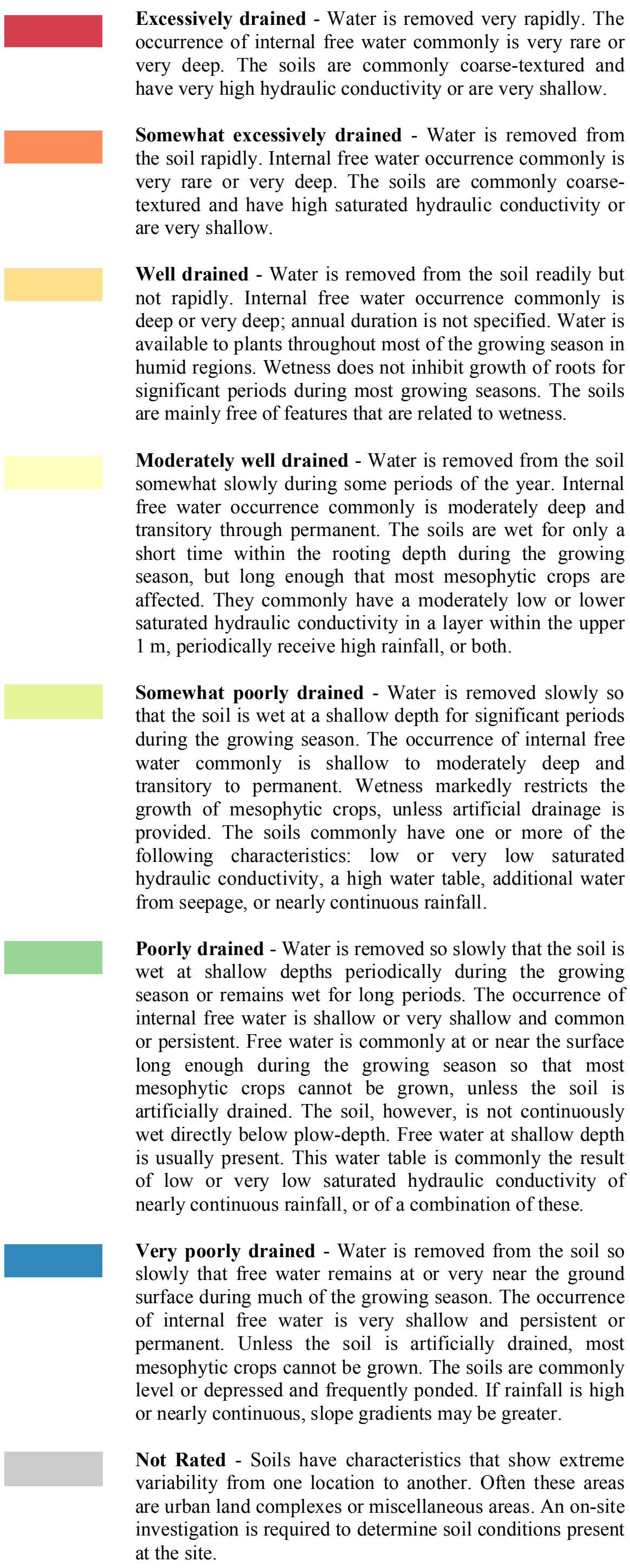


SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS

POMFRET, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND



EXPLANATION

Soil Drainage Class refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized - excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Drainage classes are from observations of water tables, soil wetness, landscape position and soil morphology. In many soils the depth and duration of wetness relate to the quantity, nature, and pattern of redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic features are soil features associated with wetness. They result from the reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil after saturation with water and desaturation, respectively.

Drainage classes provide a guide to the limitations and potentials of the soil for field crops, forestry, wildlife, and recreational uses.

DATA SOURCES

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,

The class roughly indicates the degree, frequency, and duration of wetness, which are factors in rating soils for various uses.

