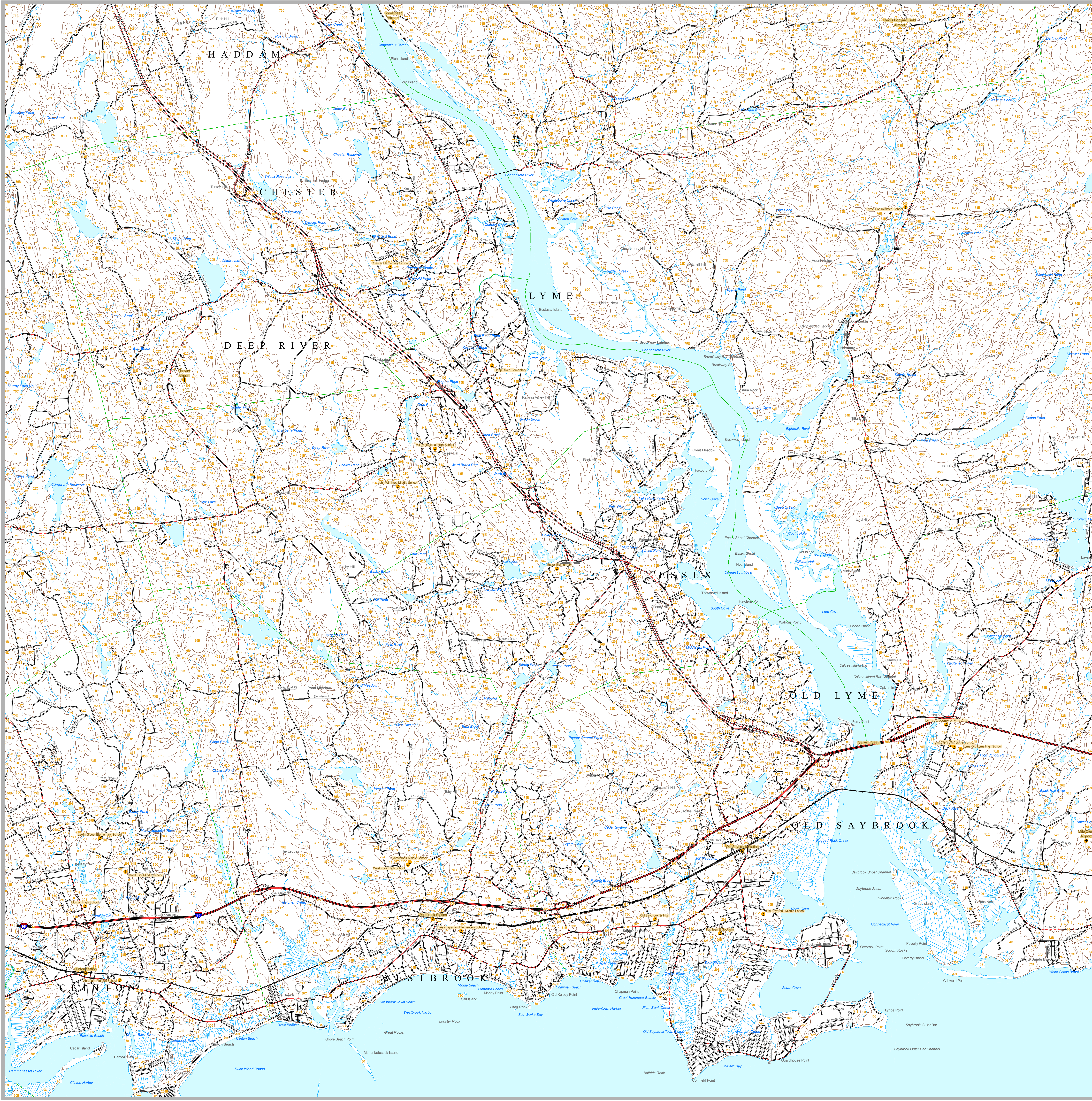


MAP LOCATION

1 Miles

State Plane Coordinate Systems of 1983, Zone 3526
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
North American Datum of 1983

U.S. Department of Agriculture
NRCS Natural Resources Conservation



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

Map created by CT DEP
October 2009
Map is not colorfast
Protect from light and moisture

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NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
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