

Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England Version 4



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Introduction

In the mid-1980s, staff from the New England District (then Division) of the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), with technical assistance provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS; then the Soil Conservation Service), began developing New England-wide soil drainage class criteria to make field identification of hydric soils easier and more standardized. Several years of field testing was conducted, involving a number of consulting firms, academic experts, professional societies, and federal, state, and local agencies.

Over the years, the soil drainage class criteria were revised several times as the knowledge base and experience grew. To gather data and obtain opinions, detailed questionnaires were circulated to soil scientists, wetland ecologists, and others in regulatory agencies, private consulting firms, and universities. Despite significant improvements, the criteria for the drainage classes were still confusing at times, and some of the region's soil scientists had reservations about using them.

In 1992, in response to efforts at the federal level to develop field indicators of hydric soils on a nationwide basis, a group of federal, state, private and academic experts in wetland and soil sciences, including many of the same individuals from the earlier effort, convened to develop field indicators for identifying hydric soils in New England. This led to the formation of the New England Hydric Soils Technical Committee (NEHSTC). Numerous drafts were produced, circulated for review, revised, and recirculated. The proposed field indicators were tested throughout New England by a variety of soil scientists and others in the wetland science profession. The culmination of those efforts: Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England, Version 1, was released on May 1, 1995.

Following the release of Version 1, the NEHSTC and representatives from the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) had several joint meetings and field trips to develop consistency between the New England and national indicators. As a result of that cooperative effort, Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England Version 2 was released in July, 1998. Version 2 included revisions in terminology to better align the New England indicators with the national indicators. Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England Version 3 was released in April, 2004 to provide additional indicators and revisions of several older indicators. Version 3 included a supplement explaining how to make a hydric soil determination. Concurrently, the NTCHS made revisions to the National Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, the current Version 8.2, released in 2018, better reflects some hydric soil morphologies applicable to New England.

Development of Version 4

A common complaint from users of Field Indicators for Hydric Soils in New England, Version 3, and educators teaching hydric soils and wetland delineation, was the confusion of having three guides to hydric soil indicators in New England: 1) Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States; 2) Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region; and 3) Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England. In response, the NEHSTC began to develop a guide to Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England which merged these three documents. Version 4 of Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England reflects conditions specific to New England by taking all of the applicable national indicators and adding indicators found in the region that are not addressed in the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland

Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region Version 2.0 (2012) [further noted as “Regional Supplement Version 2.0”] or Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States Version 8.2 (2018) [further noted as “USDA-NRCS, 2018”]. In Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England Version 4.0 (2019) [further noted as “NE Soil Version 4.0”], additional hydric soil indicators, specific to New England are located in the Problem Soil section. Also included are additional guides, charts, diagrams and detailed user notes to better interpret and understand the indicators. This edition serves as a one-stop guide for identifying hydric soils in New England.

While this field guide is the culmination of more than 25 years of work, it is by no means a final product. As such, the NEHSTC will periodically revise and update the field guide. Much of the supporting documentation for those revisions will come from you, the user.

Context for Hydric Soils Indicators

A hydric soil is a soil 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, July 13, 1994). As a result of soil saturation and reducing conditions, hydric soils undergo different physicochemical processes than soils in non-wetland soils. The field indicators of hydric soils contained within this guide are observable soil morphologies that have developed over time as a result of these chemical and physical processes. Thus, the field indicators are a historic record of cycles of soil saturation and reduction. Through monitoring and field testing, soil scientists have been able to validate the relationship between these conditions and their associated morphologies. When the soil morphologies observed at a site meet the criteria for one of the New England field indicators, the soil is identified as a hydric soil.

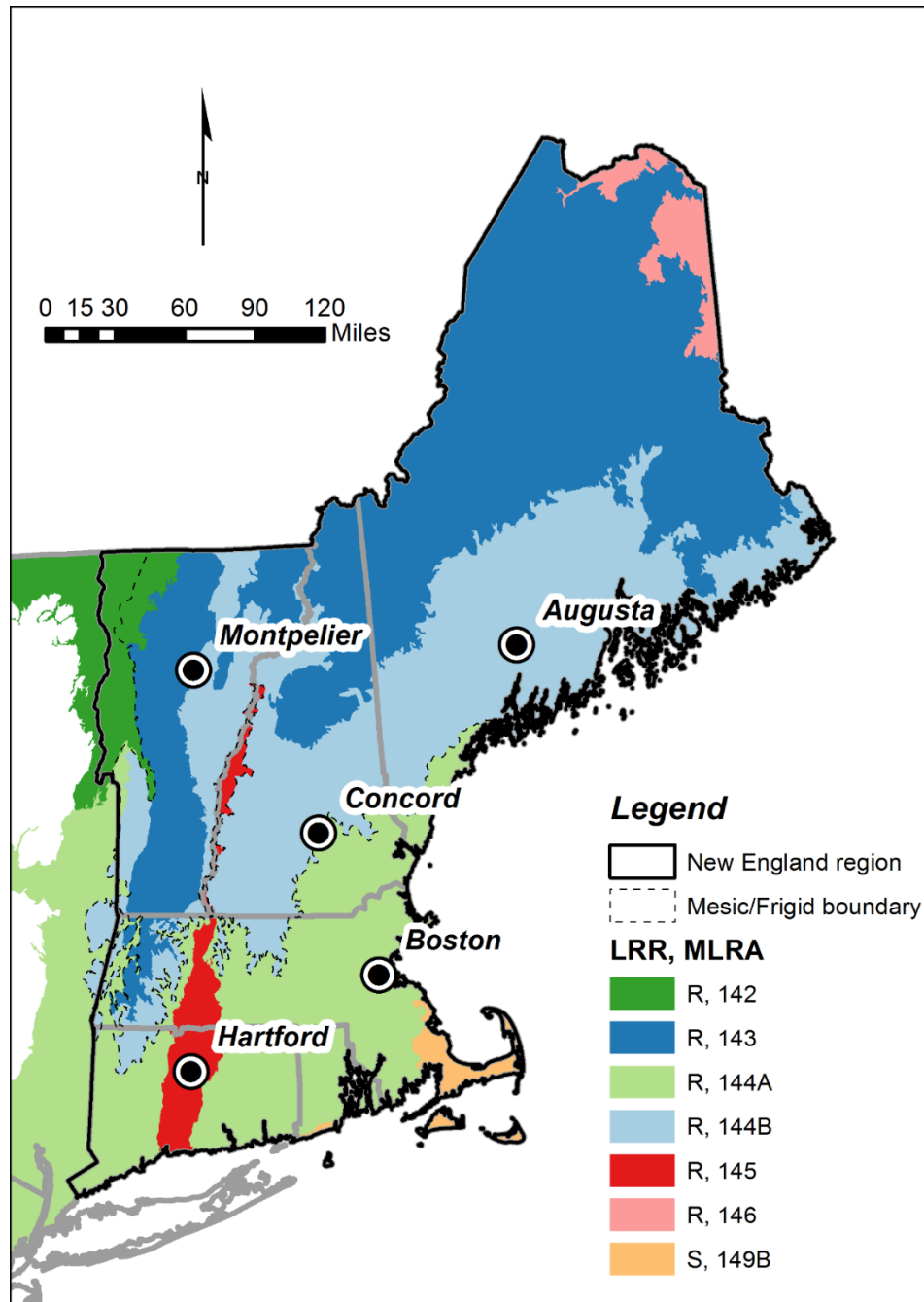
This field guide is designed for use only in New England which includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This area falls within parts of Land Resource Regions (LRR) R and S, and Major Land Resource Areas (MLRA) 144A, 144B, 145B, 142, 143, 146, and 149B (Figure 1).

User Notes

Since the goal of this manual was to produce a single document for identifying hydric soils in New England, emphasis was placed on user notes as an important part of understanding the indicator. The user notes provided in this manual are adapted from the Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, Version 8.2 (2018) combined with notes from the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region (2012) and notes by the NEHSTC. User notes are shown below the indicator to which they refer. Their purpose is to provide additional information to help identify an indicator in the field, or to alert users to possible exceptions and/or situations where professional judgment may be needed.

This manual also includes a glossary of terms. Some definitions have been simplified to facilitate field interpretations. Users who want complete definitions should refer to the references cited. Users are advised to consult the appendices for additional guidance in hydric soil determinations.

Figure 1: Map of Land Resource Area (LRR) and Major Land Resource Areas (MLRA).



Using this Field Guide

The indicators included in this field guide are those approved for use in LLR R and S in New England and those indicators approved specifically for problem soils, by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) (USDA-NRCS, 2018). The national indicators are divided for use into three groups: sandy soil materials (e.g., S1, S4), loamy soil materials (e.g., F2, F3), and those that can be used regardless of the soil texture (e.g., A1, A2). The indicators approved by the NTCHS include indicators A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A11, A12, A17, S1, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8, S9, F2, F3, F6, F7, F8, and F21. The indicators applicable to problem soils include indicators A10, A16, S3, F12, F19, F21, and indicators recommended for testing by the NEHSTC: NE-S1, NE-F1, NE-A1, NE-A2. Appendix 2 provides a key for disturbed soils (Human Altered and Transported Material) and the morphologies that indicate hydric soil conditions in fill and excavated soils.

When documenting hydric soils in the field, it is recommended that soils be observed in test holes dug to a depth of two feet or more using a tile spade. In order to use this key effectively, any soil conditions or features that are part of an indicator or serve a purpose in identifying a hydric soil should be described and documented using standards and terminology developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey (Schoeneberger et al., 2012; Soil Survey Staff, 2014). Important soil morphologies to document include types of horizons or layers, soil texture, color, and the distribution of redoximorphic features. Horizons or layers should be assigned appropriate designations and the thickness and depth should be recorded. Soil texture (see Appendix 4 for the USDA textural triangle), along with rock fragment content and size, should be noted. The matrix color of each layer or horizon should be described using Munsell notation, colors should be given for percentage of masked (with organic material) and un-masked material. Both redox concentrations and depletions should be identified and their color, abundance, size, contrast, and location (e.g., ped interiors) documented.

Redoximorphic features are critical morphologic indices of saturation and reduction in the soil and need careful consideration. Depletions are zones of low chroma colors where iron (Fe) and/or manganese (Mn) coatings have been removed and the grayish color observed is the base color of the primary particles. Depleted, reduced, or gleyed matrices are also included as depletions. Concentrations include nodules, concretions, masses, and pore linings. Nodules and concretions are hardened forms of Fe and/or Mn concentrations which may not be indicative of current soil hydrologic conditions unless they have a diffuse (halo-like) boundary. Thus, nodules and concretions have a limited value in identifying hydric soils, and the use of masses (soft) and pore linings are emphasized in the indicators. Redoximorphic features should be estimated and recorded to the nearest percent, rather than the standard abundance class (few, common, many). Field identification of redoximorphic features is most reliable when their contrast is distinct or prominent, and their abundance is 2 percent or more. When features are faint and/or less than 2 percent, users should exercise extra care and professional judgment in their application in identifying a hydric soil.

Other hydromorphic features such as histic epipedons, Histosols, thick mucky surface layers, and mucky modified mineral layers should be clearly noted. In sandy soils, evidence of a stripped matrix should be documented and the degree of masking by organic matter should be recorded as a percentage of masking. Other conditions may also require documentation depending upon the situation (e.g., depth of rooting, soil structure, soil consistence, and depth to and type of restrictive layers).

Depth Measurements

A critical step in applying hydric soil indicators is deciding the reference point for depth measurements, referred to here as the relevant soil surface. It is important to note that the starting point for measuring depths in LRR R is not always the same point used in LRR S (see Figure 1). In LRR R, depth measurements start at the actual surface for indicators A1, A2, A3 and A4; start at the muck or mineral surface for A11, A12, and for test indicators that allow muck, and start at the mineral surface for all other indicators. In LRR S, depth measurements start at the top of the muck or mineral surface (underneath any peat and/or mucky peat material), except for indicators A1, A2, A3, and A4 where measurements begin at the actual soil surface. Fresh litter is excluded from being part of the soil for any depth measurements.

Combining Indicators

Both sandy layers and loamy or finer textured layers can occur in the same soil profile. For example, a soil that has a loamy surface layer over sand is hydric if it meets all of the requirements of matrix color, amount and contrast of redox concentrations, depth, and thickness for any single indicator or combination of indicators (see Appendix 6 for an example of combining indicators for multiple textures).

A Final Word of Caution

In general, a hydric soil is identified with one or more indicators (USDA-NRCS, 2018). Please note, however, that this guide does not address all hydric soil conditions found in New England. Although an attempt has been made to list the most relevant indicators, there are cases (see Problem Soils discussion and indicators) where hydric soils exist that do not meet any of the currently listed indicators. For many hydric soils, saturation and reduction in the upper part of the soil are seasonal and not continuous throughout the growing season. Users are cautioned when working in areas where the hydrology has been altered. In such a case, the presence or absence of hydric soil indicators may not reflect the current hydrologic conditions. If a soil meets the technical standard (see Technical Note 11 at: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051608.pdf) or the definition of a hydric soil (Federal Register, 1994), it is a hydric soil regardless of the lack of an indicator. When soil morphology seems inconsistent with landscape, vegetation, or observable hydrology, it may be necessary to obtain assistance from a qualified individual to determine whether the soil is hydric.

Applicable Indicators for Land Resource Regions R and S in New England

All Soils (A)

All soils refers to soils with any USDA soil texture. All mineral layers above any of the layers meeting the requirements of any A indicator(s), except for indicator A16, have a dominant chroma of 2 or less, or the thickness of the layer(s) with a dominant chroma of more than 2 is less than 15 cm (6 in). In addition, nodules and concretions are not considered to be redox concentrations. Use the following indicators regardless of texture.

A1. - Histosol

Technical Description: Classifies as a Histosol (except Folists)

User Notes: Histosols are organic soils typically having 40 cm (16 in) or more organic soil materials in the upper 80 cm (32 in) of the soil (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). Organic soil materials have organic carbon contents (by weight) of 12 to 18 percent or more, depending on the clay content of the soil. Users should consult the glossary for a complete description of defining criteria. These materials include sapric (muck), hemic (mucky peat), and fibric (peat) organic soil materials. Users should consult Appendix 1 for the field tests for determining the kinds of organic soil materials.

In New England, Histosols are relatively abundant and are often found in wetlands that are ponded or saturated to the ground surface nearly all of the growing season in most years. Users should keep in mind that although 40 cm (16 in) of organic soil materials are typically required for Histosols, in cases where the organic materials rest on bedrock or fragmental materials, less organic soil materials are required (see Soil Survey Staff, 2014 for complete criteria for Histosols).

This indicator should be used with caution in areas where folistic epipedons and Folists may occur because by definition soils having these morphologies are not hydric. Users should consult Appendix 3 for areas that may contain folistic epipedons and Folists.

A2. - Histic Epipedon

Technical Description: A histic epipedon underlain by mineral soil material with a chroma of 2 or less.

User Notes: Most histic epipedons are surface horizons composed of organic soil materials 20 to 40 cm (8 to 16 in) in thickness. Aquic conditions or artificial drainage is required. This indicator does not include folistic epipedons.

In New England, these soils are relatively abundant and are often found in wetlands that are ponded or saturated to the ground surface nearly all of the growing season in most years. Aquic conditions can be assumed if indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology are present. Organic carbon requirements are the same as Indicator A1, however, slightly lower organic carbon contents are allowed in plowed fields. Users should consult Appendix 1 for field tests for determining kinds of organic soil materials.

This indicator should be used with caution in areas where folistic epipedons and Folists may occur because by definition soils having these morphologies are not hydric. Users should consult Appendix 3 for areas that may contain folistic epipedons and Folists.

A3. - Black Histic

Technical Description: A layer of peat, mucky peat, or muck 20 cm (8 in) or more thick that starts less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface; has a hue of 10YR or yellower, value of 3 or less, and chroma of 1 or less; and is underlain by mineral soil material with a chroma of 2 or less.

User Notes: Unlike indicator A2, this indicator does not require proof of aquic conditions or artificial drainage. This indicator does not include folistic epipedons. Muck (sapric soil material), mucky peat (hemic soil material) and peat (fibric soil material) have a minimum organic carbon content of 12 to 18 percent by weight, depending on the clay content of the materials. Users should consult Appendix 1 for a complete criteria. Fibric soil materials (Oi horizons) show minimal evidence of decomposition and are defined as having >40% rubbed fiber content by volume (Schoeneberger 2012). Hemic soil materials (Oe horizons) show an intermediate stage of decomposition and are defined as having between 17 and 40% rubbed fiber content. Sapric (Oa horizons) soil materials have nearly complete decomposition of plant materials and are defined as having <17% rubbed fiber content (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

In New England, these soils are relatively abundant and are often found in wetlands that are ponded or saturated to the ground surface nearly all of the growing season in most years. Organic carbon requirements are the same as Indicator A1. Users should consult Appendix 1 for field tests for determining kinds of organic soil materials.

