Hydric Soils

Perquimans 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 database. 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
AaA:					
Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Tomotley, undrained	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Ap:					
Arapahoe fine sandy loam	Arapahoe, drained	80	Flats	Yes	2
	Arapahoe, undrained	10	Flats	Yes	2
At:					
Augusta fine sandy loam	Tomotley, undrained	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Cf:					
Cape Fear loam	Cape Fear, drained	80	Depressions	Yes	2
	Cape Fear, undrained	10	Depressions	Yes	2
Ch:					
Chapanoke silt loam	Perquimans, undrained	3	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Gertie, undrained	2	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
CO:					
Chowan silt loam	Chowan, undrained	90	Flood plains	Yes	2, 4
CtB:					
Conetoe loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Leon	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
DO:					
Dorovan muck	Dorovan, undrained	90	Flood plains	Yes	1, 4
	Chowan, undrained	4	Flood plains	Yes	2, 4
	Belhaven, undrained	3	Pocosins	Yes	1
Ds:					
Dragston loamy fine sand	Portsmouth, undrained	3	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Nimmo, undrained	2	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Ec:					
Echaw fine sand	Leon	5	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Murville, undrained	5	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2

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Ic:					
Icaria fine sandy loam	Icaria, drained	80	Depressions	Yes	2
	Icaria, undrained	10	Depressions	Yes	2
Ly:					
Lynn Haven sand	Lynn Haven, undrained	85	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
MuA:					
Munden loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Nimmo, undrained	5	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Nm:					
Nimmo loamy fine sand	Nimmo, drained	80	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Nimmo, undrained	10	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Pe:					
Perquimans silt loam	Perquimans, drained	80	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Perquimans, undrained	10	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Gertie, undrained	2	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Pasquotank, undrained	2	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Tomotley, undrained	1	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Pt:					
Portsmouth loam	Portsmouth, drained	80	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Portsmouth, undrained	10	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Ro:					
Roanoke silt loam	Roanoke, drained	80	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Roanoke, undrained	10	Depressions, Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Sc:					
Scuppernong muck	Scuppernong, drained	80	Pocosins	Yes	1
	Scuppernong, undrained	10	Pocosins	Yes	1

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Se:					
Seabrook fine sand	Nimmo, undrained	2	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Leon	1	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
Tm:					
Tomahawk loamy fine sand	Leon	3	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Icaria, undrained	2	Depressions	Yes	2
	Woodington, undrained	2	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
To:					
Tomotley fine sandy loam	Tomotley, drained	80	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Tomotley, undrained	10	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
WaA:					
Wahee fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Roanoke, undrained	5	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
WnB:					
Wando fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Leon	3	Flats, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Muckalee, undrained	2	Flood plains	Yes	2
Au:					
Augusta-Urban land complex	Roanoke, undrained	3	Depressions, Marine terraces	Yes	2
	Tomotley, undrained	2	Flats, Marine 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 investigation 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. Army Corps of 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 been 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, or 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 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). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "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 the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of 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 appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have 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, and map 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 Cumulic 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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