# HYDRIC SOILS

## BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

#### LEGEND

Hydric Soils are those soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic

> Not Rated soils have 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

Open Water River, Brook, Stream — — Town Boundary ——— County Boundary ——— Local Road

### **EXPLANATION**

List of Map Units dominated by soils meeting Hydric criteria

Ridgebury fine sandy loam

Leicester fine sandy loam

Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony

Map Unit Symbol Map Unit Name

This map is prepared as a guide to identify the general location of soil map units dominated by soils that meet the definition of hydric criteria and, in addition, have at least one of the hydric soil indicators. These soils identified can help in land use planning, conservation planning, and assessment of potential wildlife habitat, however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation (wetland indicator plant species). Soils that are sufficiently wet because of artificial measures are included in the concept of hydric soils. Also, soils in which the hydrology has been artificially modified are hydric if the soil, in an unaltered state, was hydric. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). For more information on the criteria, on the Internet go to http://soils.usda.gov/use/hydric/.

A combination of the hydric soil, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology properties define wetlands as described in the National Food Security Act Manual (Soil Conservation Service, 1994) and the Corps of Engineers (COE) Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and COE Regional Supplements. Therefore, an area that meets the hydric soil definition must also meet the hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology definitions in order for it to be correctly classified as a jurisdictional wetland.

The complete list of map units with each map unit component, hydric status, and specific hydric soils criteria status may be accessed through the Electronic Field Office Technical Guide (eFOTG) at the Connecticut NRCS website (www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov).

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5	Wilbraham silt loam
6	Wilbraham and Menlo soils, extremely stony
7	Mudgepond silt loam
8	Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony
9	Scitico, Shaker, and Maybid soils
10	Raynham silt loam
12	Raypol silt loam
13	Walpole sandy loam
14	Fredon silt loam
15	Scarboro muck
16	Halsey silt loam
17	Timakwa and Natchaug soils
18	Catden and Freetown soils
96	Ipswich mucky peat
97	Pawcatuck mucky peat
98	Westbrook mucky peat
99	Westbrook muckly peat, low salt
103	Rippowam fine sandy loam

Bash silt loam Limerick and Lim soils Saco silt loam Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded (Fluvaquents are hydric; Udifluvents are not hydric) Brayton mucky silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony Fredon silt loam, cold Moosilauke sandy loam Scarboro muck, cold Halsey silt loam, cold Wonsqueak peat Bucksport muck Brayton loam Brayton-Loonmeadow complex, extremely stony Mudgepond silt loam, cold

Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony, cold

### 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.

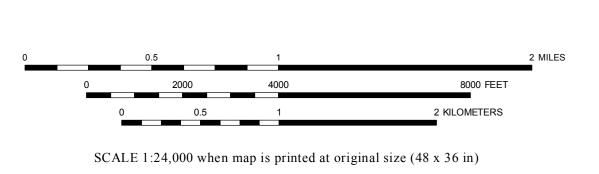
BASE MAP DATA - Based on data originally from 1:24,000-scale USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps published between 1969 and 1992. It includes political boundaries, railroads, airports,

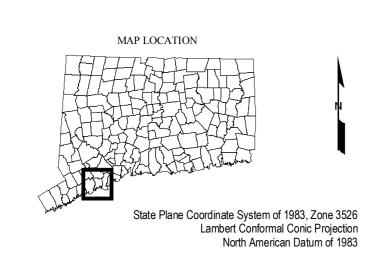
hydrography, geographic names and geographic places. Streets and street names are from Tele Atlas copyrighted data. Base map information is neither current nor complete.

Rumney fine sandy loam Medomak silt loam

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.







Map prepared by CT DEP October 2009 Map is not colorfast Protect from light and moisture



