Inland wetland soils occur along watercourses occupying nearly 20% of the land area of the state. These soils are designated as Inland Wetlands and are managed under state law. Inland wetland soils range from nearly level or gently sloping to steep and are composed of a variety of materials such as organic matter, peat, sand, gravel, clay, silt, and materials deposited by flowing water. Such material can be composed of sand, gravel, clay, and silt. The land where poorly drained soils occur is typically dominated by hardwoods such as oak, maple, and beech, while wetlands are dominated by willow, cattail, and other wetland plants.

In 1969 and 1992, the state mapped and delineated wetland areas, including the soils that make up these wetlands. The map is prepared as a guide to assist town commissions and other authorities in managing and protecting these soils.

The map is based on data originally from 1:24,000-scale topographic quadrangles. The soils data shown on this map is from the 2007 National Resources Inventory. The map is not colorfast, and there is no colorfasting of the soil data. Alluvial and floodplain soils range from nearly level to steep and are composed of a variety of materials such as organic matter, peat, sand, gravel, clay, silt, and materials deposited by flowing water. Such material can be composed of sand, gravel, clay, and silt. The land where poorly drained soils occur is typically dominated by hardwoods such as oak, maple, and beech, while wetlands are dominated by willow, cattail, and other wetland plants.

DATA SOURCES

NRCS CA-102 - Soil map shown as drainage areas as mapped by NRCS.
USGS Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) - Shows physical features such as streams, rivers, lakes, and town names. State boundaries shown as GNIS data.

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