SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS
WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND

Excessively drained - Water is removed very rapidly. The occurrence of mineral base leaching is very rare or never occurs. The root environment is generally very dry during the growing season. The soil is generally non-saline, non-acidic, and has a high infiltration rate. This may result in a very short growing season and produce a strong struggle for water and nutrients. This type of soil is most likely to develop a high density of root systems, which may reduce water infiltration and cause waterlogging.

Well drained - Water is removed from the soil rapidly but slowly enough so that the soil is not very dry during the growing season. The soil is generally non-saline, non-acidic, and has a high infiltration rate. This type of soil allows for a longer growing season and produces a moderate struggle for water and nutrients. This type of soil is most likely to develop a moderate density of root systems, which may cause waterlogging.

Moderately well drained - Water is removed from the soil slowly enough so that the soil is not very dry during the growing season. The soil is generally non-saline, non-acidic, and has a high infiltration rate. This type of soil allows for a longer growing season and produces a moderate struggle for water and nutrients. This type of soil is most likely to develop a moderate density of root systems, which may cause waterlogging.

Somewhat slowly drained - Water is removed from the soil very slowly so that the soil is very dry during the growing season. The soil is generally non-saline, non-acidic, and has a low infiltration rate. This type of soil allows for a very short growing season and produces a strong struggle for water and nutrients. This type of soil is most likely to develop a high density of root systems, which may cause waterlogging.

Slowly drained - Water is removed from the soil very slowly so that the soil is very dry during the growing season. The soil is generally non-saline, non-acidic, and has a low infiltration rate. This type of soil allows for a very short growing season and produces a strong struggle for water and nutrients. This type of soil is most likely to develop a high density of root systems, which may cause waterlogging.

Very slowly drained - Water is removed from the soil very slowly so that the soil is very dry during the growing season. The soil is generally non-saline, non-acidic, and has a low infiltration rate. This type of soil allows for a very short growing season and produces a strong struggle for water and nutrients. This type of soil is most likely to develop a high density of root systems, which may cause waterlogging.

EXPLANATION

Soil Drainage Class refers to the ability of soil to remove water. This information is essential for determining the best land use practices and crop management strategies. The map provides a visual representation of the soil drainage classes in the study area. The classes are defined based on the rate at which water is removed from the soil, and each class has specific characteristics and implications for agriculture and land management.

DATA SOURCES

This map was prepared using data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The data include information on soil properties, land use, and hydrology. The map was created using ArcGIS software by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES). The map was prepared by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) and the Connecticut Department of Agriculture (CTDA).

The map is intended to provide useful information about soil drainage classes in the study area. It can be used by farmers, landowners, and conservation professionals to make informed decisions about land use and management practices. The map is not intended to be used for legal or engineering purposes. The map data are subject to change, and users are encouraged to consult with local experts for more detailed information.