A4. - Hydrogen Sulfide

Technical Description: A hydrogen sulfide (rotten egg smell) odor starting at a depth less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) from the soil surface.

User Notes: Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), which has the characteristic odor of rotten eggs, is produced during the microbial reduction of sulfate (SO₄²⁻). In some soils, hydrogen sulfide odor may be pronounced or very fleeting as the gas dissipates rapidly. If in doubt, open several small holes in the area of concern to confirm that hydrogen sulfide odor is present.

Hydrogen sulfide gas is only produced in very reducing environments suggesting that this indicator should only be applied in very wet soils that have been inundated or saturated for extended periods. A source of sulfate is also necessary for the formation of hydrogen sulfide gas. Thus, the use of this indicator is typically restricted to tidal marshes and coastal areas where there is an abundance of sulfate from the associated marine waters. Sulfate may be introduced to wetlands through runoff of agriculturally applied sulfur in the form of fertilizer and may produce hydrogen sulfide gas if highly reducing conditions exist. Keep in mind that many other organic compounds can be found in wetland soils that have a strong odor, and these should not be mistaken for hydrogen sulfide.

A5. - Stratified Layers

Technical Description: Several stratified layers starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface. At least one of the layers has a value of 3 or less with a chroma of 1 or less or it is muck, mucky peat, peat, or mucky modified mineral texture. The remaining layers have chroma of 2 or less. For any sandy material that constitutes the layer with a value of 3 or less and a chroma of 1 or less, when viewed with a 10x or 15x hand lens, must have at least 70 percent of the visible soil particles masked with organic material. When viewed without a hand lens, the material appears to be nearly 100 percent masked.

User Notes: Use of this indicator may require assistance from a trained soil scientist with local experience. A stratified layer is depositional and not pedogenic. Keep in mind that one layer has to have a value 3 or less and, chroma 1 or less, or composed of organic soil material (e.g., muck/sapric material), or have a mucky modified texture class (e.g., mucky sandy loam). An undisturbed sample must be observed. Individual strata are dominantly less than 2.5 cm (1 in) thick. A hand lens is an excellent tool to aid in the identification of this indicator. Many alluvial soils have stratified layers at greater depths; these soils do not meet the requirements of this indicator. Many alluvial soils have stratified layers at the required depths but do not have chroma of 2 or less; these do not meet the requirements of this indicator. The stratified layers may have any soil texture. Stratified layers generally occur on floodplains and other areas where wet soils are subject to rapid and repeated burial with thin deposits of sediment.

A11. - Depleted Below Dark Surface

Technical Description: A layer with a depleted or gleyed matrix that has 60 percent or more chroma of 2 or less, starting at a depth less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) from the soil surface, and having a minimum thickness of either:

- a) 15 cm (6 in), or
- b) 5 cm (2 in) if the 5 cm (2 in) consists of fragmental soil material.

Organic, loamy, or clayey layer(s) above the depleted or gleyed matrix must have value of 3 or less and chroma of 2 or less starting at a depth less than 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface and extend to the depleted or gleyed matrix. Any sandy material above the depleted or gleyed matrix must have value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface and extend to the depleted or gleyed matrix. Viewed through a 10x or 15x hand lens, at least 70 percent of the visible sand particles must be masked with organic material. Observed without a hand lens, the sand particles appear to be close to 100 percent masked.

User Notes: This indicator often applies to soils with mollic, umbric, or dark colored ochric epipedons. For soils with dark colored epipedons more than 30 cm (12 in) thick, use indicator A12. A depleted matrix requires value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less. Two percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations, including iron-manganese masses and/or pore linings, are required in soils with matrix colors of 4/1, 4/2, or 5/2. A and E horizons may have low chromas and high values and may therefore be mistaken for a depleted matrix; however, they are excluded from the concept of depleted matrix unless the soil has common or many

distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as masses or pore linings. If the soil is saturated at the time of sampling, it may be necessary to let it dry to a moist condition for redoximorphic features to become visible. In some places, the gleyed matrix may change color upon exposure to air (reduced matrix). This phenomenon is included in the concept of a gleyed matrix. This indicator is often found in soils subject to ponding. In New England, A11 is a common indicator.

A12. – Thick Dark Surface

Technical Description: A layer at least 15 cm (6 in) thick with a depleted or gleyed matrix that has 60 percent or more chroma of 2 or less starting below 30 cm (12 in) of the surface. The layer(s) above the depleted or gleyed matrix and starting at a depth less than 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface must have value of 2.5 or less and chroma of 1 or less to a depth of at least 30 cm (12 in) and value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less in any remaining layers above the depleted or gleyed matrix. In any sandy material above the depleted or gleyed matrix, at least 70 percent of the visible soil particles must be masked with organic material, viewed through a 10x or 15x hand lens. Observed without a hand lens, the particles appear to be close to 100 percent masked.

User Notes: This indicator applies to soils that have a black layer 30 cm (12 in) or more thick and have value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less in any remaining layers directly above a depleted or gleyed matrix. This indicator is often associated with over-thickened soils in concave landscape positions. A depleted matrix requires value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less. Redox concentrations, including iron-manganese masses and/or pore linings, are required in soils with matrix colors of 4/1, 4/2, or 5/2. A and E horizons may have low chromas and high values and may therefore be mistaken for a depleted matrix; however, they are excluded from the concept of depleted matrix unless the soil has common or many distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as masses or pore linings.

In New England, this indicator is often applicable to soils that have been modified by agriculture, or areas that have thickening of the A horizon and/or Ap horizon, and some soils formed in dark parent materials. Users should consult Appendix 3 for areas that may have dark parent materials.

A17. – Mesic Spodic

Technical Description: A layer that is ≥ 5 cm (2 inches) thick, that starts at a depth ≤ 15 cm (6 inches) from the mineral soil surface, that has value of 3 or less and chroma of 2 or less, and that is directly underlain by either:

- a. One or more layers of spodic materials that have a combined thickness of ≥ 8 cm (3 inches), that start at a depth ≤ 30 cm (12 inches) from the mineral soil surface, and that have a value and chroma of 3 or less; or
- b. One or more layers that have a combined thickness of ≥ 5 cm (2 inches), that start at a depth ≤ 30 cm (12 inches) from the mineral soil surface, that have a value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less, and that are directly underlain by one or more layers that have a

combined thickness of ≥ 8 cm (3 inches), that are spodic materials, and that have a value and chroma of 3 or less.

User Notes: For use in MLRA 144A and 145 of LRR R and in MLRA 149B of LRR S. This indicator is used to identify wet soils that have spodic materials or that meet the definition of Spodosols. The layer described above that has value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less is typically described as an E or Eg horizon. The layer(s) that are 8 cm (3 in) or more with value and chroma 3 or less and meet the definition of a spodic materials (i.e. have an illuvial accumulation of amorphous materials consisting of organic carbon and aluminum with or without Fe) are typically described as Bh, Bhs, or Bhsm horizons. These layers typically have several color patterns and/or cementation. Users should consult Appendix 5 for identifying spodic hydric soils.

Sandy Soils (S)

Sandy soils refers to soil materials with a USDA soil texture of loamy fine sand and coarser. Use the following indicators in soil layers consisting of sandy soil materials. It is permissible to combine indicators for soils that have both loamy and sandy textures in the upper part if it meets all the requirements of matrix color, amount and contrast of redox concentrations, depth, and thickness for any single indicator or combination of indicators. Refer to Appendix 6 for an example of combining indicators based on texture.

All mineral layers above any of the layers meeting an S indicator, except for indicator S6, must have a dominant chroma of 2 or less, or the layer(s) with a dominant chroma of more than 2 must be less than 15 cm (6 in) thick to meet any hydric soil indicator. Nodules and concretions are not considered to be redox concentrations unless otherwise noted.

S1. - Sandy Mucky Mineral

Technical Description: A layer of mucky modified sandy soil material 5 cm (2 in) or more thick starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface.

User Notes: “Mucky” is a USDA texture modifier for mineral soils. These soil materials have significant organic carbon, but not enough to meet the requirement of organic soil materials. The organic carbon content by weight is at least 5% and ranges up to 14% for sandy soils. The percentage requirement is dependent upon the clay content of the soil. Users should consult the glossary and Appendix 1 for the definition of mucky modified mineral texture.

In New England, this indicator is not common but may be found in localized areas. User should consult Appendix 1 for field tests for determining the kinds of organic soil materials.

S4. – Sandy Gleyed Matrix

Technical Description: A gleyed matrix that occupies 60 percent or more of a layer starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface.

User Notes: Gley colors are not synonymous with gray colors. They are the colors on the gley color pages in the Munsell color book (X-Rite, 2009) that have hue of N, 10Y, 5GY, 10GY, 5G,

10G, 5BG, 10BG, 5B, 10B, or 5PB and value of 4 or more. For this indicator, the gleyed matrix only has to be present at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the surface. Soils with gleyed matrices are saturated for periods of a significant duration; as a result, there is no thickness requirement for the layer. This indicator is most frequently found in tidal marshes and is not generally found at the boundaries between wetlands and non-wetlands.

S5. – Sandy Redox

Technical Description: A layer starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface that is at least 10 cm (4 in) thick and has a matrix with 60 percent or more chroma of 2 or less with 2 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft masses and/or pore linings.

User Notes: Redox concentrations include iron and manganese masses and pore linings. At least 2% (common or many) redox concentrations are required. Included within the concept of redox concentrations are iron-manganese bodies occurring as soft masses with diffuse boundaries. If the soil is saturated, it may be necessary to let it dry to a moist condition for redoximorphic features to become visible. This is a very common indicator of hydric soils and is often used to identify the hydric/non-hydric soil boundary in sandy soils.

S6. – Stripped Matrix

Technical Description: A layer starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface in which iron/manganese oxides and/or organic matter have been stripped from the matrix and the primary base color of the soil material has been exposed. The stripped areas and translocated oxides and/or organic matter form a faintly contrasting pattern of two or more colors with diffuse boundaries. The stripped zones are 10 percent or more of the volume and are rounded.

User Notes: This indicator includes the indicator previously named polychromatic matrix as well as the term organic streaking. Common or many areas of stripped (unmasked) soil materials are required. The stripped areas are typically 1 to 3 cm (0.5 to 1 in) in size, but may be larger or smaller. Commonly, the stripped areas have a value of 5 or more and chroma of 2 or less, with unstripped areas having a chroma of 3 or 4. The matrix color does not necessarily have to have a chroma of 3 or 4. The translocation of oxides and/or organic matter is the likely process resulting in a splotchy pattern of masked and unmasked soil areas. This may be a difficult pattern to recognize in the typical vertical exposure of the soil and may be more evident when a horizontal slice is observed.

In New England, proper application of this indicator requires a determination that the features observed in the horizon with the stripped matrix (typically an E horizon) are indicative of wetness. Very commonly, immediately underlying the horizon with the stripped matrix is a thick dark spodic horizon which may be cemented. Users should be aware that this indicator may lead to false positive interpretations that a soil is hydric. Careful analysis of the topography, evidence of wetness, presence of hydrophytic vegetation, and morphological adaptations should be considered when applying this indicator.

S7. – Dark Surface

Technical Description: A layer 10 cm (4 in) thick starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface with a matrix value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less. When viewed with a 10x or 15x hand lens, at least 70 percent of the visible soil particles must be masked with organic material. When viewed without a hand lens, the material appears to be nearly 100 percent masked. The matrix color of the layer immediately below the dark layer must have the same colors as those described above or any color that has a chroma of 2 or less.

User Notes: An undisturbed sample must be observed. Many wet soils have a ratio of about 50% soil particles that are masked with organic matter and about 50% unmasked soil particles, giving the soils a salt-and-pepper appearance. These cases are under the minimum of 70% masked criteria and the S7 Dark Surface indicator does not apply.

If the dark layer is greater than 10 cm (4 in) thick, then the indicator is met, because any dark soil material in excess of 10 cm (4 in) meets the requirement that the layer immediately below the dark layer must have the same colors as those described above. If the dark layer is exactly 10 cm (4 in) thick, then the material immediately below must have a matrix chroma of 2 or less. Horizons meeting the dark surface criteria are rich in soil organic carbon.

S8. - Polyvalue Below Surface

Technical Description: A layer with a value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface. When viewed with a 10x or 15x hand lens, at least 70 percent of the visible soil particles in this layer must be masked with organic material. When viewed without a hand lens, the material appears to be nearly 100 percent masked. Immediately below this layer, 5 percent or more of the soil volume has a value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less and the remainder of the soil volume has a value of 4 or more and chroma of 1 or less to a depth of 30 cm (12 in) or to the spodic horizon, whichever is less.

User Notes: This indicator applies to soils with a very dark gray or black surface or near-surface layer that is less than 10 cm (4 in) thick and is underlain by a layer in which organic matter has been differentially distributed within the soil. The translocation of organic matter result in splotchy coated and uncoated soil areas, as described in the Sandy Redox (S5) and Stripped Matrix (S6) indicators, except that for S8 the whole soil is in shades of black and gray. The chroma of 1 or less is critical because it limits application of this indicator to only those soils that are depleted of iron.

S9. – Thin Dark Surface

Technical Description: A layer 5 cm (2 in) or more thick, starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface, with a value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less. When viewed with a 10x or 15x hand lens, at least 70 percent of the visible soil particles in this layer must be masked with organic material. When viewed without a hand lens, the material appears to be nearly 100 percent masked. This layer is underlain by a layer(s) with a value of 4 or less and chroma of 1 or less to a depth of 30 cm (12 in) or to the spodic horizon, whichever is less.

User Notes: This indicator applies to soils with a very dark gray or black near-surface layer that is at least 5 cm (2 in) thick and is underlain by a layer with strong evidence of eluviation of organic matter (E horizon). The chroma of 1 or less is critical because it limits application of this indicator to only those soils that are depleted of iron. This indicator commonly occurs in hydric Spodosols, but a spodic horizon is not required. Users should be aware that this indicator may lead to false positive interpretations that a soil is hydric. Careful analysis of the topography, evidence of wetness, presence of hydrophytic vegetation and morphological adaptations should be considered when applying this indicator

Loamy and Clayey Soils (F)

Loamy and clayey soils refers to soil materials with USDA textures of loamy very fine sand and finer. Use the following indicators in soil layers consisting of loamy or clayey soil materials. All mineral layers above any of the layers meeting an F indicator, except for indicator F8 must have a dominant chroma of 2 or less, or the layer(s) with a dominant chroma of more than 2 must be less than 15 cm (6 in) thick to meet any hydric soil indicator. Nodules and concretions are not considered to be redox concentrations unless otherwise noted.

F2. – Loamy Gleyed Matrix

Technical Description: A gleyed matrix that occupies 60 percent or more of a layer starting at a depth less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) from the soil surface.

User Notes: Gley colors are not synonymous with gray colors. They are the colors on the gley color pages of the Munsell color book that have hue of N, 10Y, 5GY, 10GY, 5G, 10G, 5BG, 10BG, 5B, 10B, or 5PB and value of 4 or more. The gleyed matrix only has to be present at a depth less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) from the surface. Soils with gleyed matrices are saturated for periods of a significant duration; As a result, there is no thickness requirement for the layer. Soils that meet this indicator are typically inundated or saturated nearly all of the growing season in most years and are not usually found at the boundaries between wetlands and non-wetlands.

F3. – Depleted Matrix

Technical Description: A layer that has a depleted matrix with 60 percent or more chroma of 2 or less and that has a minimum thickness of either:

- a) 5 cm (2 in) if the 5 cm (2 in) starts at a depth less than or equal to 10 cm (4 inches) from the soil surface, or
- b) 15 cm (6 in) starting at a depth less than or equal to 25 cm (10 in) from the soil surface.

User Notes: A depleted matrix requires a value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less. Redox concentrations, including iron-manganese masses and/or pore linings, are required in soils with matrix colors of 4/1, 4/2, or 5/2. Concentrations are not required if the color is 5/1 or those with values of 6. A and E horizons may have low chromas and high values and may therefore be mistaken for a depleted matrix; however, they are excluded from the concept of depleted matrix

unless the soil has common or many distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft masses or pore linings. The low-chroma matrix must be the result of wetness and not weathering, parent material, or relict feature. If the soil is saturated at the time of sampling, it may be necessary to let it dry to a moist condition for redoximorphic features to become visible. This is one of the most commonly observed hydric soil indicators at wetland boundaries.

