












HYDRIC SOILS

WINDSOR LOCKS, 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

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		Wibraham silt loam
6		Wibraham and Menk soils, extremely stony
7		Mudgepond silt loam
8		Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony
9		Scitico, Shaker, and Maybnd soils
10		Raybams silt loam
12		Raypol silt loam
13		Walpole sandy loam
14		Fredon silt loam
15		Scarboro mack
16		Halsey silt loam
17		Tirakwa and Natchaug soils
18		Caden and Freetown soils
96		Ipswich mucky peat
97		Pawcatuck mucky peat
98		Westbrook mucky peat
99		Westbrook mucky peat, low salt
103		Rippowam fine sandy loam
104		Bash silt loam
107		Limerick and Lim soils
108		Saco silt loam
109		Flavaquents-Ulidivents complex, frequently flooded (Flavaquents are hydric; Ulidivents are not hydric)
409		Brayton mucky silt loam, 0 to 8 percent skipes, very stony
414		Fredon silt loam, cold
433		Moosebale sandy loam
435		Scarboro mack, cold
436		Halsey silt loam, cold
437		Wonsquack peat
438		Backsport mack
442		Brayton loam
443		Brayton-Loommeadow complex, extremely stony
457		Mudgepond silt loam, cold
458		Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony, cold
503		Rumney fine sandy loam
508		Medomak silt loam

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, on-site investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NCHS) 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/soil/hydric/>.

A combination of the hydric soil, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology properties define wetlands as described in the National Flood 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).

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.

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.

