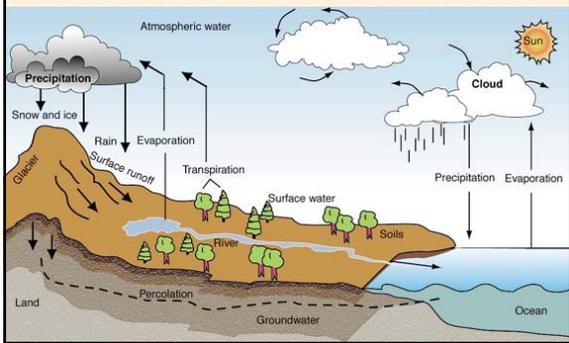


Reading the Landscape: Soils

Soils Training Workshop
October 2009

Margie Faber, Soil Scientist
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Connecticut
margie.faber@ct.usda.gov

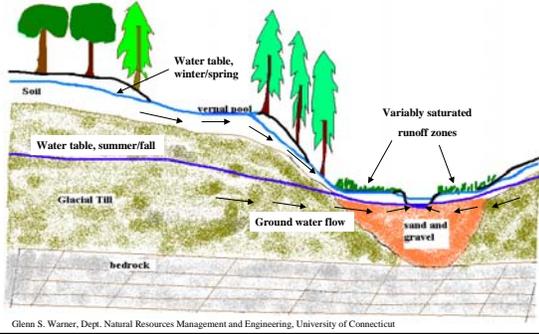
Hydrologic Cycle



Annual Amounts in Connecticut

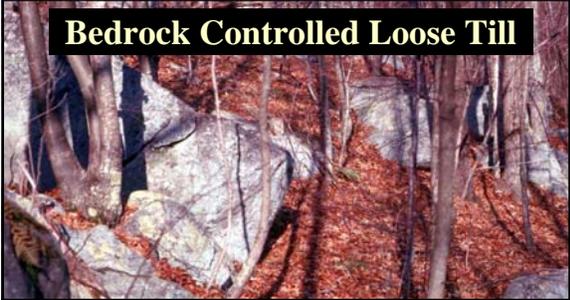
- **Precipitation**
averages 42 to 52 inches
- **Evapotranspiration**
averages 22 to 24 inches
- **Runoff**
averages 22 to 26 inches
- **Groundwater Recharge**
averages 7 to 10 inches

Typical Connecticut Natural Landscape



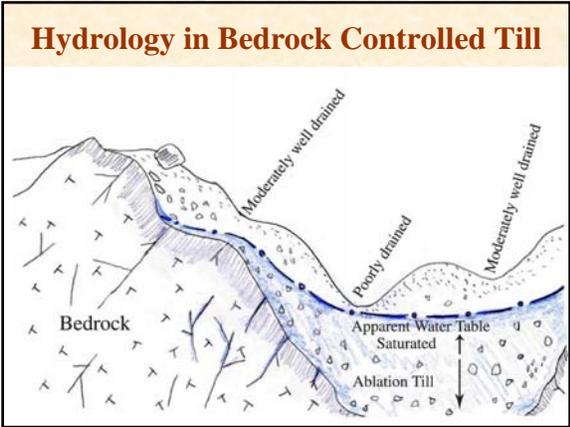






Bedrock Controlled Loose Till

- Highest percentage of state
- Groundwater generally deep
- Medium to high surface runoff
- Wetlands, vernal pools in depressions



Hydrology in Bedrock Controlled Till



Development Impacts

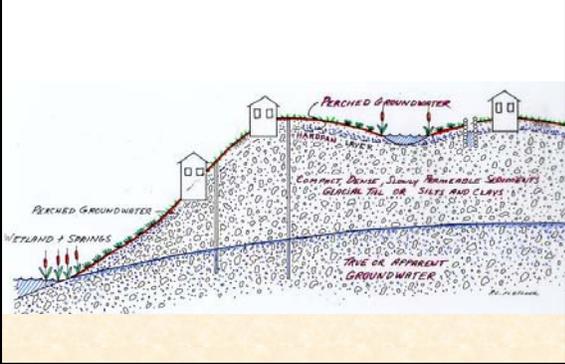
- Reduced recharge
- Increased runoff
- Sewers

Deep Dense Till



- Medium surface runoff from side slopes
- Shallow, perched groundwater flow follows contours of dense till
- Wetlands in depressions and seeps
- Occurs statewide, second highest percentage