F6. – Redox Dark Surface

Technical Description: A layer that is at least 10 cm (4 in) thick, starting at a depth less than or equal to 20 cm (8 in) from the mineral soil, and has:

- a) Matrix value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less and 2 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft masses or pore linings, or
- b) Matrix value of 3 or less and chroma of 2 or less and 5 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft masses or pore linings.

User Notes: Redox concentrations in mineral soils with a high content of organic matter and a dark surface layer are commonly small and difficult to see. The organic matter masks some or all of the concentrations that may be present. Careful examination is required to see what are commonly brownish concentrations in the darkened materials. If the soil is saturated at the time of sampling, it may be necessary to let it dry at least to a moist condition for redoximorphic features to become visible. Soils that are wet because of ponding or that have shallow perched water, may have any color below the dark surface. This morphology has been observed in soils that have been compacted by tillage and other means. It is recommended that delineators evaluate the hydrologic source, and examine and describe the layer below the dark colored surface layer. A hand lens may be helpful for observing and describing small concentrations. Care should be taken to examine the interior of soil peds for concentrations. Dry colors, if used, must also have matrix chromas of 1 or 2, and the concentrations must be distinct or prominent. In soils that are wet because of subsurface saturation, there is a high likelihood that the layer immediately below the dark epipedon will have a depleted or gleyed matrix.

In New England, soils formed in dark parent materials, and certain calcareous parent materials, may also lack an underlying depleted/gleyed matrix. Users should consult Appendix 3 for locations where these parent materials may be present. Field measurement of soil pH, observations of the kind of coarse fragments, and reference to the applicable NRCS soil surveys may be used to support the identification of calcareous parent material.

F7. – Depleted Dark Surface

Technical Description: Redox depletions with a value of 5 or more and chroma of 2 or less in a layer that is at least 10 cm (4 in) thick, starting at a depth less than or equal to 20 cm (8 in) from the mineral soil surface, and has:

- a) Matrix value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less and 10 percent or more redox depletions, or
- b) Matrix value of 3 or less and chroma of 2 or less and 20 percent or more redox depletions.

User Notes: Care should be taken not to mistake mixing of an E horizon into the surface layer as depletions. Knowledge of local conditions is required in areas where E horizons may be present.

In soils that are wet because of subsurface saturation, the layer directly below the dark surface layer should have a depleted or gleyed matrix. Depletions should have associated concentrations that occur as pore linings or masses within or surrounding the depletions.

F8. – Redox Depressions

Technical Description: In closed depressions subject to ponding, 5 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft masses or pore linings in a layer that is 5 cm (2 in) or more thick and starts at a depth less than or equal to 10 cm (4 in) from the soil surface.

User Notes: This indicator occurs in soils of depressions such as vernal pools and kettle holes. This indicator is not meant to be applied to micro-depressions (approximately 1 m in diameter) on convex or plane landscapes. If the soil is saturated at the time of sampling, it may be necessary to let it dry to a moist condition for redoximorphic features to become visible. This is a common, but often overlooked, indicator for identifying the wetland/ non-wetland boundary in landscape depressions.

F21. – Red Parent Material

Technical Description: A layer, derived from red parent materials (see glossary), is at least 10 cm (4 in) thick, starting at a depth less than or equal to 25 cm (10 in) from the soil surface with a hue of 7.5YR or redder. The matrix has a value and chroma greater than 2 and less than or equal to 4. The layer must contain 10 percent or more depletions and/or distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft masses or pore linings. Redox depletions should differ in color by having:

- a) A minimum difference of one value higher and one chroma lower than the matrix, or
- b) Value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less.

User Notes: This indicator is approved for use in MLR 145 of LRR R only, if outside of 145 see NE-F1 under the problem soils. This indicator is intended for use in soils formed in transported red parent material such as glacial till. Soils potentially derived from red parent materials should be evaluated to determine the Color Change Propensity Index (CPPI) and be shown to have CCPI values below 30 (Rabenhorst and Parikh, 2000). In landscapes where mixing or stratification of parent materials occur, it cannot be assumed that sediment overlying red parent material is derived solely from that parent material. The total percentage of all concentrations and depletions must add up to at least 10 percent to meet the threshold for this indicator. This indicator is typically found at the boundary between hydric and non-hydric soils. Other, more common indicators may be found in the interior of the wetland. It may be helpful to involve a soil scientist familiar with these soils to determine if they qualify for this indicator. Users should also consider applying NE-F1 if there is strong evidence of wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation.

Indicators for Problem Hydric Soils

This guide lists all the current indicators recognized by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (USDA-NRCS, 2016) for application in New England. There are cases, however, where hydric soils exist that do not meet any of the currently listed indicators. These may be considered problem hydric soils. The New England Hydric Soil Technical Committee has recognized several additional national indicators (A10, A16, S3, F12, F19, F22); test indicators (TA-6); and other New England specific soil morphologies (NE-S1, NE-F1, NE-A1, NE-A2) that field experience suggest may be indicative of a hydric soil. These indicators may be used in problem wetland situations in New England where there is evidence of wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation, and the soil is believed to meet the definition of a hydric soil. To use these indicators, follow the procedure described in the section on Problematic Hydric Soils in Chapter 5 of the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region (USACOE, 2012). Assistance from an experienced soil scientist may be required.

TA6. – Mesic Spodic

NOTE: National Indicators version 8.2 has adopted TA-6 as indicator A17 see page 12.

A10. – 2 cm Muck

Technical Description: A layer of muck 2 cm (0.75 in) or more thick with a value of 3 or less and chroma of 1 or less, starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface.

User Notes: In New England, this indicator only applies to MLRA 149B of LRR S and is of limited extent. This indicator should only be considered if there is strong evidence of wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation. Muck has a horizon designation of Oa.

The muck layer is typically at the ground surface, but it may occur at any depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the ground surface. Muck is sapric soil material with a minimum content of organic carbon that ranges from 12 to 18 percent, depending on the content of clay (see Appendix 1). Sapric materials (muck) are virtually so decomposed that little of the plant fibers are observable. By definition, these materials have <17% rubbed fiber contents (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). Generally, muck is black and has a greasy in feel; sand grains should not be evident. Users should consult Appendix 1 for the field test for determining the kind of organic soil materials.

A16. – Coast Prairie Redox

Technical Description: A layer starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface that is at least 10 cm (4 in) thick and has a matrix chroma of 3 or less with 2 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft masses and/or pore linings.

User Notes: These soils occur mainly in depressions on the landscape. Concentrations occur mainly as iron-dominated pore linings. Common or many concentrations are required. Chroma 3 matrix colors are allowed because they may be the color of stripped sand grains or because few

or common sand-sized reddish coarse fragments occur and may prevent obtaining chroma of 2 or less. This indicator is not for use in MLRA 149B of LRR S.

NE-S1. - Three Chroma Sands

Technical Description: A layer 10 cm (4 in) or more thick with value 3 or less and chroma 1 or less that is directly underlain by a layer that begins at a depth less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) from the soil surface that has a matrix value 4 or more, chroma 3 or less with 2% or more redox features that are distinct or prominent.

User Notes: This indicator is of limited extent in New England and should only be considered if there is strong evidence of wetland hydrology and a plant community dominated by wetland plants (hydrophytic vegetation). This indicator may lead to false positive interpretations that a soil is hydric when it is not. Careful analysis of the topography, evidence of wetness, presence of hydrophytic vegetation and morphological adaptations should be considered when applying this indicator.

S3. – 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat

Technical Description: A layer of mucky peat or peat 5 cm (2 in) or more thick with a value of 3 or less and chroma of 2 or less, starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface, and underlain by sandy soil material.

User Notes: In New England, this indicator is of limited application because of the possibility of false positive interpretations and should only be considered if there is strong evidence of wetland hydrology and a hydrophytic vegetation.

Mucky peat (hemic soil material) and peat (fibric soil material) have a minimum organic carbon content of 12 to 18 percent, depending on the clay content of the materials. Users should consult Appendix 1 for a complete criteria. Fibric soil materials show minimal evidence of decomposition and are defined as having >40% rubbed fiber contents. Hemic soil materials show an intermediate stage of decomposition and are defined as having between 17 and 40% rubbed fiber content (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). Users should consult Appendix 1 for the field test for determining the kind of organic soil materials and Stolt and Bakken (2012) for discussion on organic soil materials.

NE-F1. - Glaciated Northeast Red Parent Material

Technical Description: A layer derived from red parent materials that is at least 15 cm (6 in) thick, starting at a depth less than or equal to 25 cm (10 in) from the soil surface with a hue of 7.5YR or redder, with a matrix that has a value and chroma greater than or equal to 2 and less than or equal to 4. The layer must contain 5 percent or more distinct or prominent depletions and/or redox concentrations occurring as soft masses or pore linings.

User Notes: This indicator is applicable in soils having Color Change Propensity Index (CCPI) values below 30 (Rabenhorst and Parikh, 2000). This index is required because it cannot be assumed that all soil layers overlying red-colored bedrock or red surficial deposits are derived

solely from this one source. Where these soils have developed in glacial till: 1) the morphology is often associated with footslopes and lower concave landscape positions; 2) there is, typically, a perched water table; and 3) the most apparent redoximorphic features are typically found near the upland soil/hydric soil boundary, as masses of manganese or iron-manganese that are black or dark reddish brown with diffuse boundaries. If the soil is saturated at the time of sampling, it may be necessary to let it dry to a moist condition for redoximorphic features to become visible. Small black concretions and nodules of manganese should not be considered as redoximorphic features when applying this indicator. Several observations should be made within lateral proximity of the initial observation before making a final determination. Observation of redoximorphic features in the layer directly below a surface layer meeting this indicator, is advised as a confirmation of saturation.

NE-A1. - Frigid Spodic

Technical Description: A layer starting at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface that has value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less in which iron, manganese and other oxides have been stripped from the soil matrix and the primary base color of the soil material has been exposed, and there are 2 percent or more redox concentrations occurring as soft masses or pore linings. The stripped areas and translocated oxides and/or organic matter form a faintly contrasting pattern of two or more colors with diffuse boundaries. The layer immediately below the stripped layer must have value 3 or less and chroma 2 or less due to the accumulation of illuvial organic carbon, aluminum, or iron (and other oxides), and be at least 8 cm (3 in) thick.

User Notes: This indicator is used to identify hydric soils in frigid or cryic soil temperature regimes that have spodic materials. The color of the eluvial layer should represent the base color of the primary particles and be described as an Eg horizon suggesting saturation and reduction occurring within the layer. The layer(s) with evidence of illuvial organic carbon, aluminum, or iron are typically described as Bh, Bhs, or Bhsm horizons.

Caution should be exercised when using this indicator because very similar morphologies can be observed as a result of podzolization in non-hydric soils. Careful attention should be paid to landscape setting and other parameters outside the profile. A professional Soil Scientist with experience in the Land Resource Region should be consulted. Refer to Appendix 5 for more discussion on the difficulties in identifying hydric spodic soils.

F12. – Iron-Manganese Masses

Technical Description: On floodplains, a layer 10 cm (4 in) or more thick with 40 percent or more chroma of 2 or less and 2 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft iron and manganese masses with diffuse boundaries. The layer starts at a depth less than or equal to 20 cm (8 inches) from the soil surface. Iron-manganese masses have value and chroma of 3 or less. Most commonly, they are black. The thickness requirement is waived if the layer is the mineral surface layer.

User Notes: These iron-manganese masses are generally 2 to 5 mm in size and have value and chroma of 3 or less. They can be dominated by manganese and therefore have a color approaching black. The low matrix chroma must be the result of wetness and not be a weathering

or parent material feature. Iron-manganese masses should not be confused with the larger and redder iron nodules or concretions that have sharp boundaries.

F19. - Piedmont Floodplain Soils

Technical Description: On floodplains, a mineral layer at least 15 cm (6 in) thick starting at a depth less than or equal to 25 cm (10 in) from the soil surface, with a matrix (60 percent or more of the volume) chroma of less than 4 and 20 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as soft masses or pore linings.

User Notes: This indicator is for use or testing on flood plains and does not apply to stream terraces associated with a historic stream levels or representative of an abandoned flood plain. While these soils are found on flood plains, flooding may be rare and groundwater is often the source of hydrology. In New England, this indicator is of limited extent and should only be considered if there is strong evidence of wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation.

F22. – Very Shallow Dark Surface

In depressions and flood plains subject to frequent ponding and/or flooding, one of the following must be observed:

- a) If bedrock occurs between 15 cm (6 in) and 25 cm (10 in) of the soil surface, a layer at least 15 cm (6 in) thick starting at a depth less than or equal to 10 cm (4 in) from the soil surface with a value of 2.5 or less and chroma of 1 or less, and the remaining soil to bedrock must have the same colors as above or any other color that has a chroma of 2 or less.
- b) If bedrock occurs at a depth less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) from the soil surface, more than half of the soil thickness must have a value of 2.5 or less and chroma of 1 or less, and the remaining soil to bedrock must have the same colors as above or any other color that has a chroma of 2 or less.

User Notes: In New England, this indicator is of limited extent and should only be considered if there is strong evidence of wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation.

NE-A2. – Dark Muck or Mucky Peat

Technical Description: A layer of muck or mucky peat, at least 10 cm (4”) but less than 20 cm (8 in) thick, that starts within 15 cm (6 in) of the soil surface; has a value of 3 or less, and chroma of 2 or less; and is underlain by mineral soil material with a chroma of 2 or less.

User Notes: Unlike indicator A2, this indicator does not require proof of aquic conditions or artificial drainage. This indicator does not include folistic epipedons. Muck (sapric soil material) or mucky peat (hemic soil material) have a minimum organic carbon content of 12 to 18 percent by weight, depending on the clay content of the materials. Users should consult Appendix 1 for a complete criteria. Hemic soil materials (Oe horizons) show an intermediate stage of decomposition and are defined as having between 17 and 40% rubbed fiber content. Sapric (Oa

horizons) soil materials have nearly complete decomposition of plant materials and are defined as having <17% rubbed fiber content (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

In New England, these soils are relatively abundant and are often found in wetlands that are ponded or saturated to the ground surface nearly all of the growing season in most years. Users should consult Appendix 1 for field tests for determining kinds of organic soil materials.

Glossary of Terms

The definitions in this Glossary are intended to assist users of this document and are not intended to add to or replace definitions in the referenced materials. Users should consult references if a more complete definition is required.

A Horizon. A mineral soil horizon that formed at the surface or below an O horizon where organic material is accumulating (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Abundance (redoximorphic features). The percent of the surface area covered by redoximorphic features. Refer to the Chart for Estimating Percent Redoximorphic Features located in Appendix 4 for illustrations of abundance.

Albic Horizon. A light colored eluvial (E) horizon that is at least 1 cm thick (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). An albic horizon typically overlies a spodic horizon. By definition, 15 to 85% (by volume) of the albic horizon has colors of either: a) chroma 2 or less; and either a value of 3 moist, and 6 or more, dry; or a value of 4 or more and 5 or more dry; or b) chroma of 3 or less; and either a moist value of 6, or a dry value of 7.

Alluvial Soils. Soils developed in deposits associated with stream beds and flooding of the streams. In this manual alluvial hydric soils are typically on floodplains.

Ap Horizon. An A horizon with properties resulting from cultivation, pasturing, or similar kinds of disturbance.

Aquic Conditions. Soils with aquic conditions are those that undergo continuous or periodic saturation and reduction. The presence of these conditions is typically indicated by redoximorphic features in mineral soil materials. Soils that currently have aquic conditions can be established by measuring saturation and reduction (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Artificial drainage. The use of human efforts and devices to remove free water from the soil surface or from the soil profile. The hydrology may also be modified by levees and dams, which keep water from entering a site (USDA-NRCS, 2016).

Calcareous Parent Material. A general term for material derived from calcium carbonate bearing rocks such as limestone, dolomite, or marble. These materials have a high pH and the carbonates typically react when hydrochloric acid is added. In New England calcareous parent materials can be found in western Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont typically in valleys associated with Litchfield Hills the Berkshire Mountains (Stockbridge Marble) and Green Mountains, and in limited areas of eastern Aroostook County Maine.

Color Change Propensity Index (CCPI). An index of the change in chroma and hue after treating samples for one hour and 4 hours with dithionite citrate bicarbonate at 80 °C (Rabenhorst and Parikh, 2000). The intention of this index is to identify soils that do not easily change color under reducing conditions such as those considered problematic red parent materials.

