

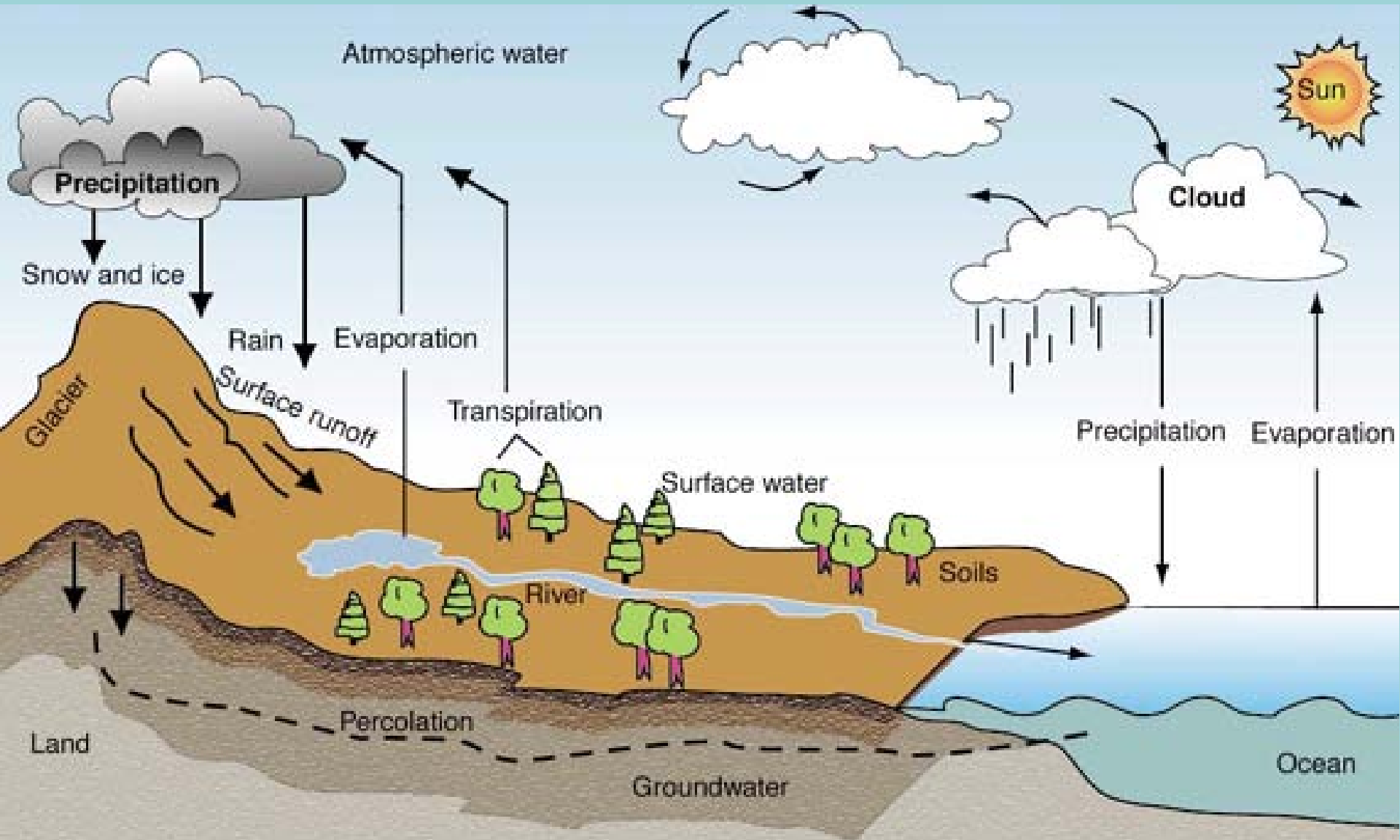
Soils, Landscapes, and Storm Water



