

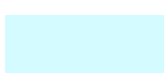
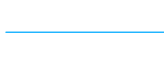
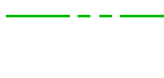
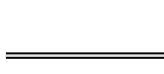
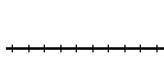
HYDRIC SOILS

THOMASTON, 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 vegetation.

 **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 site.

-  Open Water
-  River, Brook, Stream
-  Town Boundary
-  State Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Interstate Highway
-  US Route Highway
-  State Route Highway
-  Highway Ramp
-  Local Road
-  Railroad

EXPLANATION

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/tuse/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).

List of Map Units dominated by soils meeting Hydric criteria

Map Unit	Symbol	Map Unit Name
2		Ridgebury fine sandy loam
3		Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony
4		Leicester fine sandy loam
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 Maybnd soils
10		Raynham