Hydrology in Tills



Development Impacts



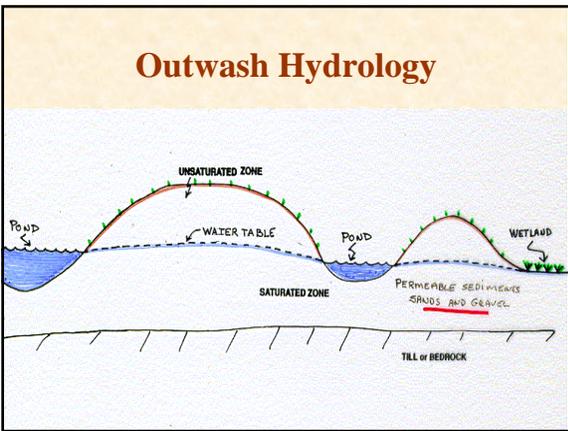
- Subsurface drainage
- Increased runoff
- Sewers
- Erosion

Glacial Outwash (sand and gravel)



- Deep groundwater
- Few wetlands or vernal pools
- Low runoff
- Critical to recharge of larger aquifers
- Statewide in valleys, third highest percent

Outwash Hydrology



Development Impacts

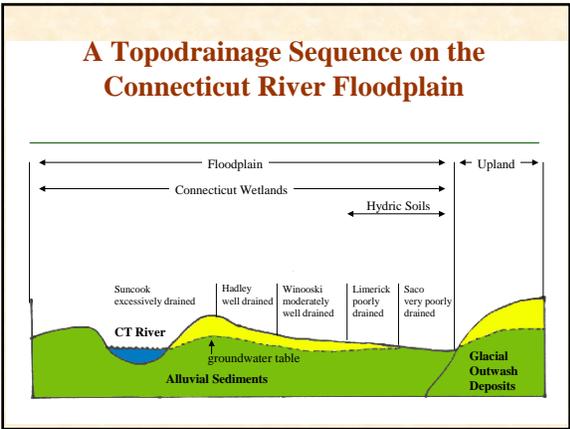


- Highest increase in runoff
- Loss of groundwater recharge
- Loss of prime farmland
- Possible groundwater contamination

Floodplain and Riparian



- Shallow groundwater
- Wetlands dominate
- Stores sediments and nutrients
- Maintains stream dynamics
- Statewide limited acreage
- Stores and discharges floodwaters, groundwater

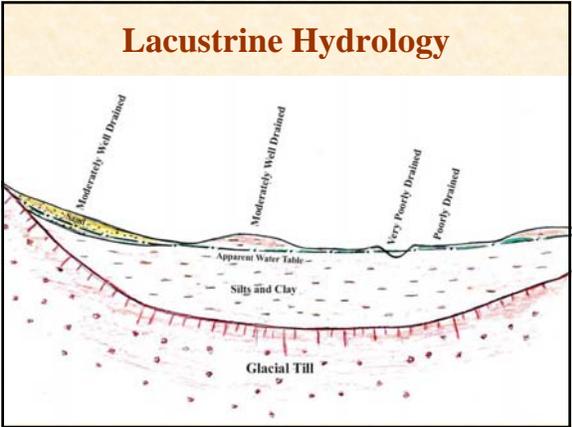


Development Impacts

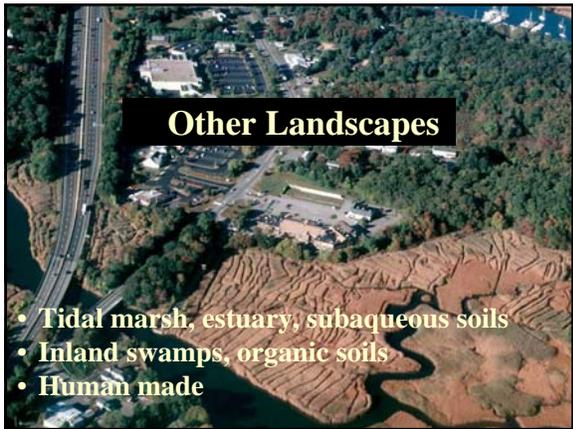


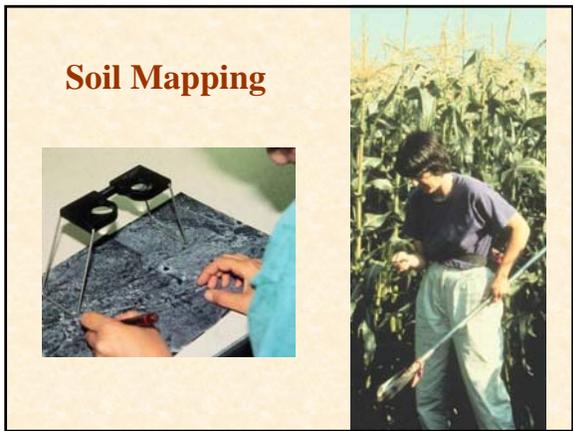
- Increased flooding frequency
- Erosion
- Increased nutrients/contaminants/ sediments
- Point discharges of storm water
- Loss of wildlife corridors