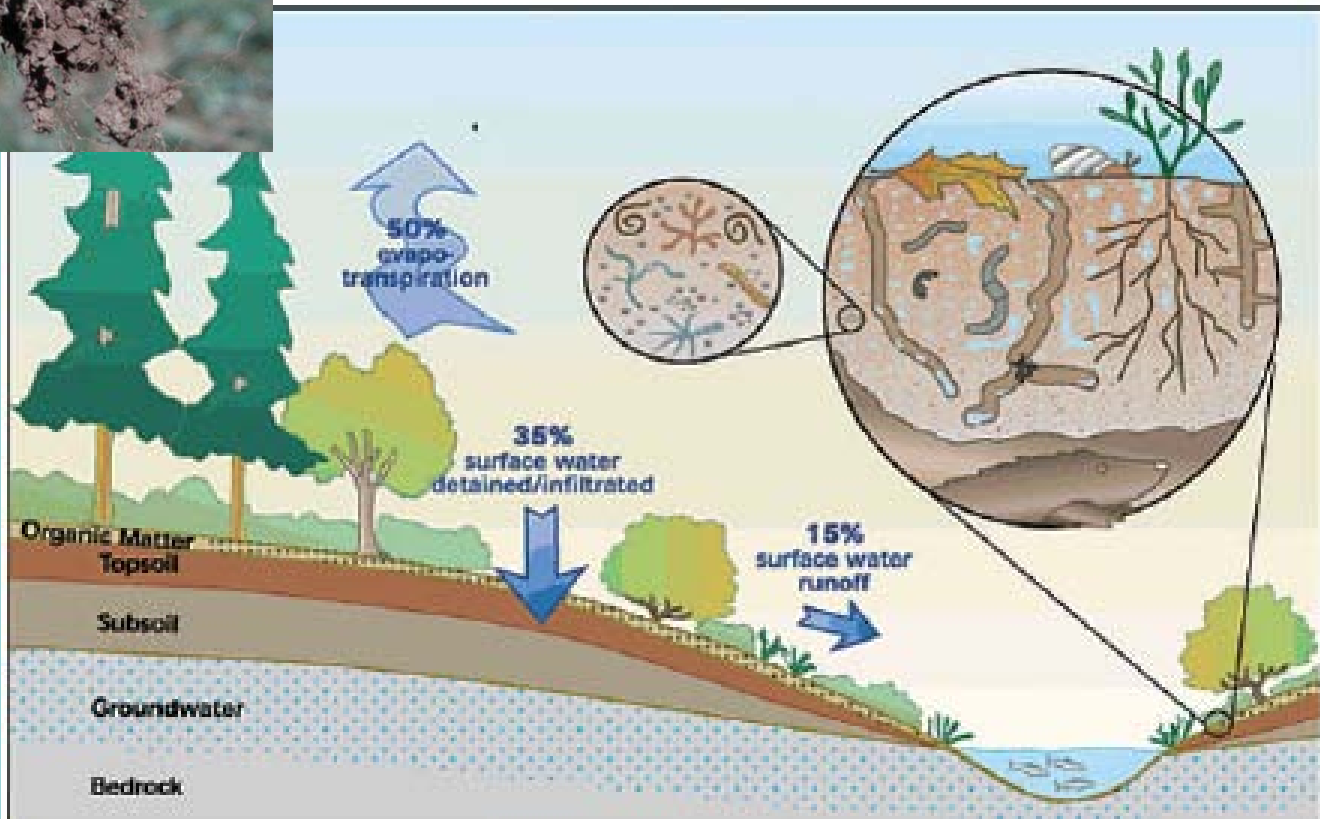
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