Common. Abundance class for redoximorphic features where from 2 to 20 percent of the observed surface area is covered with redoximorphic features. Refer to the Chart for Estimating Percent Redoximorphic Features located in Appendix 4 for estimating common abundance.

Concave Landscapes. Landscapes in which the land surface curves or dips inward (downward) (Schoeneberger et al., 2012).

Concentrations (redoximorphic features). Accumulations of Fe and/or Mn oxides, hydroxides, or oxyhydroxides as a result of redox reactions. These features have formed as reduced Fe and/or Mn moves into an area, oxidizes, and reprecipitates. Redox concentrations contain more Fe⁺³ (or Mn⁺⁴) than found in the soil matrix. Three groups of redox concentrations are recognized: 1) masses, 2) pore linings, and 3) nodules and concretions (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Concretion. A type of redox concentration that is cemented with Fe and/or Mn that has a crude internal symmetry and when removed from the soil stays intact (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Consistence. The degree and kind of cohesion and adhesion that soil exhibits and/or resistance of soil to deformation or rupture under applied stress (Schoeneberger et al., 2012)..

Contrast. The color difference between a redoximorphic feature and the dominant matrix color. Contrast classes include faint, distinct, or prominent. See Appendix 4 for determining color contrast.

Cryic Temperature Regime. A soil temperature regime that is colder in summer than a soil with a frigid regime, but does not have permafrost. The mean annual soil temperature is 0 to 8° C (32 to 47° F) at a depth of 50 cm (20 in) from the ground surface or at a densic, lithic, or paralithic contact, whichever is shallower. If the soil is organic, the mean annual soil temperature is between 0 and 6° C (32 to 43° F) (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Dark Parent Materials. Are mineral parent materials derived from carboniferous and phyllitic bedrock that have gray or black colors. In New England, soils developed from these materials occur in the Narragansett Basin of Rhode Island, parts of southeastern and western Massachusetts, in extreme western New Hampshire and throughout Vermont. The soil colors commonly have low chroma and value, making it difficult to assess wet soil morphology such as low chroma colors, depletions, and depleted matrices.

Depleted Matrix. A depleted matrix refers to the volume of a soil horizon or subhorizon in which the processes of reduction and translocation have removed or transformed iron, creating colors of low chroma and high value (USDA-NRCS, 2016). The low-chroma matrix must be the result of wetness and not a weathering or parent material feature. A, E, and calcic horizons that have low chromas and high values are excluded from the concept of depleted matrix unless these soil horizons have common or many distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as masses or pore linings. In some areas, the depleted matrix may change color upon exposure to air (see reduced matrix); this phenomenon is included in the concept of depleted matrix. The following combinations of value and chroma identify a depleted matrix:

1. Matrix value of 5 or more and chroma of 1 or less with or without redox concentrations occurring as masses and/or pore linings; OR
2. Matrix value of 6 or more and chroma of 2 or less with or without redox concentrations occurring as masses and/or pore linings; OR
3. Matrix value of 4 or 5 and chroma of 2 and 2 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as masses and/or pore linings; OR
4. Matrix value of 4 and chroma of 1 and 2 percent or more distinct or prominent redox concentrations occurring as masses and/or pore linings.

Depletions (redoximorphic features). Bodies of low chroma (2 or less) having value of 4 or more where Fe-Mn oxides have been removed or where both Fe-Mn oxides and clay have been stripped under reducing conditions (Vepraskas, 1994; Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Diffuse Boundary. Used to describe redoximorphic features that grade gradually from one color to another. The color gradation is commonly more than 2 mm wide (USDA-NRCS, 2016).

Directly Underlain. Used to describe a soil horizon which lies immediately beneath, and is in direct contact with, another soil horizon. When such a horizon is required to have specific soil morphological features, those features must be present throughout that horizon.

Distinct. Color contrast class that is readily seen but contrasting only moderately with the color to which compared. See Appendix 4 for tabular key to identify distinct color contrast.

E Horizon. A mineral soil horizon in which organic matter, silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these have moved out of the horizon (eluviated) leaving uncoated sand and silt particles (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). E horizons typically have lighter colors than the overlying and underlying horizons.

Faint. A color contrast class that is evident only on close examination. See Appendix 4 for tabular key to identify faint color contrast.

Few. An abundance class for redoximorphic features. Few represents less than 2 percent of the observed surface area. Refer to the Chart for Estimating Percent Redoximorphic Features located in Appendix 4 for estimating few abundance.

Fibric Soil Material. Least decomposed stage of soil organic materials. Defined as organic soil material with a fiber content after rubbing of two fifths (40%) or more recognizable fibers of undecomposed plant remains, excluding live roots. Horizon designation for layers dominated by fibric soil material is Oi (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). See Stolt and Bakken (2012) for complete discussion of organic soil materials.

Folistic Epipedon. A thick surface layer of organic soil materials that is not associated with hydric soils. By definition, a folistic epipedon must be 15 cm (6 in) or more thick (20 cm or more for materials dominated by sphagnum or with a bulk density $<0.1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$) that is saturated for less than 30 days cumulatively in a normal year (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Fragmental Soil Material. Soil material that consists of 90 percent or more rock fragments. Less than 10 percent of the soil consists of particles 2 mm or smaller.

Frigid Temperature Regime. A soil temperature regime that is warmer in the summer than a soil with a cryic regime, but has a mean annual soil temperature lower than 8°C (47° F). The difference between mean summer and mean winter soil temperatures is more than 6°C (43° F) at a depth of 50 cm from the soil surface or at a restrictive feature in the soil (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Gleyed Matrix. A soil horizon matrix color resulting from prolonged periods of wetness that makes up more than 50% of the horizon or subhorizon where iron has been reduced and removed, or where saturation with stagnant water has preserved a reduced state. Gley colors include:

1. 10Y, 5GY, 10GY, 10G, 5BG, 10BG, 5B, 10B, or 5PB with value 4 or more and chroma is 1; or
2. 5G with value 4 or more and chroma is 1 or 2; or
3. N with value 4 or more.

In some places, the gleyed matrix may change color upon exposure to air. This is referred to as a reduced matrix (USDA-NRCS, 2016). This phenomenon is included in the concept of gleyed matrix in this manual.

NOTE: “g” is a horizon suffix indicating the horizon has low chroma colors due to wetness (e.g.,. Cg). All gleyed matrices should have the suffix “g”; however, all horizons that have the “g” suffix do not meet the criteria of a gleyed matrix. For example, a seasonally wet horizon with the color 10YR 6/2 has a “g” suffix but does not meet one of the gley colors listed above.

Ground Surface. One of the points of reference for making depth measurements for applying indicators (see Relevant Soil Surface). The ground surface is the interface between air and the upper limit of the soil (e.g.,. the top of the uppermost soil horizon). Fresh litter is excluded from any depth measurements.

Growing Season. In the New England, growing season dates are determined through onsite observations of the following indicators of biological activity in a given year: (1) above-ground growth and development of vascular plants and/or (2) soil temperature measured at 30 cm (12 in) depth is 5 °C (41 °F) or higher (USACE, 2012). If onsite data gathering is not practical, growing season dates may be approximated by using WETS tables available from the NRCS National Water and Climate Center to determine the median dates of -2.2 °C (28 °F) air temperatures in spring and fall based on long-term records gathered at the nearest appropriate National Weather Service meteorological station.

Hemic Soil Material Intermediate stage of the decomposition of soil organic materials. Organic soil material with a fiber content after rubbing ranging from greater than one sixth (by volume) to less than two fifths, excluding live roots (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). The soil horizon notation for hemic soil material is Oe. See Stolt and Bakken (2012) for complete discussion of organic soil materials.

High Value. Color values of 4 or more.

Histic Epipedon. A thick organic soil horizon, at or near the surface of a mineral soil, that is saturated with water at some period of the year (>30 cumulative days unless the soil is artificially drained). By definition, a histic epipedon must be 20 to 40 cm (8 to 16 in) thick, unless it is composed of sphagnum fibers or has a bulk density <0.1, then it can be as much as 60 cm (24 in) thick (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Histosols. Soil order in Soil Taxonomy dominated by organic soil materials. These are soils that have organic soil material in more than half of the upper 80 cm (32 in), or that are of any thickness if overlying rock or fragmental materials have interstices filled with organic soil material (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Horizon. A layer, approximately parallel to the surface of the soil, distinguishable from adjacent layers by a distinctive set of properties produced by soil-forming processes (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Hydric soil (Definition 1994). A soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

Hydrogen Sulfide Odor. The odor of H₂S is similar to the smell of rotten eggs and is typically found in tidal marsh environments.

Hydromorphic Features. Features in the soil caused or formed by water (USDA-NRCS, 2016).

Hydrophytic Vegetation. The community of macrophytes that occurs in areas where inundation or soil saturation is either permanent or of sufficient frequency and duration to influence plant occurrence.

Layer(s). A horizon, subhorizon, or combination of contiguous horizons or subhorizons sharing the properties required by the indicator.

Loamy Fine Sand or Coarser. Includes USDA textural classes: fine sand, sand, coarse sand, loamy fine sand, loamy sand, and loamy coarse sand. Very fine sand and loamy very fine sand are excluded.

Low Chroma Colors. Any soil color, when using the Munsell Color System, with a chroma of 2 or less.

LRR. Land Resource Region. LRRs are geographic areas characterized by a particular pattern of soils, climate, water resources, and land use. Each LRR is assigned a different letter of the alphabet (A-Z). LRRs are defined in U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296 (USDA, NRCS, 2006b). This manual is designed only for use in the parts of LRRs R and S that fall within the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont (this manual is not for use in New York or other states outside New England).

Many. Abundance class for redoximorphic features where >20 percent of the observed surface area is covered with redoximorphic features. Refer to the Chart for Estimating Percent Redoximorphic Features located in Appendix 4 for estimating many in abundance.

Masked. Soil conditions where the color of individual soil particles is hidden by organic material, silicate clay, iron, or some combination of these.

Masses. Redoximorphic features that are not cemented (soft) and whose shapes are variable. Masses include features that formerly would have been called “high chroma mottles.”

Matrix. The dominant soil volume that is continuous in appearance and envelops microsites. When three colors occur, such as when a matrix, depletions, and concentrations are present, the matrix may represent less than 50 percent of the total soil volume (USDA-NRCS, 2016).

Mesic. A soil temperature regime where the mean annual soil temperature is 8° C (47° F) or higher but lower than 15° C (59° F), and the difference between mean summer and mean winter is 6° C (43° F) or more either at a depth of 50 cm (20 in) below the soil surface or a restrictive contact, whichever is shallower (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Mineral Soil Material. Soil materials dominated by mineral material with a relatively low content of organic carbon. The amount of organic carbon allowed depends on the clay content. Mineral soil material that has 0 percent clay has <12 percent organic carbon; mineral soil material that has 60 percent clay has <18 percent organic carbon (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). See Appendix 1 for soils with clay contents between 12 and 18%.

MLRA. Major Land Resource Areas. MLRAs are geographically associated divisions of land resource regions. MLRAs are defined in U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296 (USDA, NRCS, 2006b). This manual is designed for use in the parts of MLRAs that fall within the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Mollic Epipedon. A mineral surface horizon that is relatively thick, dark colored, humus rich, and has high base saturation (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Morphology (soil). Visual and physical expression of soil materials that have been acted upon by the pedogenic processes that occur in the soil over time. These physical, chemical, and biological processes result in gains, losses, transformations and translocations of the various soil constituents. This appearance is described by the kinds, thicknesses, and arrangements of the horizons and features in the profile, and by the texture, structure, consistence, porosity and color of each horizon.

Mottles. Term used to describe color patterns not related to saturation and reduction such as differences in lithochromatic colors (Schoeneberger et al., 2012). Previously (prior to 1992), the term mottles was used to describe redoximorphic features.

Muck. Term used in lieu of texture class in wetland soils to describe organic soil materials that have <17% rubbed fibers (Schoeneberger et al., 2012). The soil horizon notation for muck (sapric) soil materials is Oa. See Stolt and Bakken (2012) for complete discussion of organic soil materials.

Mucky Modified Mineral Texture. A USDA soil texture modifier, e.g., mucky sand. Mucky modified mineral soil material that has 0 percent clay has between 5 and 12 percent organic carbon. Mucky modified mineral soil material that has 60 percent clay has between 12 and 18 percent organic carbon (USDA-NRCS, 2016). Soils with an intermediate amount of clay have intermediate amounts of organic carbon (see Appendix 1).

Mucky Peat Term used in lieu of texture class in wetland soils to describe organic soil materials with between 17 and 40% rubbed fibers (Schoeneberger et al., 2012). The soil horizon notation for mucky peat (hemic) soil materials is Oe. See Stolt and Bakken (2012) for complete discussion of organic soil materials.

Nodule. A type of redox concentration that is cemented with Fe and/or Mn that that has no orderly internal organization and when removed from the soil stays intact (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Ochric Epipedon. A surface soil horizon (A horizon) that fails to meet the definitions for a mollic, umbric, or histic epipedons because it is too thin or too dry, has too high a color value or chroma, or contains too little organic carbon (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Organic Carbon. Organic carbon is the amount of carbon contained within soil organic matter. Approximately 50% of the organic matter is organic carbon.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition.

Organic Soil Materials. Soil material that has >20% organic carbon if the materials are never saturated, or if saturated have 18 percent or more organic carbon with 60 percent or more clay or 12 percent or more organic carbon with 0 percent clay (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). Soils with an intermediate amount of clay have an intermediate amount of organic carbon (see Appendix 1). These materials include muck (sapric soil material), mucky peat (hemic soil material), and peat (fibric soil material).

Parent Material. The unconsolidated and more or less chemically weathered mineral or organic material from which the soil has developed.

Peat. Term used in lieu of texture class in wetland soils to describe organic soil materials with >40% rubbed fibers (Schoeneberger et al., 2012). The soil horizon notation for peat (fibric) soil materials is Oi. See Stolt and Bakken (2012) for a more complete discussion of organic soil materials.

Ped. A unit of soil structure such as a block, column, granule, plate, or prism, formed by natural processes (in contrast with a clod, which is formed artificially).

Ped Interior. The interior of a soil structural unit or ped such as a block or a plate.

Perched Water. Water that accumulates above a restrictive layer in the soil. This type of saturation is referred to as episaturation (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Podzolization. Classic term used to describe the formation of the albic and underlying spodic horizon (Stolt et al., 2016). This process involves the eluviation of organic materials in complex with of aluminum and/or iron in the albic horizon and an accumulation of those compounds in the illuvial spodic horizon (Bhs, Bhsm, or Bs).

Ponding. Standing water in a closed depression that lasts for more than 7 days and is only removed by percolation, evaporation, or transpiration (USDA-NRCS, 2016).

Pore Linings. Zones of accumulation of Fe and/or Mn that occur as either coatings on a pore surface or impregnations of the matrix adjacent to the pore (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). See Vepraskas (1994) and Richardson and Vepraskas (2001) for a more complete discussion.

Profile (soil). A vertical exposure of the soil showing the collection of soil horizons in situ.

Prominent. A color contrast class where there is a strongly contrasting difference between the color of the matrix and the redoximorphic feature. See Appendix 4 for tabular key to identify prominent color contrast.

Red Parent Material. The parent material with a natural inherent reddish color attributable to the presence of iron oxides, typically hematite (Elless and Rabenhorst, 1994; Elless et al., 1996; Rabenhorst and Parikh, 2000), occurring as coatings on and occluded within mineral grains. Soils that formed in red parent material have conditions that greatly retard the development and extent of the redoximorphic features that are normally observed in typical soils (USDA-NRCS, 2016).

Redoximorphic Features. Features associated with wetness formed by the processes of reduction, translocation, and/or oxidation of Fe and Mn oxides. Formerly called mottling and low chroma colors. Redoximorphic features include: masses, pore linings, nodules and concretions, iron depletions, clay depletions, and reduced matrices (Vepraskas, 1994; Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Reduced Matrix. A soil matrix that has a low chroma in situ due to saturation and reduction, but whose color changes in hue or chroma when exposed to air as reduced iron Fe^{+2} is oxidized to Fe^{+3} (Vepraskas, 1994; USDA-NRCS, 2016).

Reduction. The chemical or biogeochemical process of a change in redox state from oxidized to reduced for redox elements such as Fe and Mn. For the purposes of the hydric soil indicators, reduction occurs when the redox potential (Eh) is below the ferric-ferrous iron threshold. This Eh value is pH dependent and marks the transformation of ferric iron (Fe^{+3}) to ferrous iron (Fe^{+2}) (USDA-NRCS, 2016).

