Hydric Soils

Columbus County, North Carolina

[This report lists only those map unit components that are rated as hydric. Dashes (---) in any column indicate that the data were not included in the dat
Definitions of hydric criteria codes are included at the end of the report]

Map symbol and map unit name	Map unit hydric component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
Be:					
Bethera loam	Bethera, drained	80	Flats	Yes	2
	Bethera, undrained	10	Flats	Yes	2
BnB:					
Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Leon	3	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Muckalee, undrained	2	Flood plains	Yes	2
Br:					
Brookman loam, frequently flooded	Brookman, undrained	80	Flood plains	Yes	2, 4
	Brookman, drained	10	Flood plains	Yes	2, 4
Ce:					
Centenary fine sand	Leon	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Ch:					
Chastain and Chenneby soils, frequently flooded	Chastain, undrained	60	Flood plains, Slackwate areas	Yes	2, 3, 4
Co:					
Coxville loam	Coxville, drained	85	Depressions	Yes	2
	Coxville, undrained	10	Depressions	Yes	2
CrB:					
Craven fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Bibb, undrained	3	Flood plains	Yes	2
	Johnston, undrained	2	Flood plains	Yes	2, 4
	Muckalee, undrained	1	Flood plains	Yes	2
Ct:					
Croatan muck	Croatan, undrained	80	Pocosins	Yes	1
	Croatan, drained	10	Pocosins	Yes	1
Do:					
Dorovan muck, frequently flooded	Dorovan	80	Flood plains	Yes	1, 3, 4

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Ec:					
Echaw loamy sand	Leon	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Murville, undrained	5	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
ExA:					
Exum very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 perce slopes	Grantham, undrained	5	Broad interstream divides, Depressions	Yes	2
Fo:					
Foreston loamy fine sand	Woodington, undrained	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
GoA:					
Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percei slopes	Rains, undrained	3	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Woodington, undrained	2	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Gr:					
Grantham very fine sandy loam	Grantham, drained	85	Broad interstream divides, Depressions	Yes	2
	Grantham, undrained	10	Broad interstream divides, Depressions	Yes	2
Gt:					
Grifton fine sandy loam	Grifton, undrained	80	Depressions	Yes	2
	Grifton, drained	10	Depressions	Yes	2
Jo:					
Johns fine sandy loam	Lumbee, undrained	5	Backswamps, Stream terraces	Yes	2
	Muckalee, undrained	1	Flood plains	Yes	2
Js:					
Johnston loam, frequently flooded	Johnston, undrained	85	Flood plains	Yes	2, 4
	Johnston, drained	15	Flood plains	Yes	2, 4
KuB:					
Kureb sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Leon	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
LnB:					
Leon sand, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Leon	80	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2

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Lu:					
Lumbee fine sandy loam	Lumbee, drained	80	Backswamps, Stream terraces	Yes	2
	Lumbee, undrained	10	Backswamps, Stream terraces	Yes	2
Ly:					
Lynchburg fine sandy loam	Rains, undrained	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Woodington, undrained	2	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Me:					
Meggett fine sandy loam, frequently flooded	Meggett, undrained	80	Stream terraces	Yes	2, 4
	Meggett, drained	10	Stream terraces	Yes	2, 4
Mk:					
Muckalee sandy loam, frequently flooded	Muckalee, undrained	80	Flood plains	Yes	2
Mu:					
Murville fine sand	Murville, undrained	80	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Murville, drained	10	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Na:					
Nahunta very fine sandy loam	Grantham, undrained	5	Broad interstream divides, Depressions	Yes	2
Nk:					
Nakina fine sandy loam	Nakina, drained	80	Depressions	Yes	2
	Nakina, undrained	10	Depressions	Yes	2
NoA:					
Norfolk loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rains, undrained	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
NoB:					
Norfolk loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Bibb, undrained	3	Flood plains	Yes	2
	Johnston, undrained	2	Flood plains	Yes	2, 4

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Pa:					
Pantego fine sandy loam	Pantego, drained	80	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Pantego, undrained	10	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Ra:					
Rains fine sandy loam	Rains, drained	85	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Rains, undrained	10	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Ru:					
Rains-Urban land complex	Rains, drained	60	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
St:					
Stallings sandy loam	Woodington, undrained	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Rains, undrained	2	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
To:					
Torhunta fine sandy loam	Torhunta, drained	80	Depressions, Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Torhunta, undrained	10	Depressions, Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Wn:					
Wilbanks silt loam, frequently flooded	Wilbanks, undrained	80	Flood plains, Stream terraces	Yes	2
	Wilbanks, drained	10	Flood plains, Stream terraces	Yes	2

Hydric Soils

This table lists the map unit components that are rated as hydric soils in the survey area. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite inv is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 2002).

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Arm Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have bee converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that ide estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2003) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and others, 2002).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appro indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphi processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indica been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes in the table (for example, 2B3). Definitions for the codes are as follows:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumu subgroups that:
   A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or
   B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
      1) a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
      2) a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
      3) a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/hr in any layer within a depth of 20 inches.
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

References:

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Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control Wetlands Section.
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