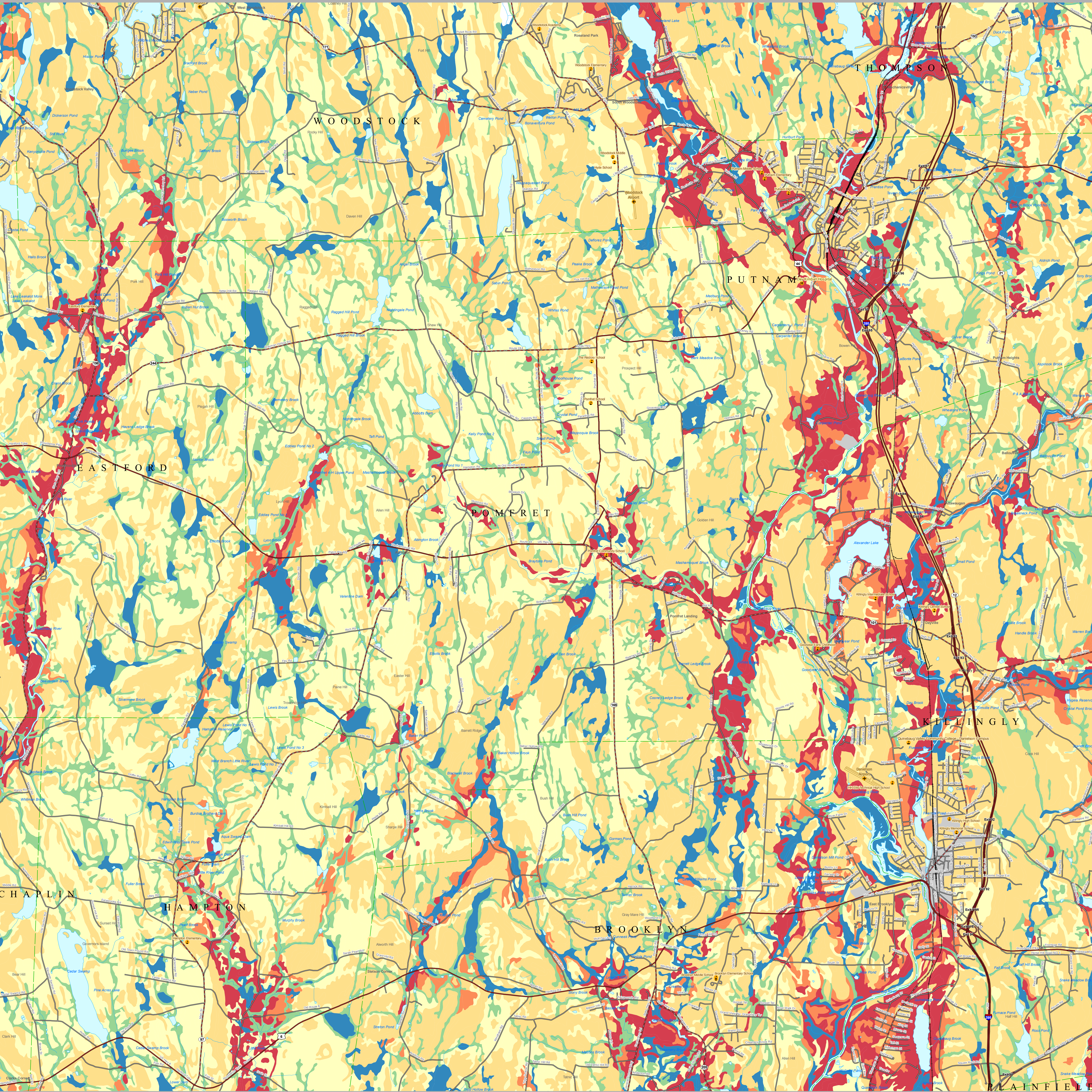
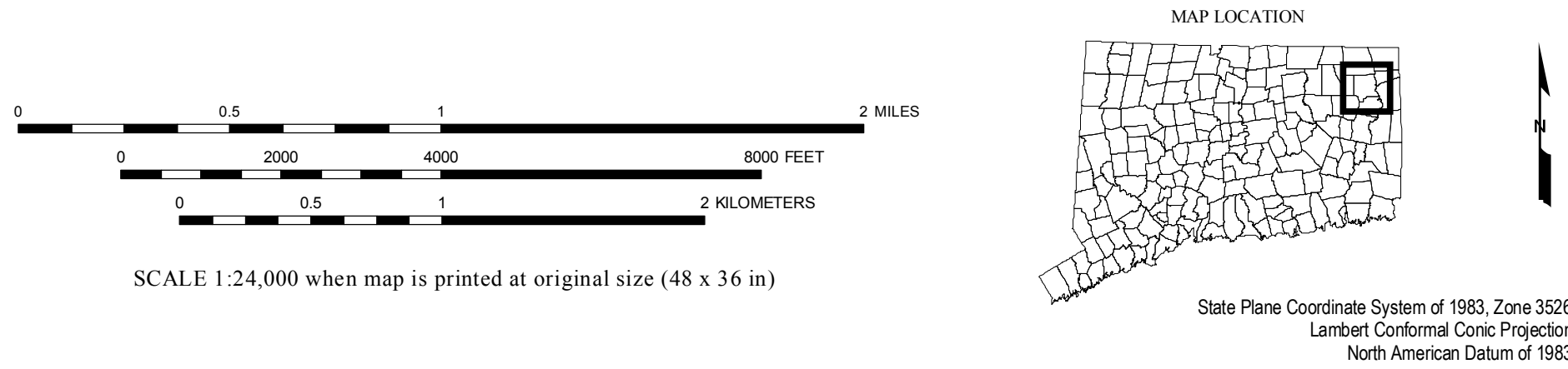
As the minimum soil map unit size delineation is approximately 3 acres, this map does not all soils that are dominated by the drainage classification. Soil map units are not homogeneous units. They contain both similar and dissimilar soils. Flooding class map units are dominated by soils that flood, but have inclusions of non-flooding soils. Non-flooding soil map units may contain inclusions of flooding soils. This map indicates those types of soils that are dominated by the drainage classification. For those map units that have miscellaneous areas (Rock Outcrop, Urban Land, Dumps, Pits), the classification refers to the soil portion.

This map does not incorporate current land use changes which may affect the drainage class designation.

hydrography, geographic names and geographic places. Streets and street names are from Tele Atlas copyrighted data. Base map information is neither current nor complete.

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 ECO 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 digital spatial data shown on this map.



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Map prepared by CT DEP
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Map is not colorfast
Protect from light and moisture

