SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS

LEGEND

- Excessively drained: Water is removed very rapidly. The occurrence of residual desiccation cracking is very rare or very deep. The soils are immediately suited for most crops.
- Somewhat excessively drained: Water is removed somewhat rapidly. The occurrence of residual desiccation cracking is commonly very rare or very deep. There are no immediately limiting features.
- Moderately excessively drained: Water is removed from the soil rapidly but may accumulate in low areas during the growing season. The occurrence of residual desiccation cracking is moderately common and the depth is less than 10 feet. The soils may have a high water table, additional water percolation, or leaching.
- Somewhat excessively drained: Water is removed slowly, is not able to move rapidly through the soil profile, and may accumulate in low areas during the growing season. The occurrence of residual desiccation cracking is moderately common and the depth is between 10 and 20 feet. The soils may have a moderately high water table and may have additional water percolation.
- Excessively drained: Water is removed slowly, is able to move slowly through the soil profile, and may accumulate in low areas during the growing season. The occurrence of residual desiccation cracking is common and the depth is less than 10 feet. The soils may have a high water table, additional water percolation, or leaching.
- Poorly drained: Water is removed slowly, is able to move slowly through the soil profile, and may accumulate in low areas during the growing season. The occurrence of residual desiccation cracking is common and the depth is between 10 and 20 feet. The soils may have a moderately high water table and may have additional water percolation.
- Very poorly drained: Water is removed slowly, is able to move slowly through the soil profile, and may accumulate in low areas during the growing season. The occurrence of residual desiccation cracking is very common and the depth is less than 10 feet. The soils may have a low water table, little or no additional water percolation, or high hydraulic conductivity.
- Drained: These soils have less than 3% of the soil volume that drains slowly. The soils are immediately suited for most crops.

EXPLANATION

The map above shows the soils of Connecticut, with a focus on the soil drainage class. This information is valuable for agricultural planning, landscaping, and other land uses. The map is based on data from the National Cooperative Soil Survey and is updated periodically. For more information, visit the NRCS website at soil质地.org.

DATA SOURCES

- National Cooperative Soil Survey
- Connecticut Department of Agriculture
- Connecticut Geological Survey
- United States Geological Survey

This map was produced by CTDEP and is updated periodically. For the most current information, please visit the NRCS website at soil质地.org.