Relevant Soil Surface. The starting point for depth measurements when applying the hydric soil indicators. This point varies by the indicator and Land Resource Region (LRR).

In LRR R, depth measurements start at the actual surface for indicators A1, A2, and A3; start at the muck or mineral surface for A11, A12, and start at the mineral surface for all other indicators.

In LRR S, depth measurements start at the top of the muck or mineral surface (underneath any peat and/or mucky peat material), except for areas of indicators A1, A2, and A3, where measurements begin at the actual soil surface. Fresh litter is excluded from being part of the soil for any depth measurements

Relic Features. Soil morphological features that reflect past hydrologic conditions of saturation and anaerobic conditions (USDA-NRCS, 2016). See Vepraskas (1994) for discussion of relic features.

Restrictive Layer A root-limiting layer in the soil such as a lithic, paralithic, or densic contact (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). This term can also include any soil layer or horizon that is compacted or described as having firm to extremely firm soil consistence.

Sapric Soil Material. Most decomposed stage of soil organic materials. Sapric organic soil material has a fiber content after rubbing of less than one sixth (by volume), excluding live roots (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). The soil horizon notation for sapric soil material is Oa. See Stolt and Bakken (2012) for discussion of organic soil materials.

Saturation/Saturated. Soil-water conditions where wetness is characterized by a zero or greater water pressures (Soil Survey Staff, 2014). In general, a soil layer is saturated if virtually all pores are filled with water which is typically identified by observing free water in an un-lined auger hole.

Size. The size of redoximorphic features. Sizes are broken into classes of fine, medium, coarse, very coarse, and extremely coarse (Schoeneberger et al., 2012).

Soft Masses. See masses.

Soil. Soil is a natural body comprised of mineral and organic matter, liquid, and gases that occurs on the land surface. Soils are characterized by one or both of the following: 1) horizons, or layers, that are distinguishable from the initial material as a result of additions, losses, transfers, and transformations of energy and matter or 2) the ability to support rooted plants in a natural environment (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Soil Horizon. A relatively uniform layer of soil or soil material approximately parallel to the land surface and differing from adjacent genetically related layers in physical, chemical, and biological properties or characteristics such as color, structure, texture, consistence, degree of acidity, and presence or absence of redoximorphic features, etc.

Soil Structure. The combination or arrangement of primary soil particles into secondary units or peds. The secondary units are characterized on the basis of size, shape, and grade (degree of distinctness).

Soil Surface. See Relevant Soil Surface.

Soil Texture. Classes assigned to soil materials based on particle size distribution of rock fragments and relative proportions by weight of sand, silt, and clay particles in the fine-earth

fraction (<2 mm in size). Fine-earth fraction classes typically identified using a USDA textural triangle (Schoeneberger et al., 2012).

Spodic Horizon. A mineral soil horizon that is characterized by the illuvial accumulation of amorphous materials consisting of aluminum and organic carbon with or without iron typically underlying an O, A, or E horizon. Horizon designations include Bh, Bhs, Bs, and Bhsm. The spodic horizon has a minimum thickness of 2.5 cm (1 in) and contains at least 85% spodic materials (defined below; Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Spodic Materials. Mineral soil materials that are dominated by illuvial active amorphous materials composed of organic matter and aluminum with or without iron. Spodic materials have pH of 5.9 or less, at least 0.6% organic carbon, and meet specific color, morphological, or chemical criteria (see Soil Survey Staff, 2014 for the complete criteria). Color criteria if immediately below an albic horizon are:

1. A hue 5YR or redder (e.g., 2.5YR, etc.); or
2. A hue of 7.5YR, color value 5 or less and chroma 4 or less (a hue of 7.5YR with value 5 and chroma 6 does not qualify without additional chemical properties); or
3. A hue of 10YR or neutral and color value and chroma 2 or less; or
4. A color of 10YR 3/1.

Spodosol. A mineral soil that typically has spodic horizon at least 10 cm thick. If the soil has a cryic temperature regime and an albic horizon the spodic horizon only needs to be 2.5 cm (1 in) thick. See *Keys to Soil Taxonomy* (Soil Survey Staff, 2014) for complete taxonomic criteria for Spodosols.

Structure (See soil structure).

Till. Unstratified glacial drift deposited directly by the ice and consisting of particles ranging from clay to boulders, intermingled in any proportion. In New England, glacial till typically has a soil texture of sandy loam to loam, with gravelly, cobbly, and stony analogs.

Translocated. Organic matter, clay, iron, aluminum, or other soil constituents that have moved from one horizon to another as the result of eluviation. For example, spodic horizons have an accumulation of humic materials, aluminum, and/or iron that were translocated from higher in the profile.

Umbric Epipedon. A thick, dark mineral surface horizon with base saturation of less than 50 percent. See Soil Survey Staff (2014) for a complete definition.

Vernal Pool. Small, seasonal water bodies that often pond water from winter into early to mid-summer. They are common throughout New England; mostly in forested settings. Vernal pools may be wetlands or non-wetlands.

Wetland. Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (Definition of wetlands used by the

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for regulatory purposes).

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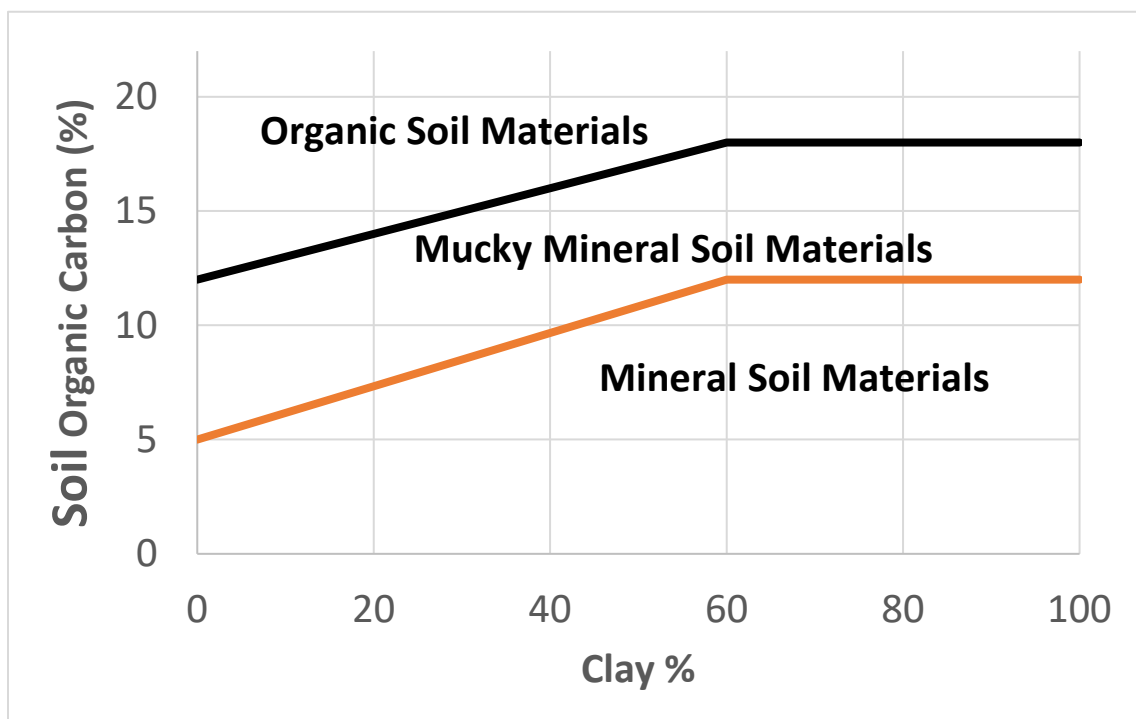
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Appendix 1: Field Tests for Determining the Kind of Organic Matter

Being able to estimate the amount and describe the kind of organic matter in the soil are essential skills needed by a wetland scientist when making a hydric soil determination. The organic matter content in a soil is expressed as either organic carbon or organic matter (by dry weight). Soil organic matter is roughly 50% carbon, thus, estimating soil organic carbon content can be done by multiplying soil organic matter by 0.5.

Soil material is divided into 3 categories depending upon the organic matter content within the soil: organic soil material, mineral soil material, and mucky mineral soil. Organic soil material associated with wetland soils and, excluding live roots, has 18 percent or more organic carbon with 60 percent or more clay or 12 percent or more organic carbon with 0 percent clay. Soils with an intermediate amount of clay have an intermediate amount of organic carbon. Mineral soil material has a higher mineral content and less organic matter than organic soil material. Mucky mineral soil is a mineral soil material that has an unusually high amount of sapric organic matter. Mucky modified mineral soil material that has 0 percent clay has between 5 and 12 percent organic carbon. Mucky modified mineral soil material that has 60 percent clay has between 12 and 18 percent organic carbon. In cases with intermediate amounts of clay, mucky modified materials have intermediate amounts of organic carbon. Where the organic component is not as decomposed as sapric material, the use of mucky mineral soil material is not appropriate.



Undecomposed litter is plant material that has not begun to decompose and has no observable evidence of decomposition. This most often occurs in woodland areas as a surface layer of loose, fluffy leaves and/or needles that can be easily brushed aside with one's hand or blown from one area to another by a strong wind. Undecomposed litter is not considered part of the soil. When present, depth measurements for a profile description start below the undecomposed litter and at the top of the organic material that has observable evidence of decomposition (e.g., fibric, hemic, or sapric). The thickness of the litter layer may be recorded as cm to zero (e.g., +3 cm to 0).


Fibric material (peat) is slightly decomposed organic material. Most often the original source of the organic matter (e.g., red maple) can be identified. Fibric material has a rubbed fiber content of 40 percent or more (by volume). Soil horizons composed of fibric material are designated Oi. Hemic material (mucky peat) is partially decomposed (intermediate decomposition) organic material. It often has the look and feel of mature compost. Hemic material has a rubbed fiber content of 17 to 40 percent (by volume). Soil horizons composed of hemic material are designated Oe. Sapric material (muck) is highly decomposed organic material. It most often has a black or a very dark reddish black color with a massive or solid appearance. Sapric material has rubbed fiber content of less than 17 percent (by volume). Soil horizons composed of sapric material are designated Oa.

For additional guidance on describing, documenting and estimating the amount and kind of organic material in a soil refer to the following documents:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Supplement to the Corp of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region
- National Soil Survey Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils, Version 3.0

USE OF THIS CHART: Depending on the site, determining the organic matter content of a soil can be difficult often with significant differences between experienced professionals. No field test alone is reliable enough to conclude with a high degree of confidence that a particular sample has a specified percentage of organic carbon/organic matter. The confidence level increases as additional tests are applied and results compared.

Compiled by Peter C. Fletcher Draft December 8, 2011

FIELD TEST	ORGANIC SOIL MATERIAL (OSM)	MUCKY MINERAL SOIL (MMS)	MINERAL SOIL MATERIAL (MSM)
1. Soil Color Moist: Organic matter is a strong coloring agent in the soil and as little as 3 to 5% can turn a mineral soil black. Dark and very dark colors confirm the presence of organic matter in soil. Soil color alone is not a definitive test for OSM or MMS.	Fibric and hemic material, typically have colors with values of 4 or less and chromas of 3 or less. Sapric material has very dark soil colors with values and chromas of 2 or less. Organic soils formed in tidal marshes often have higher values and chromas.	Has a very dark soil color most often with values and chromas of 2 or less.	Has a broad spectrum of soil colors including black. Soils that have colors with values of 3 or higher and chromas of 2 or more are most often MSM.
2. Air-Dry Soil Color: For this test smear a very moist soil sample onto a sheet of white paper and let dry.	The dry soil retains nearly all of its dark color.	The dry soil retains some of its dark color, typically with values of 4 or less and chromas of 2 or less.	The dry soil turns a light color with values of 4 or higher and any chroma, or values and chromas of 3 or higher.
3. Rubbed Fiber Content: The percentage of visible fibers observed with a hand lens after rubbing in one's palm approximately 10 times. Live roots do not count as soil organic matter and should be removed before conducting this test.	Fibric material has a rubbed fiber content of 40% or more by volume. Hemic material has rubbed fiber content of 17 to 40%. For Sapric material it is less than 17%. <i>Reliable test for fibric and hemic material when used in combination with Test 6.</i>	Typically lacks fibers or has low fiber content.	Most often lacks fibers or has a very low fiber content.
4. Soil Strength: For this test, remove a clod (undisturbed piece) of soil, about the size of a lemon, from the side of the pit. The sample should be very moist but not saturated. If dripping wet, wrap the sample in a paper towel to remove excess water. When conducting this test, the soil sample should be squeezed but not repeatedly worked within one's hand.	When squeezed firmly, soil material oozes out freely from between one's fingers.  <i>Reliable test for sapric material when used in combination with Tests 1 and 5.</i>	When squeezed firmly, soil material has a slight to moderate tendency to ooze between one's fingers. <i>Reliable test when used in combination with Tests 1, 2, and 5.</i>	When squeezed firmly, soil material forms a solid mass and no soil material oozes from between one's fingers. <i>Reliable test when used in combination with Tests 2, 5 and/or 6.</i>
5. Gritty Feel: For this test rub a saturated sample in one's palm using moderate thumb pressure. This test is unreliable if the mineral fraction of the soil is predominantly very fine sand, silt and/or clay size particles.	After 5 rubs retains its greasy, slippery feel with no grittiness.	Initially has a creamy, smooth feel that after 3 to 5 rubs has an underlying gritty feel. <i>Reliable test when the mineral soil is a sand, loamy sand, sandy loam or loam.</i>	Has a gritty feel after 1 or 2 rubs. This test only works well when there are sand size particles present. <i>Reliable test when the mineral soil is a sand, loamy sand, sandy loam or loam.</i>
6. Air-dry Weight: For this test form a moist sample of soil into a mass about the size of a lime and let dry for 1-2 days.	Soil sample becomes significantly lighter in weight and retains most of its original color. If sapric, the mass often shrinks in size.	May lose a noticeable amount of its original weight and retains some of its dark color. When held up to the light, one can often see a shiny reflection off the mineral soil particles.	Retains a significant amount of its original weight and turns considerably lighter in color.
7. Squeezed Liquid: For this test, place a saturated sample of soil about the size of a lemon in one's palm and squeeze using firm pressure. The extruded liquid and particulates are then examined. If there is a difference in results (fibric, hemic, or sapric) between this method and the rubbed fiber content, the rubbed fiber content is used. This method was originally developed by L. von Post and is described in more detail in ASTM Standard D 5715-00.	The liquid extruded from fibric material is typically clear to brown with no organic solids. The liquid extruded from hemic material is dark and often turbid with as much as 1/3 of the sample squeezed out. For sapric material the liquid is very turbid or it is thick and pasty with most of the sample squeezed out. The test is not used for mineral soils or mucky mineral soils.		

Appendix 2. Guidelines for Identifying Human Altered Hydric Soils

In many places the soil has been altered by human activity and such soils are referred to as human-altered, anthropogenic, or disturbed soils. Altered soils are typically the result of earth moving activities where: 1) soil material is removed from its natural position; 2) soil material is placed over existing soil; or 3) soil material has been re-graded from on-site sources or transported from other locations. Other sources of disturbance include agricultural and forestry practices, motorized vehicles, and any practice that promotes accelerated erosion or deposition and mass wasting. Changes that affect local water tables and drainage can transform a non-hydric soil into a hydric soil or visa-versa.

There are very few sites in New England that have not seen human alteration. Much of the region was deforested for agriculture and non-sustainable forestry during the 19th Century, and the effects of those activities can still be observed throughout our landscape. From a practical point of view, the older the disturbance, the more likely the criteria established for identifying hydric soils in this manual can be applied. Thus, the guidelines set forth in this section are designed to assist in the interpretation of sites where the alteration occurred within the last few decades.

Cautionary Note

The purpose of these guidelines is to aid in making a determination of the hydric or non-hydric status of an altered soil. This question is distinctly different than the question of whether there is federal, state, or local regulatory jurisdiction or whether the site is a wetland or not. Most New England regulatory agencies specifically require that wetland scientists follow the methodology outlined in Chapter 5 of the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (ACOE, 2012) when delineating wetlands on altered sites. Unauthorized dredging or filling in wetland areas does not necessarily eliminate jurisdiction. Users of these guidelines should be aware of the policies of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state environmental agencies, relative to their jurisdiction at altered sites.