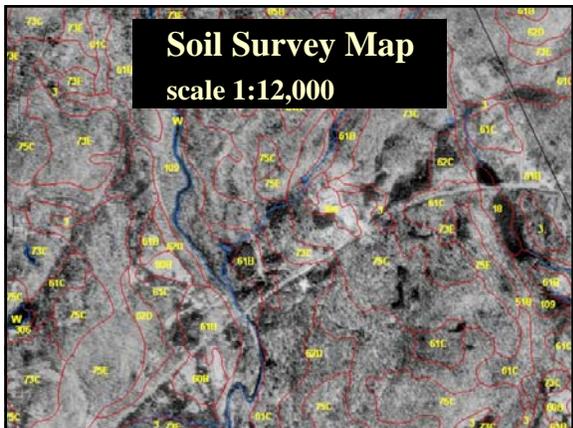


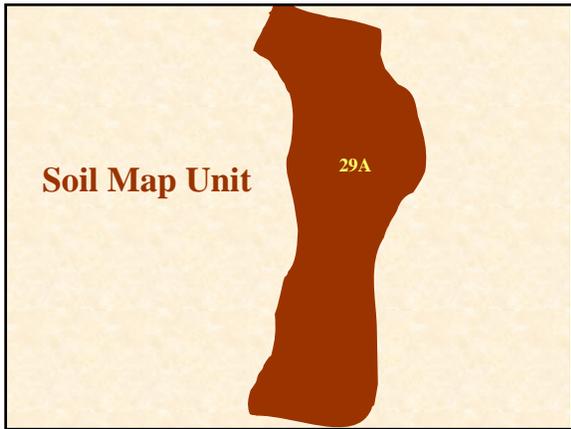


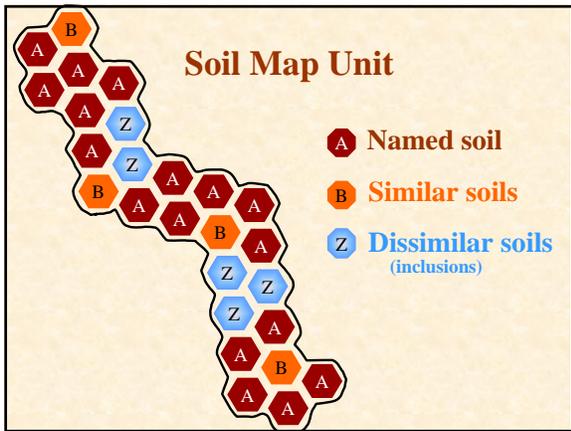














Kinds of Soil Map Units

Consociations

dominantly a single kind of soil or miscellaneous area

always mostly soil A



29A Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Undifferentiated Groups

two or more kinds of soils or miscellaneous areas, occurring an irregular pattern

soil A and B or all A or all B



86D Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony



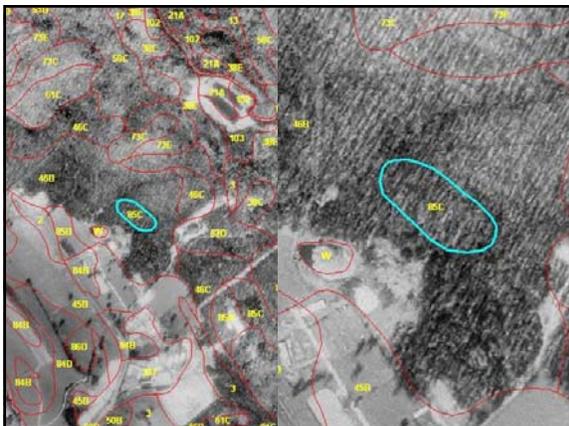
Complexes

two or more kinds of soils or miscellaneous areas, occur in a regular pattern

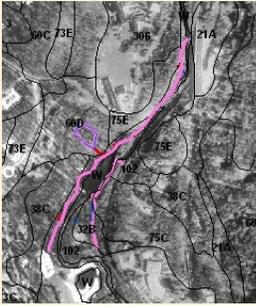
always soil A with soil C



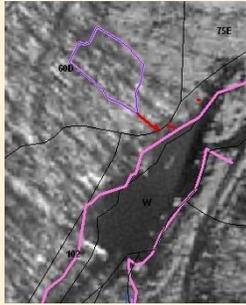
73C Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky



Map Scale

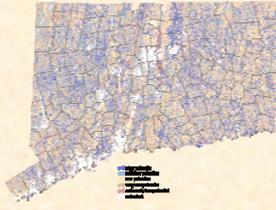
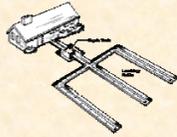


1:12,000 scale



1:3,000 scale

Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems (SSDS) for Single Family Residences



Soil properties correspond to criteria identified in the CT State Health Code Regulations, as well as factors deemed significant by NRCS

<http://www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov/soils>

Click on the green "start" button



<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>

Navigate to your Area of Interest



Click and drag one of the AOI buttons to outline the boundaries of your area of interest



View the soil map

