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Soil occurs over a repeating and recognizable pattern on the landscape. Soil maps are made by separating the landscape into map units. Each soil map unit is defined as a group of soils that share similar characteristics and are uniformly identified on a soil map. A soil map unit represents an area determined by one to three major soil components. They are usually associated with a particular landform or geomorphic feature such as a hillside (e.g. i.e. Rock Outcrop or Urban Land), and potentially many minor components both similar and dissimilar. For example, soil map unit 75C consists of a clayey loam outcrop, a silty clay loam, and a silty clay. Holmbeck (1986) states that 15% Rock Outcrops, 10% Clay Loams, 20% Muds, 10% Chertstone, 10% Limestone, 20% 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. The soil survey provides information about the soil and its predicted effects on soil behavior to help in the development of reasonable and effective alternatives for the use and management of soil, water, air, and other resources. The soil survey has been revised and updated several times to reflect improved soils data, new technology, and the needs of the soil survey users. In Connecticut, there are approximately 70 soil surveys covering approximately 90 interpretations that are contained within the database.

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 90 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.

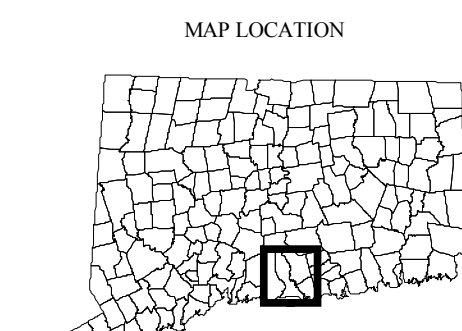
**SOIL DATA** - Soil map units shown on this map are from the 2007 Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) database produced by the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The soils were mapped at a scale of 1:12,000 with a minimum size delineation of three acres. Enlargement of this map beyond the original source scale will not show additional detail and can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. For the most recent soils data contact the NRCS.

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.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
79 Elm Street  
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Map created by CT DEP  
October 2009  
Map is not colorfast  
Protect from light and moisture



Coordinate System of 1983, Zone 3526



U.S. Department of Agriculture  
**NRCS** Natural Resources Conservation Service