Using Off-Site Resources

Developing an understanding of the land-use history of a site before starting fieldwork can save considerable time. If possible, practitioners should start by interviewing landowners about past land use and associated changes. USDA-NRCS web soil survey reports (websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app; <https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/>) are important resources for providing a regional perspective and identifying the range of soils at the site.

A collection of aerial photos taken over the course of several years can often provide a time scale for land use changes. Google Earth (<https://www.google.com/earth>) allows access to imagery from the last twenty years. There are a number of private companies that provide historic aerial photography and others that will perform custom flights. Sometimes specific activities can be observed or interpreted when these aerial photos are carefully examined under magnification or with a stereoscope. Aerial photographs are also available in the files of local state and federal agencies. Some NRCS field offices have aerial imagery from as early as 1938. The UDSA, Farm Service Agency, has been inventorying cropland by aerial photography on a yearly basis since the 1990s and individual copies can be purchased from their national office.

Other sources of historic information include old USGS topographic maps and old county soil surveys (1930s-1970s).

Preliminary Site Evaluation

Evidence in the field of significant site and soil alteration can come in many forms. Linear features are uncommon in the natural environment. Abrupt changes in topography or vegetative community can often indicate an unnatural landform. Early succession plant communities, or domination by invasive species, may be indicators of an altered landscape. When factors influencing plant growth change suddenly, there may be signs of plant stress. Such signs often deserve additional investigation and may help reveal areas where hydrologic regimes have been significantly disturbed. Plant stress should not be used exclusively, but it can serve as corroborative evidence when considered with other indicators.

Understanding the sites hydrology is critical to any hydric soil determination. Evidence of flooding or ponding is often observable on the ground surface in the form of: silt stains; sediment deposits; water marks on trees; water-stained leaves; drift lines; rooting above the ground surface; or oxide stains (Fe and Mn) on coarse fragments or sand grains at the ground surface. If there is evidence of flooding or ponding, practitioners should identify the source of the surface water and how it exits the site.

Plants quickly respond to changes in hydrology, especially the herbaceous layer. If the plant community is dominated by facultative wet species (FACW) there is a strong probability that the soil is hydric. Where all dominants in the plant community are obligate species (OBL), the soil is assumed to be hydric and no further analysis is required (USACOE, 2012).

One of the strongest pieces of evidence of land alteration is a change in the shape of the land. Both placement of human transported material (HTM), formerly called “fill”, and excavated areas are typically characterized by flat surfaces with sudden steep slopes along the perimeter. In some cases, excavated material from one side of the site is used to fill the other side. There may be terracing on the slopes of HTM or the banks of an excavation, and the edges of HTM or an excavation site may coincide with or be parallel to property boundaries. The toe of an HTM slope often ends abruptly at a wetland boundary. Examples of excavation include sand and gravel pits, quarries, ditches, and highway and railroad cuts. Some areas where HTM may be found include construction sites, lawns, parking lots, highway embankments, railroad embankments, and dams. Likewise, current or historical agricultural practice may have resulted in alterations such as drainage systems, ditches, land leveling, or terracing resulting in scalped land surfaces or deposits of HTM.

Other forms of soil and landscape alteration may result in soil compaction, soil erosion, or water impoundment. Timber harvesting activities may result in areas that have been compacted or filled. Such disturbances are most commonly associated with forest road construction and log landings. Soil compaction by vehicles may result in small-localized patches of hydric soil while debris piles may obscure wet depressions. Structures such as roads, dams or embankments may result in impacts at a significant distance from the structure due to impoundment of water for significant periods. Dug ponds, detention basins, and cellar holes may also impound water. Clear cuts sometimes result in the erosion of surface soil horizons, and deposition of the eroded material down slope. Areas down slope from construction, or other activities involving land clearing, may experience accumulation of soil material. Because the receiving area is relatively low lying, this accumulation may be on top of hydric soils.

Soil Morphology of Altered Sites

Most alterations to a site will result in a disruption of the normal sequence of soil horizons. Clues within the soil that suggest a site has been altered include: foreign objects within the soil such as pieces of glass, bricks, asphalt, etc, (“artifacts” in HTM terminology); inverted soil horizons; missing or duplicated soil horizons; textural discontinuities; randomly oriented redoximorphic features; or soil horizons that are not parallel to the ground surface.

Excavation removes all or portions of the natural soil horizons resulting in a highly altered soil. Soils at fresh excavation sites typically lack an A horizon and the B horizon may be absent as well. B horizon material or unweathered material from the C horizon may be exposed at the surface, or be buried immediately below HTM from local or distant sources.

Many human altered soils have formed in HTM; soil parent material that was purposely deposited on top of a soil by human activities. HTM can occur over existing natural soils or excavated surfaces. The principle component of HTM is mineral material, but organic materials may also occur as layers, bodies, or even dominate. Rock fragments and other non-soil components (e.g., bricks) may be mixed into HTM. Human transported material may have slow permeability if it has been compacted by heavy equipment or if dredged materials are particularly fine textured. A perched water table can develop above these dense layers and lie above the regional water table or former seasonal high water table. Stratified layers of contrasting materials or textures may also slow water movement in the soils. When describing soil profiles in HTM, the caret prefix (^) is used in front of the master horizon designation, such as ^C, indicating HTM parent material (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Soils developing on human altered landscapes may exhibit morphological characteristics quite different than their natural counterparts. A horizons developed at altered sites are often thin and light colored. The rate at which a new A horizon develops, however, is strongly influenced by the frequency and duration of soil saturation. In some cases “topsoil” may have been added to the ground surface of an altered site to encourage re-vegetation. This might result in an A horizons thicker and darker than expected. B horizons seldom have time to develop in human-altered soils, thus, subsoil colors rarely show much contrast relative to the C horizon.

The characteristics of C horizons of a human-altered soil will depend on if the site was altered by excavation or deposition of HTM, or both. If the C horizon is exposed during excavation the characteristics will likely not be much different than before the excavation. C horizons for HTM will vary depending on the materials that were deposited and their mode of deposition. For example, dredged materials that were sprayed on the land surface often exhibit stratification or layering if the materials were sequentially applied. HTM that was moved by a bull dozer will likely be a random mixture of whatever was deposited and possibly compacted from the heavy machinery.

Application of Redoximorphic Features in Human-Altered Soils Where Human Transported Material (HTM) Overlies Natural Soil

In most cases, non-soil information (evidence of ponding or flooding or presence of hydrophytic vegetation, etc.) will be required to obtain a reasonable level of confidence that a hydric soil developed in HTM. When enough time has passed for the soil to develop morphologies that meet one of indicators found in the basic part of this manual, the following morphologies should not be used. The following morphologies are considered to have a high probability of occurring in soils formed in HTM that have wetland hydrology. Careful

observation and analysis of the site should be made to ensure that the current soil colors were formed in-place rather than being inherent of HTM deposited on the site.

HTM-A. A layer starting less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) from the relevant soil surface, with a chroma of 2 or less with more than 2% redoximorphic features. If redoximorphic features are not present, the layer must have a matrix chroma of 1 or less.

User Notes: This indicator can be applied to HTM of any soil texture.

HTM-S. A layer starting less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) from the relevant soil surface, with a chroma of 3 or less, and more than 2% redoximorphic features within 20 cm (8 in) of the relevant soil surface. If redoximorphic features are not present, the layer must have a matrix chroma of 2 or less.

User Notes: This indicator should only be applied to HTM dominated by a soil texture of loamy fine sand or coarser.

Application of Redoximorphic Features in Human-Altered Soils Where Natural Soil Has Been Removed

The principle challenge for hydric soil classification on sites where the natural soil has been removed, is the lack of a definite reference to the original ground surface. There is additional complexity when these excavated sites have been re-graded and HTM has been added. Non-soil information is necessary to obtain a higher level of confidence in understanding the soil morphologies. Careful observation and analysis of the site should be made to insure current soil colors were formed in place rather than being inherent of HTM deposited over an excavated site. The following soil morphologies have a high probability of occurring in excavated soils that have wetland hydrology.

EX-1. Directly below an A horizon or if no A horizon is present, starting less than or equal to 15 cm (6 in) of the relevant soil surface 2% or more redoximorphic features, and there is undisturbed mineral soil material starting less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) of relevant soil surface that extends to a depth of 100 cm (40 in) or more..

User Notes: These soils are saturated by water rising from an unconfined water table below. There is no restrictive layer in the upper 100 cm (40 in) of the soil that would impede vertical movement of water. The undisturbed lower layer is typically glacio-fluvial parent material. This indicator can be applied to soils of any texture.

EX-2. A layer with two percent or more redoximorphic features less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) of the soil surface and have undisturbed mineral soil materials that have a restrictive layer starting less than or equal to 30 cm (12 in) of the relevant soil surface.

User Notes: These soils are in landscape positions where lateral water movement is impeded or reduced by landscape features and/or slopes are less than 3%. These soils are saturated with water held up by soil restrictive layers.

Monitoring to Establish Saturation and Reducing Conditions

The process for identifying human altered hydric soils requires an interpretive history of the site, plant analysis, and recognition of earth moving and accompanying alterations to the landscape and hydrology, and finally assessment of the soil morphology for evidence of wetland hydrology. Much of this will require professional judgement. Even with strong evidence of hydric soil conditions, users may also want to consider monitoring to establish the extent of both saturated and reducing conditions. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (2005) provides a technical standard for monitoring hydrology on such sites. This standard requires 14 or more consecutive days of flooding, ponding, and/or a water table 30 cm (12 in) or less below the soil surface, during the growing season, at a minimum frequency of 5 years in 10 (50% or higher probability) (National Research Council 1995) unless an alternative standard has been established for a particular region or wetland type. A disturbed or problematic site that meets this standard has wetland hydrology. This standard is not intended (1) to overrule an indicator-based wetland determination on a site that is not disturbed or problematic, or (2) to test or validate existing or proposed wetland indicators (USACOE Regional Supplement, 2012).

Appendix 3 Maps Depicting “Problem” Soil Areas (Soils Requiring Special Evaluation for Hydric Conditions)

The maps included here show the areas where identified “problem” soils are likely to be found in New England. See the section titled ‘Hydric Soil Indicators For Problem Soils’ in *Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England, Version 4* for a description of “problem” soils. These maps are only predictive based on general associations between certain soil series and certain problem morphologies; see the “Metadata” section below for an explanation on how they were generated. Not all problem soil areas are shown on these maps. For example, small areas of red soils have been observed in southeastern Massachusetts (North Attleboro), these are not shown on the red soil parent material map but the use of indicator NE-F1 can be used if the red soils are identified. In addition, not all of the areas depicted will have only problem soils. The maps are provided to identify the general location of five main categories of “problem soils in New England”.

Map 1: Folists and Folistic Epipedons

Folists and folistic epipedons in New England form under cool and moist conditions but are by definition saturated less than 30 cumulative days during normal years. Geographically, New England Folists are found in two populations: those on cool rocky inland upland landforms (mountains and hills) stretching across Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine and those of rocky coastal landforms of Down East Maine. Folists are typically found on summit, shoulder, and backslope positions of these landforms, and form primarily under forests dominated by conifers. Folists and folistic epipedons are referenced in user notes for indicator A1, A2, and test indicators S3, and F22. These notes caution users for the potential misinterpretation of Folists and folistic epipedons as wet Histosols or histic epipedons (e.g., a false positive indicator).

Map 2: Soils Formed in Dark Parent Materials

Soils formed in dark parent materials refer specifically to glacial parent materials derived from dark phyllite, slate, shale, and/or schist. These soils are found in the Narragansett and Boston basins of Rhode Island and Massachusetts (associated with Paleozoic age sedimentary and meta-sedimentary rocks high in carbon) and across the northern New England hills and mountains in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine (associated primarily with phyllite found in belts of Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian igneous and metamorphic rock across New England). Because the region has been subject to continental glaciation, there are varying degrees of geographic fidelity between dark parent materials and the bedrock they originate from. These dark parent materials often have low value (3 or less) matrix colors below the surface and as a result fail to meet depleted matrix criteria. Specifically, these dark colors often preclude meeting criteria for the otherwise common A11, A12, and F3 indicators. Indicator F6 is commonly used in dark parent materials. The F6 indicator does not solve the hydric soil identification problem in all areas.

Map 3: Soils Formed in Red Parent Materials

Soils formed in red parent materials are found in the Connecticut Valley, which is a Triassic-Jurassic-aged rift valley spanning Connecticut and Massachusetts. The sedimentary rocks found in this valley are red in color, and the soils formed in parent materials derived primarily from this rock has been measured to have a low propensity for color change. Hydric

soils formed in this parent material often do not meet indicator criteria associated with depleted matrixes. Indicators F21, and NE-F1 were developed specifically for hydric soils formed in problematic red parent materials. Other indicators are typically not used in hydric soils formed in red parent materials near wetland boundaries.

Map 4: Soils Formed in Calcareous Parent Material

Problematic calcareous parent materials refer to soils identified in vicinity of northwest Connecticut that are formed in loamy till derived primarily from dolomitic limestone, schist, and quartzite. Many areas of these soils do not readily form low chroma depleted matrixes below the surface epipedon in hydric soils found near wetland boundaries. The lack of a depleted matrix inhibits the use of indicators A11. Depleted Below Dark Surface, A12. Thick Dark Surface, and F3. Depleted Matrix. This is a similar problem to that of dark parent materials described above. The source of the problem in calcareous soils, however is different, and is likely the effect of neutral to alkaline pH limiting reduction to relatively low redox potential. Other local soil chemical properties and/or mineralogy may also play a role, as other areas with calcareous soils (e.g. Vermont) have not been observed to lack depleted matrix morphology. As in dark parent materials, the F6. Redox Dark Surface indicator is commonly used in problematic calcareous parent materials near wetland boundaries, but may not solve the hydric soil identification problem in all areas.

Map 5: Soils Formed in Marine Sediments

Glaciomarine parent materials were deposited in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts during a period of marine submergence resulting from depression of the land mass under weight of glacial ice. As the glacier receded, the land mass lifted through a process known as isostatic rebound. This caused a significant extent of submerged marine areas to rise above sea level and thereby exposed these glaciomarine parent materials.

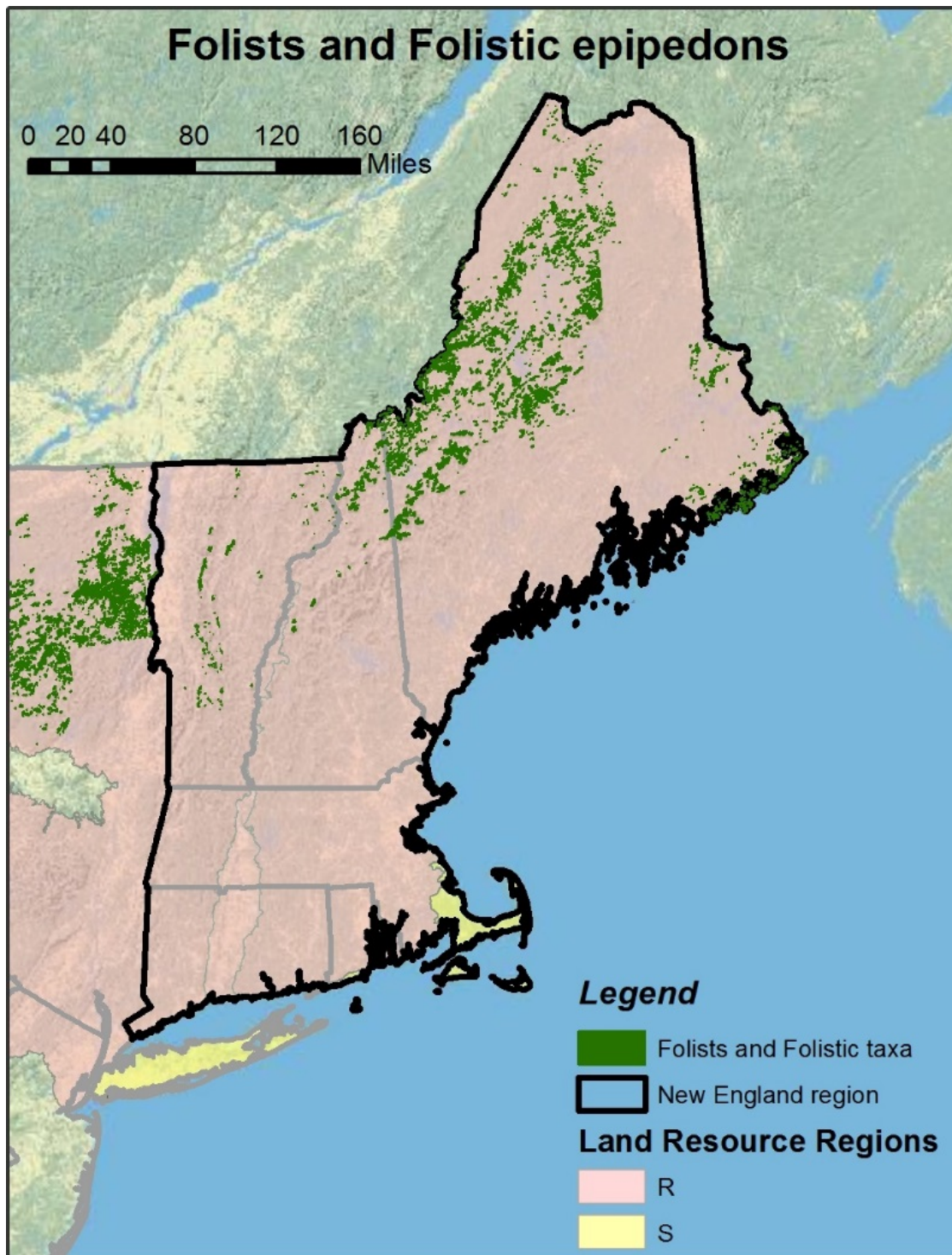
Metadata

A list of soil series associated with problem morphology for evaluating hydric conditions was developed by the New England Hydric Soils Technical Committee (NEHSTC). The series used to generate each map are listed below. The coverages on the maps are not necessarily limited to soil series meeting hydric soil criteria. The entire coverage of the catena associated with the respective problem parent material or soil properties may be provided to account for areas with potential hydric inclusions. This list was developed based on the collective best professional judgment of the New England Hydric Soils Technical Committee. These soil series were queried in the Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO; latest versions as of April 27, 2016) for the New England states and adjacent states (overlapped in the maps). In the case of the map for Soils formed in dark parent materials, Brayton series map units from the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) Database for Maine (Version 2.3.2) were used to supplement SSURGO data. STATSGO was supplemented in the following non-MLRA Soil Survey Areas: ME011 – Kennebec County, Maine, ME602 – Somerset County, Maine, Southern Part, ME606 - Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine, ME608 - Aroostook County, Maine, Southern Part, and ME614 - Penobscot County, Maine. ArcGIS 10.2.2 was used to generate shapefiles and jpeg files for the following coverages:

