Soil Drainage Class Microstation: Bridgeport, Connecticut

LEGEND

- Essentially drained: Water is removed very slowly. The occurrence of annual flooding is common in very poor or well-drained soils, particularly on slopes having significant surface run-off. The soils are commonly used for pasture and ranges, orchards, and wildlife. The water table is usually at or near the soil surface during much of the growing season. The occurrence of low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity of soil water commonly is shallow to moderately deep and persistent or transitory through permanent. The soils are wet for only a limited period during the growing season, but they may remain waterlogged for several months. The soils are well adapted to mesophytic crops and can be grown in almost all parts of the state.
- Somewhat poorly drained: Water is removed slowly, but the soil is not continuously saturated with water. The occurrence of seasonal flooding can be eliminated or considerably reduced by an improved drainage system. The water table usually is at or near the soil surface during much of the growing season. The occurrence of low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity of soil water commonly is shallow to moderately deep and persistent or transitory through permanent. The soils are wet for only a limited period during the growing season, but they may remain waterlogged for several months. The soils are well adapted to mesophytic crops and can be grown in almost all parts of the state.
- Somewhat well-drained: Water is removed faster than the soil is saturated with water. The occurrence of occasional flooding can be eliminated by improved drainage systems. The water table usually is at or near the soil surface during much of the growing season. The occurrence of low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity of soil water commonly is shallow to moderately deep and persistent or transitory through permanent. The soils are wet for only a limited period during the growing season, but they may remain waterlogged for several months. The soils are well adapted to mesophytic crops and can be grown in almost all parts of the state.
- Well-drained: Water is removed very rapidly. Flooding class map units contain both similar and dissimilar soils. Flooding class map units are well drained for the most part or have high hydraulic conductivity or high permeability. The drainage characteristics of the soils are well adapted to mesophytic crops and can be grown in almost all parts of the state.

EXPLANATION

The Soil Drainage Class microstation is a representation of the soil drainage characteristics of the drains, ditches, and wetlands in the Bridgeport, Connecticut area. The map is generated using the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils data and other relevant datasets. It provides information on the soil drainage classes, which are based on the rate of water removal from the soil profile. The map is useful for planning agricultural practices, landscaping, and infrastructure development in the area.

DATA SOURCES

- NRCS (2023): National Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The data used in this map are based on the NRCS soils database.
- Other relevant datasets from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

This map does not show the precise location of each feature. It is intended to provide an overview of the soil drainage characteristics in the Bridgeport area. The map is subject to change due to various factors, including natural events, soil development, and land use changes. Users should consult local authorities for the most current information.