SOIL FLOODING CLASS  
MANCHESTER, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND

Very Frequent - Flooding is likely to occur every other year under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding in any year is greater than 50 percent and less than 90 percent.
Frequent - Flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding in any year is greater than 10 percent and less than 50 percent.
Occasional - Flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding in any year is greater than 1 percent and less than 10 percent.
Rare - Flooding is unlikely but possible under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding in any year is less than 1 percent.
Not Flooded - Such hydrologic characteristics that show extremely unlikely flooding. These areas are either land complexes or unclassified areas. The areas with soil map units are designated soil conditions.

EXPLANATION

Soil susceptibility to flooding is the resistance of soil to the influence of water. A soil can become saturated and undergo structural change with flooding. Flooding is a process wherein the soil is brought into contact with water, which can lead to the movement of soil particles. This can result in physical changes to the soil, such as the rearrangement of soil aggregates and the loss of soil structure. Flooding can also lead to changes in soil chemistry, such as the leaching of nutrients and the accumulation of sediments.

DATA SOURCES

Base Map Data: A base map is shown on the map. The base map is used to provide geographic information and context for the soil flooding data. The base map includes features such as streets, roads, and bodies of water.
Soil Data: Soil data is shown on the map. The soil data is used to provide information about the soil properties and the soil flooding susceptibility. The soil data includes information about soil texture, soil depth, and soil organic matter.

The soil flooding data is derived from a combination of soil survey data and hydrologic modeling. The soil survey data is used to provide information about the soil properties and the soil flooding susceptibility. The hydrologic modeling is used to simulate the behavior of water on the landscape and to determine the risk of flooding.

The soil data and the soil flooding data are integrated to provide a comprehensive view of the soil flooding susceptibility. This information can be used to inform decisions about land use, development, and natural resource management.