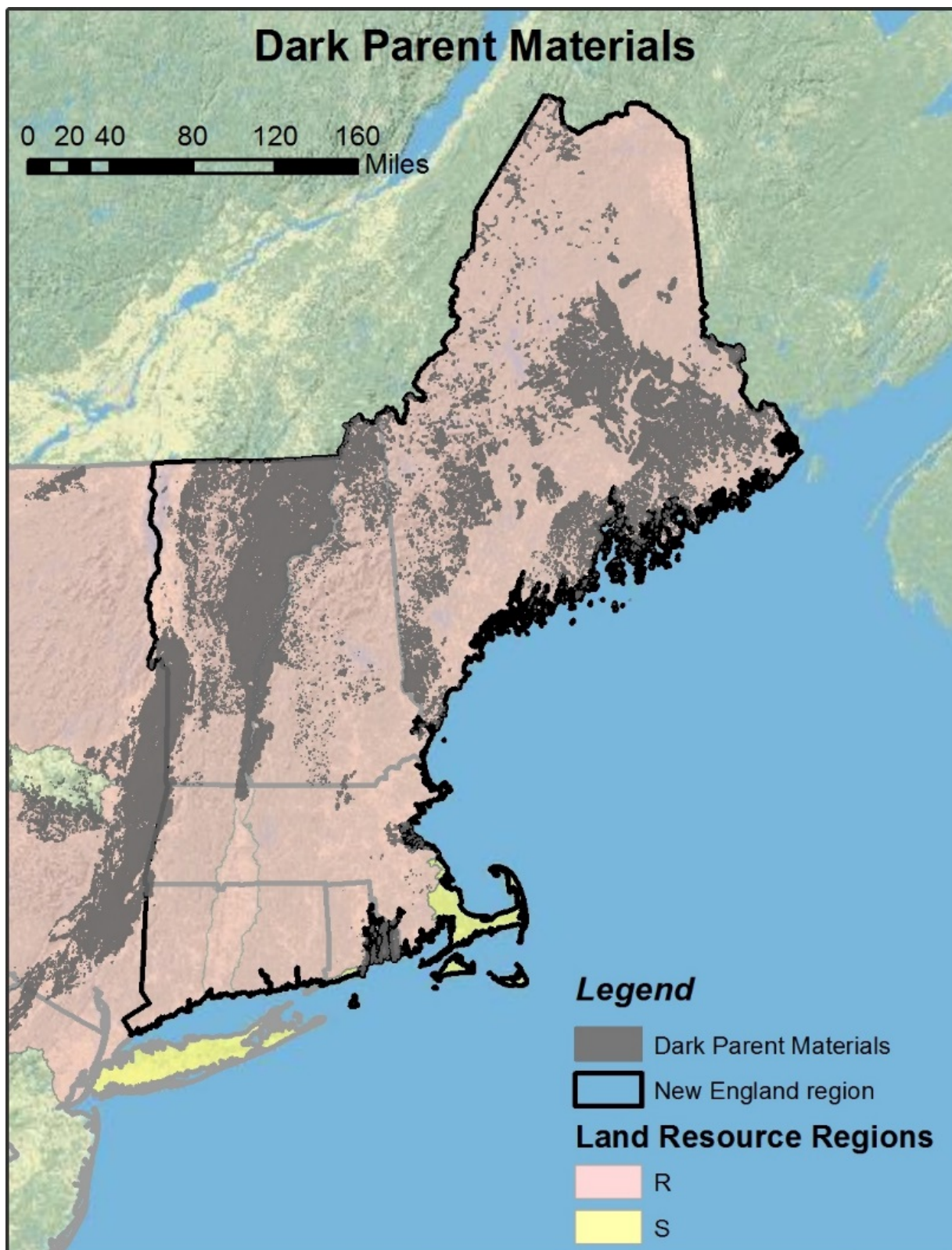
1. **Folists and folistic epipedons;** Knob Lock; Mahoosuc; and Ricker.
2. **Soils formed in dark parent materials:** (*Narragansett Basin*)--- Mansfield, Newport, Pittstown, Stissing; (*Phyllitic Lithology*)--- Bernardston (exclude areas mapped in CT), Brayton, Buckland (exclude areas mapped in CT), Cabot, Dummerston, Dutchess, Fullam, Glover, Hubbardton, Kearsarge, Lanesboro, Macomber, Mansfield, Nassau, Peacham (exclude areas mapped in MA), Pennichuck, Pittstown, Shelburne (exclude areas mapped in MA and CT), Stissing, Taconic, and Vershire.
3. **Soils formed in red parent materials:** Cheshire, Ludlow, Menlo, Holyoke, Yalesville, Wethersfield, and Wilbraham.
4. **Soil formed in calcareous parent materials:** Mudgepond.
5. **Soils formed in marine sediments:** Boxford, Buxton, Lamoine, Scantic, and Scitico.

Credits; These maps were prepared by Jacob Isleib of the USDA-NRCS Tolland CT MLRA Soil Survey Office to accompany the NEHSTC *Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England, Version 4*. They are based on previous maps and metadata that accompanied the *Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England, Version 3*, by Al Averill and Darlene Monds of the NRCS Massachusetts office.

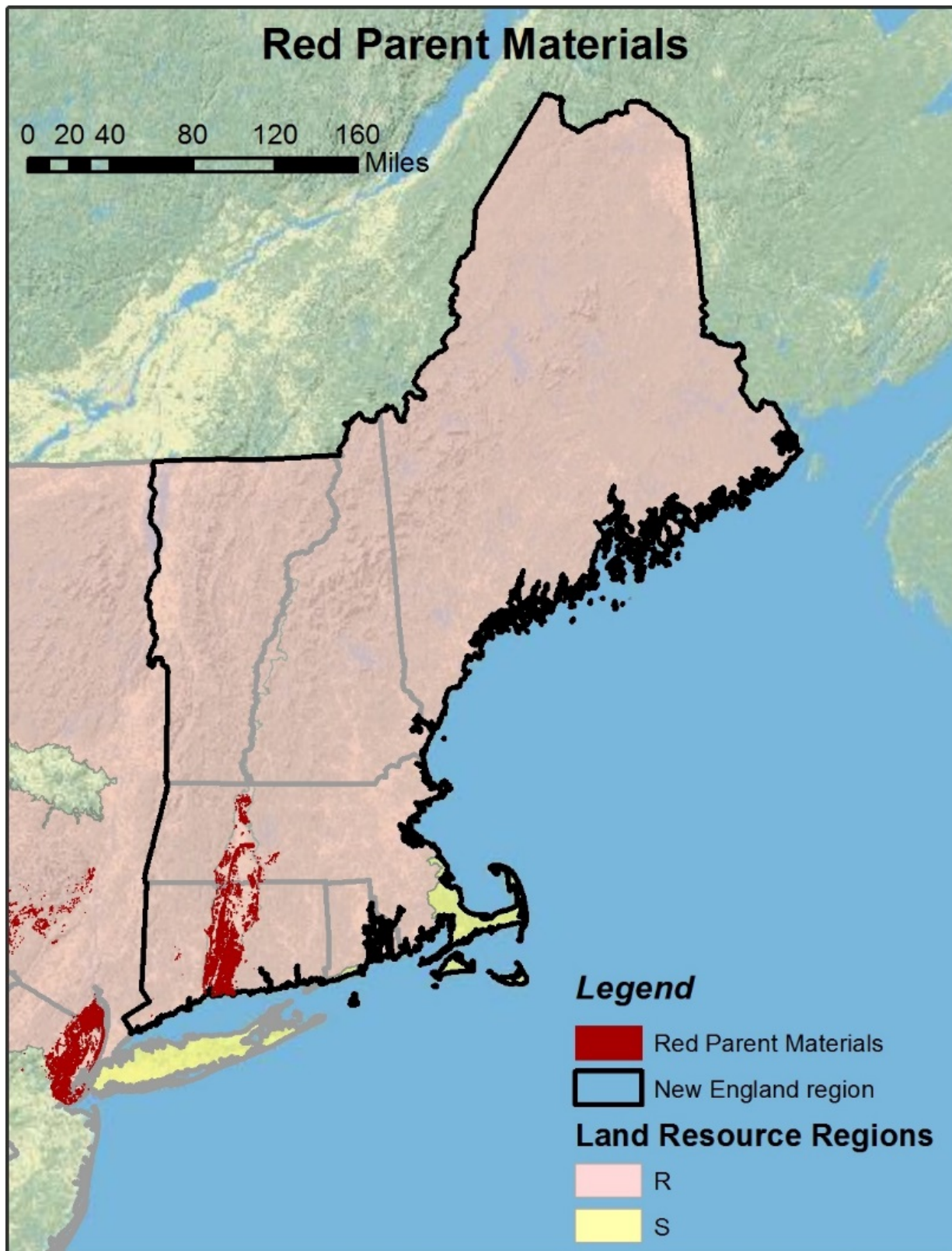
Map 1: Folists and Folistic Epipedons



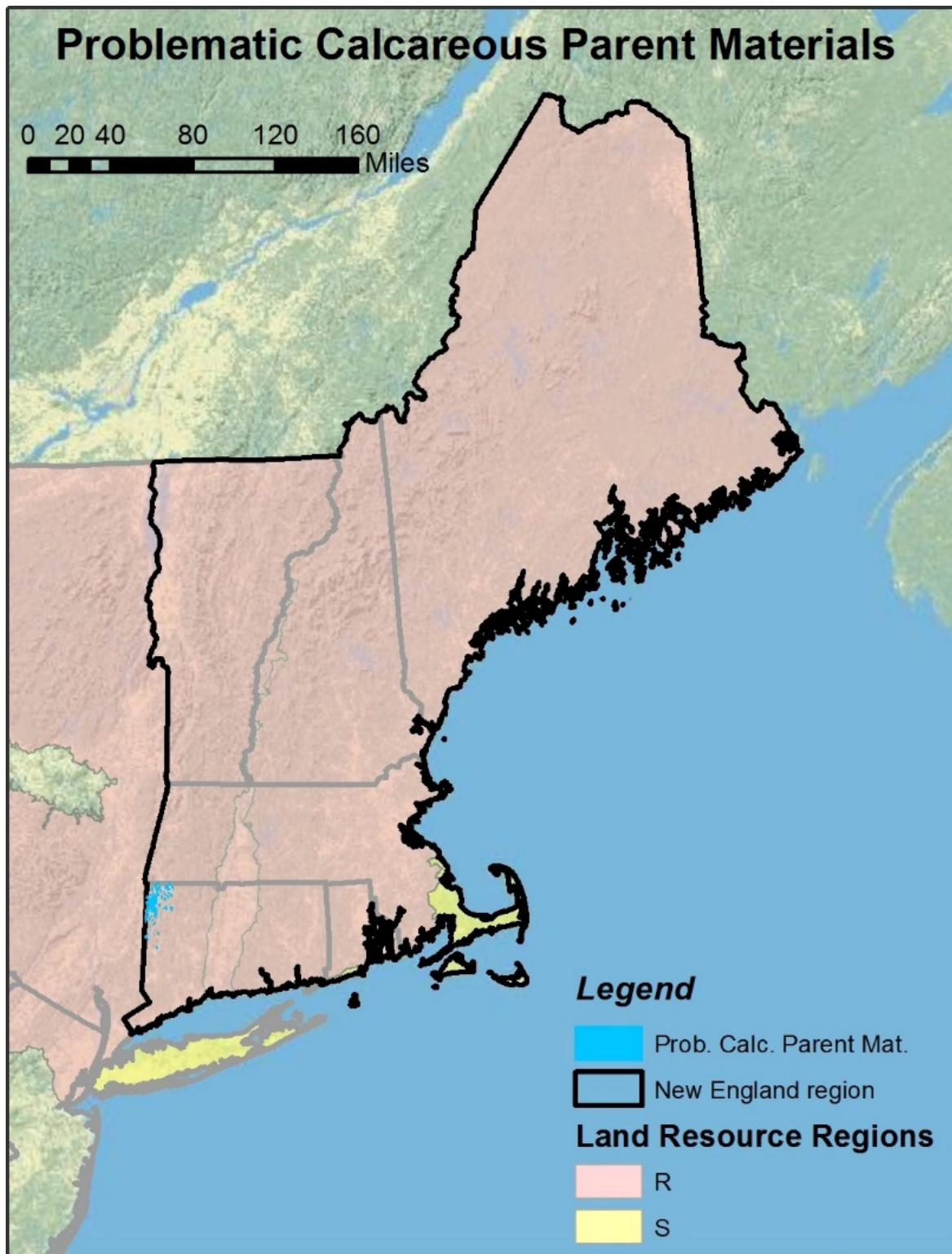
Map 2: Soils formed in dark parent materials



