SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS
MADISON, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND

- **Essentially drained**: Water is removed very rapidly. The occurrence of seasonal drought common in very fine or very coarse-textured soils, and seasonally wet conditions in coarse-textured, poorly drained soils.

- **Somewhat excessively drained**: Water is removed from the root zone at an intermediate rate. Soils have deep to very deep, well-drained profiles. This soil type is usually present in areas of highly permeable soils with an extensive drainage network.

- **Excessively drained**: Water is removed from the root zone at a slow rate. Soils have shallow, relatively deep, or low water tables. The occurrence ofseasonal drought common in coarse-textured soils.

- **Well drained**: Water is removed from the root zone at an average rate. Soils have deep to very deep, well-drained profiles. The occurrence of seasonal drought common in coarse-textured soils.

- **Moderately well drained**: Water is removed from the root zone at an average rate. Soils have deep to very deep, well-drained profiles. The occurrence of seasonal drought common in coarse-textured soils.

- **Somewhat poorly drained**: Water is removed from the root zone at an intermediate rate. Soils have deep to very deep, well-drained profiles. The occurrence of seasonal drought common in coarse-textured soils.

- **Poorly drained**: Water is removed from the root zone at a slow rate. Soils have shallow, relatively deep, or low water tables. The occurrence ofseasonal drought common in coarse-textured soils.

- **Very poorly drained**: Water is removed from the root zone at a very slow rate. Soils have shallow, relatively deep, or low water tables. The occurrence ofseasonal drought common in coarse-textured soils.

- **Slightly poorly drained**: Water is removed from the root zone at an intermediate rate. Soils have deep to very deep, well-drained profiles. The occurrence ofseasonal drought common in coarse-textured soils.

EXPLANATION

Soil Drainage Class refers to the drainage condition of soil that results from the interaction between soil type, topography, and the hydrological characteristics of the landscape. The classification system is used to describe the drainage characteristics of soils, which are influenced by factors such as soil texture, permeability, and the presence of underlying bedrock. This information is crucial for land management, agriculture, and conservation efforts.

DATA SOURCES

- **NRCS (USDA)**: The National Cooperative Soil Survey (NRCS) provides the data used to create this map. The NRCS is a joint venture between the USDA and state and local partners for soil survey and conservation practices.

- **USGS (US Geological Survey)**: The USGS provides topographic and geologic data that are used in conjunction with soil survey data to create detailed maps.

- **Other Sources**: Various other agencies and organizations contribute data to the NRCS and USGS, providing a comprehensive dataset for soil mapping.

This map is designed to assist in the identification and management of soils based on their drainage characteristics. It is used by professionals such as policymakers, planners, and landowners to make informed decisions regarding land use, conservation practices, and agricultural activities. The map is not intended as a substitute for professional advice in specific situations.