











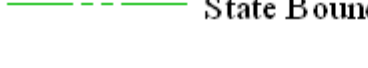







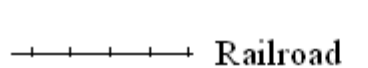



SOIL FLOODING CLASS NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND

-  **Very Frequent** - Flooding is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year.
-  **Frequent** - Flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year.
-  **Occasional** - Flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 5 to 20 percent in any year or 5 to 50 times in 100 years.
-  **Rare** - Flooding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year or nearly 1 to 5 times in 100 years.
-  **Not Rated** - Soils having characteristics that show extreme variability from one location to another. Often these areas are urban land complexes or miscellaneous areas. An on-site investigation is required to determine soil conditions present at the site.

-  Open Water
-  Intermittent Water
-  Flats
-  Rocks
-  Marsh area on USGS topo map
-  Watercourse
-  Intermittent Watercourse
-  State Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Town Boundary
-  Interstate
-  US Route
-  State Route
-  Ramp
-  Street
-  Ferry
-  Railroad

EXPLANATION

Soil susceptibility to flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding, rather than flooding. Frequency classes are expressed as Rare, Occasional, Frequent, Very Frequent, and Not Rated. Estimates of flooding class are based on the interpretation of soil properties and other evidence gathered during soil survey field work.

The purpose is to identify those soil map units that may be subject to flooding in comparison to those that may be wet for other reasons such as high water table or ponding. The susceptibility of soils to flooding is an important consideration for building sites, sanitary facilities, cropland, and other uses. Additional information

on the soil flooding duration and month of occurrence is available at the Web Soil Survey <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>.

As the minimum soil map unit size delineation is approximately 3 acres, this map does not show all soils that are dominated by the flooding 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 legend indicates those types of soils that are dominated by the flooding classification.

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

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 soil 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,

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.