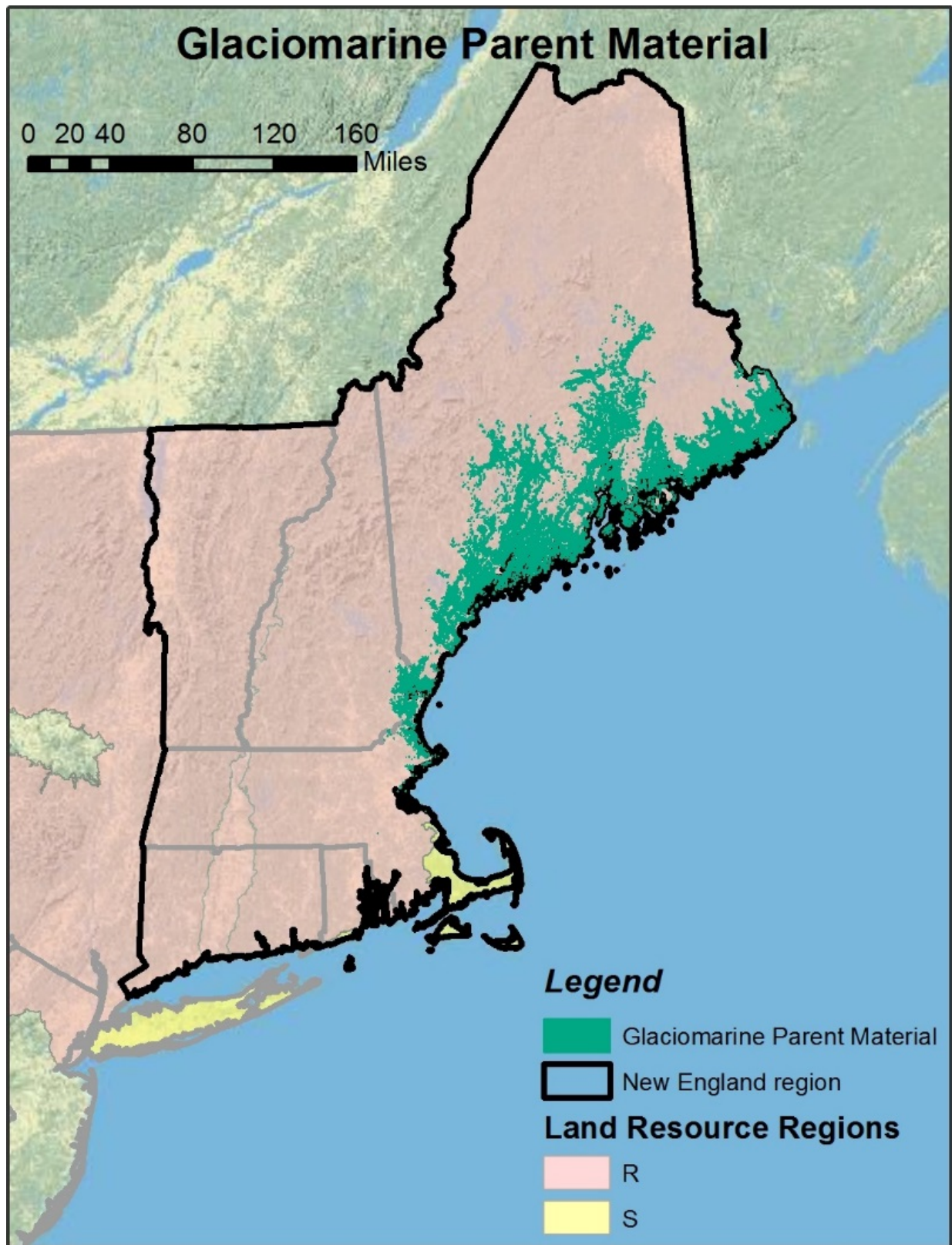
Map 3: Soil formed in red parent materials



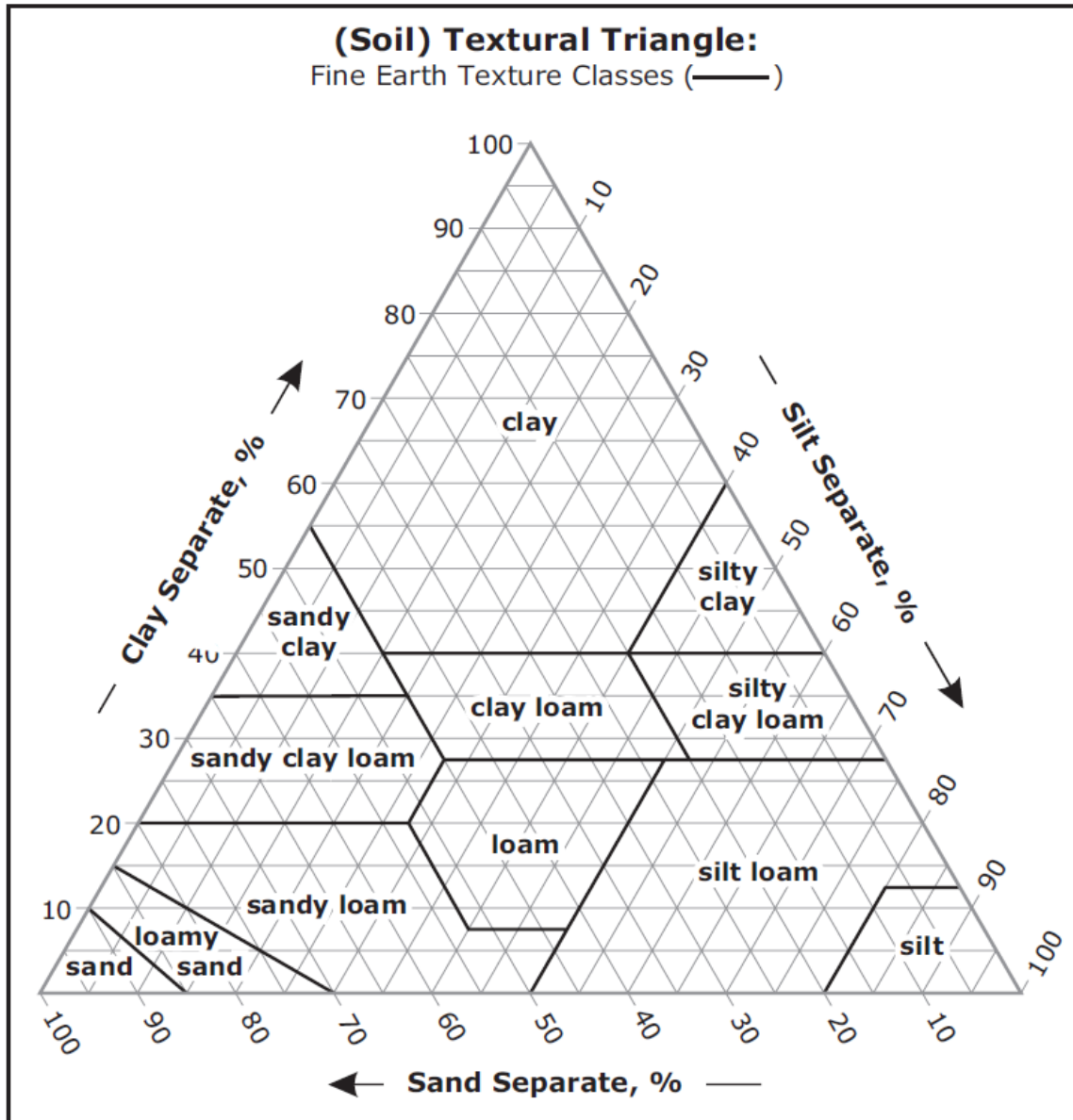
Map 4: Soils formed in calcareous parent materials



Map 5: Soils formed in glaciomarine parent material



Appendix 4. Charts for Estimating Soil Features and Texture



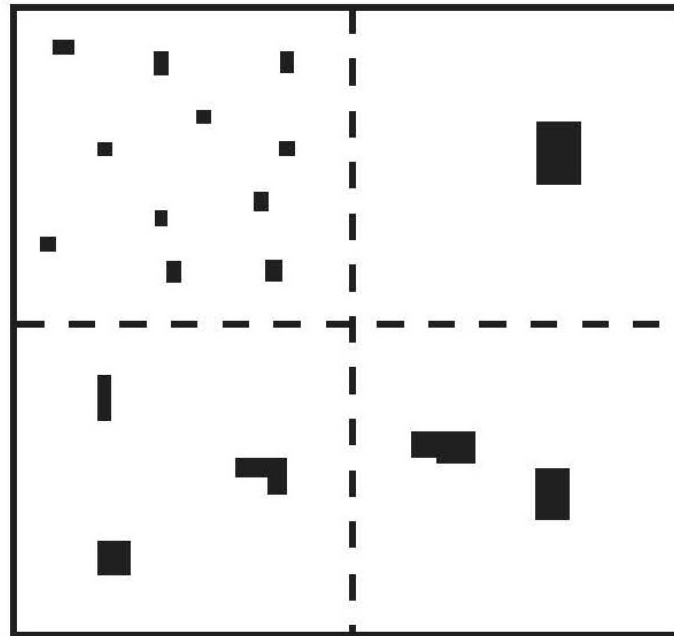
REDOXIMORPHIC FEATURES - CONTRAST—Record the color difference between the RMF and the dominant matrix color; e.g., *Prominent* or *p*. Use this table or the following chart to express the difference. (Also used for **Concentrations** and **Mottles**.)

Contrast Class	Code	Difference in Color Between Matrix and RMF (Δ means "difference between")		
Faint ¹	F	Hue (h)	Value (v)	<i>Chroma (c)</i>
		$\Delta h = 0;$	$\Delta v \leq 2$	and $\Delta c \leq 1$
		$\Delta h = 1;$	$\Delta v \leq 1$	and $\Delta c \leq 1$
		$\Delta h = 2;$	$\Delta v = 0$	and $\Delta c = 0$
Distinct ¹	D	$\Delta h = 0;$	$\Delta v \leq 2$	and $\Delta c > 1$ to < 4
			or $\Delta v > 2$ to < 4	and $\Delta c < 4$
		$\Delta h = 1;$	$\Delta v \leq 1$	and $\Delta c > 1$ to < 3
			or $\Delta v > 1$ to < 3	and $\Delta c < 3$
Prominent ¹	P	$\Delta h = 2;$	$\Delta v = 0$	and $\Delta c > 0$ to < 2
			or $\Delta v > 0$ to < 2	and $\Delta c < 2$
		$\Delta h = 0;$	$\Delta v \geq 4$	or $\Delta c \geq 4$
		$\Delta h = 1;$	$\Delta v \geq 3$	or $\Delta c \geq 3$
		$\Delta h = 2;$	$\Delta v \geq 2$	or $\Delta c \geq 2$
		$\Delta h \geq 3;$		

¹ If compared colors have both a value ≤ 3 and a chroma of ≤ 2 , the contrast is *Faint*, regardless of hue differences.

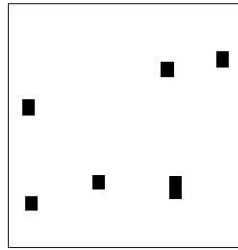
Schoeneberger et al., 2012.

Chart for Estimating 2 Percent Redoximorphic Features

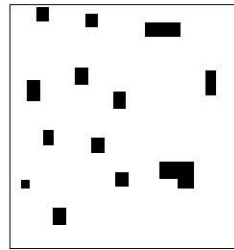


2%

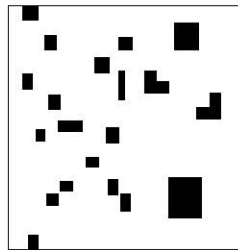
Chart for Estimating Percent Redoximorphic Features



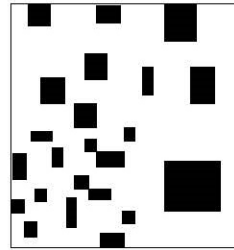
2%



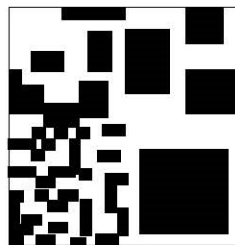
5%



10%



20%



50%

Appendix 5. Identifying Spodic Hydric Soils

Spodic morphologies are defined here as soils with well-developed Bs, Bhs, or Bhsm (spodic) horizons. These soils typically have strongly expressed E horizons above the spodic horizons. The eluvial E horizons, however, may be erased by plowing and are not always present. Spodic morphologies develop through the classic process referred to as podzolization. In this process, organic matter chelates aluminum (Al) and/or iron (Fe) and moves these constituents lower in the soil where they accumulate to form spodic horizons. As such, the E horizon represents the zone stripped of organic matter, Al, and/or Fe. While the spodic horizon is where these constituents accumulate.

Most soils with spodic morphology have formed in parent materials with weatherable minerals that release both Fe and Al. In such cases the Al and/or Fe is chelated during podzolization and accumulates in the spodic horizons which is indicated by the “s” suffix designation. The Bs horizon designation is used when the colors are not dominated by organic matter, and thus, values or chromas are greater than 3 (e.g., 7.5YR 4/3, 7.5YR 3/4). Most spodic horizons in wetland areas, however, are dominated by organic matter, have colors 3/3 or darker with redder hues (e.g., 7.5YR), and are designated as Bhs. Some soils may form in only siliceous minerals, such as quartz, and the spodic horizons have accumulations of organic matter without Fe or Al. These spodic horizons are designated as Bh. In New England, almost all spodic horizons with dark colors should be designated as Bhs. If the spodic horizon is cemented the “m” suffix is applied (e.g., Bhsm). Cemented spodics are often referred to as “ortsteins”.

There are a number of complications associated with identifying hydric soils with spodic morphologies. Since spodic morphologies are best expressed in sandy materials, the national hydric soil indicators developed for spodic hydric soils are all sandy indicators (e.g., S1, S6, S7, S8, S9). In New England, however, soils with spodic morphologies commonly occur in wetland settings in both sandy and coarse-loamy outwash, ice-contact, and till landscapes. With decreasing temperatures (e.g. moving north or higher in elevation) upland soils in New England may also develop well expressed spodic morphologies. The coarse-textured soil materials that spodic horizons typically form in generally have small amounts of Fe, and that Fe is easily reduced in the saturated wetland environment and lost from the system during leaching. Thus, in many cases there is little or no Fe in the system to form the redoximorphic features (concentrations or depletions of Fe or Mn) we often use to identify hydric soils. Because podzolization does not always result in uniform colors throughout a spodic horizon, zones of redder colors may be a function of differential podzolization and not redox processes resulting in Fe concentrations. Thus, considering that many of the hydric soils with spodic morphologies lack redoximorphic features; that differential podzolization may result in misidentification of Fe concentrations; that upland soils in northern New England can have well developed spodic horizons; and that the national indicators for identifying hydric soils with spodic morphologies only apply to sandy soils; identifying spodic hydric soils in New England can be problematic.

Guidance:

For very wet spodic hydric soils A2 and A3 can be applied when a histic epipedon is identified. Using other A or the F indicators can be problematic since most or all require the presence of redoximorphic features. As discussed above, the process of podzolization occurs in all soils with spodic morphologies, while redoximorphic features may not form due to the lack of Fe and Mn in the soil horizons. As such, color patterns perceived to be redox depletions or

concentration may be a function of differential podzolization and not reduction and leaching. Thus, care should be taken when attempting to distinguish between redoximorphic features and those features with similar morphologies resulting from podzolization in the spodic or overlying E horizons.

In the case of sandy spodic hydric soils, indicators S1, S7, and S9 can be effectively applied if these morphologies are present. Consistently applying S6 can be difficult because of the vague nature in which S6 is defined, and that similar morphologies have been observed in non-hydric soils, especially in northern New England. Considering these issues, care should be taken when applying S6. Typically, hydric soils that meet S-6 have E horizons that are thicker and have a lower value (darker) than adjacent upland soils with these morphologies (thin and nearly white). Also, the Bh_s horizons of hydric Spodosols are typically thicker than adjacent upland Spodosols and may be cemented (ortstein). Thus, like the use of all the indicators, position on the landscape, morphologies of the upland soils, evidence of wetland hydrology, and the dominant vegetation should be considered when applying S6.

For sandy and coarse loamy soils, TA-6 appears to be an effective indicator for soils with spodic morphologies in southern New England without redoximorphic features (see section on indicators for problem hydric soils). In northern New England, the preponderance of soils with spodic morphologies in non-hydric soils requires extra caution. The NE-A1 indicator was developed to identify hydric soils in frigid or cryic soil temperature regimes that have spodic materials in northern New England. Caution should be taken when using this indicator because very similar morphologies can result from podzolization without saturation and reduction in non-hydric soils. Careful attention should be paid to landscape setting and other parameters outside the profile. A professional soil scientist with experience in the Land Resource Region should be consulted when applying this indicator.

Appendix 6. Combining Indicators

It is not uncommon for sandy soils to have a loamy surface layer described such as a fine sandy loam Ap horizon with sandy layers below it. In these situations, it is appropriate to combine the characteristics of hydric soil indicators when textures of sandy (e.g.,, loamy fine sand and coarser) and loamy (e.g.,, loamy very fine sand and finer) material occur in the upper 30 cm (12 in) of the soil. For example, the soil shown in table 1 below is hydric based on a combination of indicators F6 (Redox Dark Surface) and S5 (Sandy Redox). This soil meets the morphological characteristics of F6 in the first layer and S5 in the second layer, but neither layer by itself meets the thickness requirement for its respective indicator. However, the combined thickness of the two layers 15 cm (6 in) meets the more restrictive thickness requirement of either indicator 10 cm (4 in).

Table 1: Example of a soil that is hydric based on the combination of indicators F6 and S5:

Depth (cm)	Matrix Color	Redox Concentrations			Texture
		Color	Abundance	Contrast	
0 - 8	10YR 3/1	10YR 5/6	3%	Prominent	Loam
8 - 15	10YR 4/1	10YR 5/6	3%	Prominent	Loamy Sand
15 - 40	10YR 4/1	--	--	--	Loam