CONNECTICUT

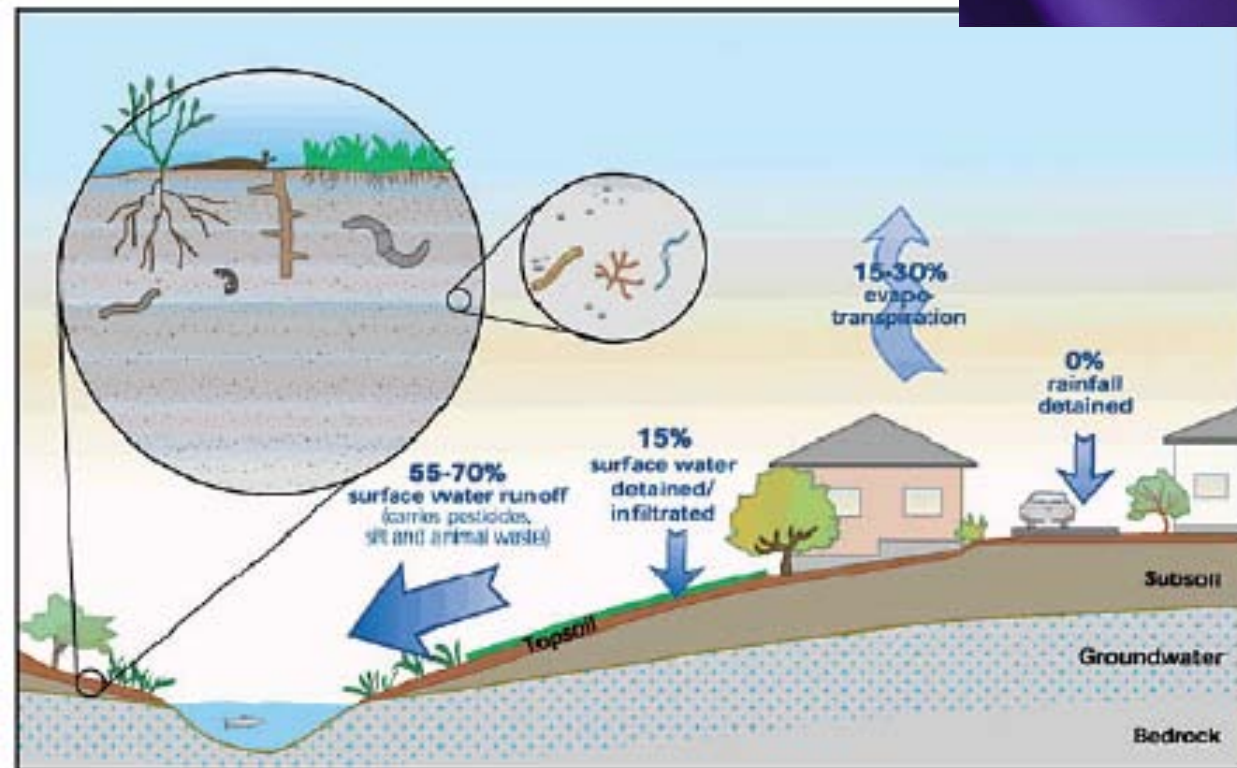
Hydrologic Cycle




Soil Quality: Pre-Development



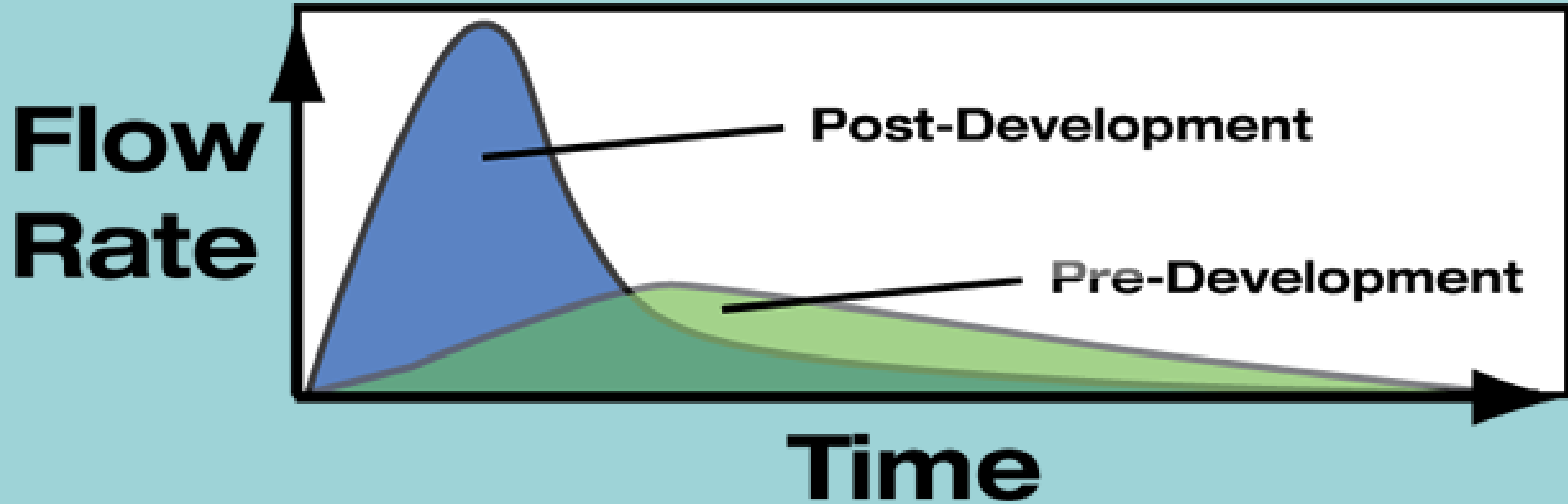
Reduced Function: Post-Development



Impacts of Development on Water Quantity

- Changes to surface flow patterns
 - Changes to flooding regimes
 - Compaction
 - Construction disturbances
 - Changes to recharge and base flow
 - Changes in vegetation
- 

Peak flow pre and post development



Conventional

- “end of pipe” technology
- Large structural practices
- Low end of site
- On “leftover” land

Low Impact Development (LID)

- Uses site design
- Many small scale treatment practices close to source
- Planning phase first optimizes conservation of natural hydrologic functions

LID Principals

- Minimize site disturbance
- Work with site hydrology (and native soils)
- Minimize and disconnect impervious surface
- Apply small scale controls at the source

It's easy to put the right practice in the wrong place!

Understand the soil properties before selecting practice types.

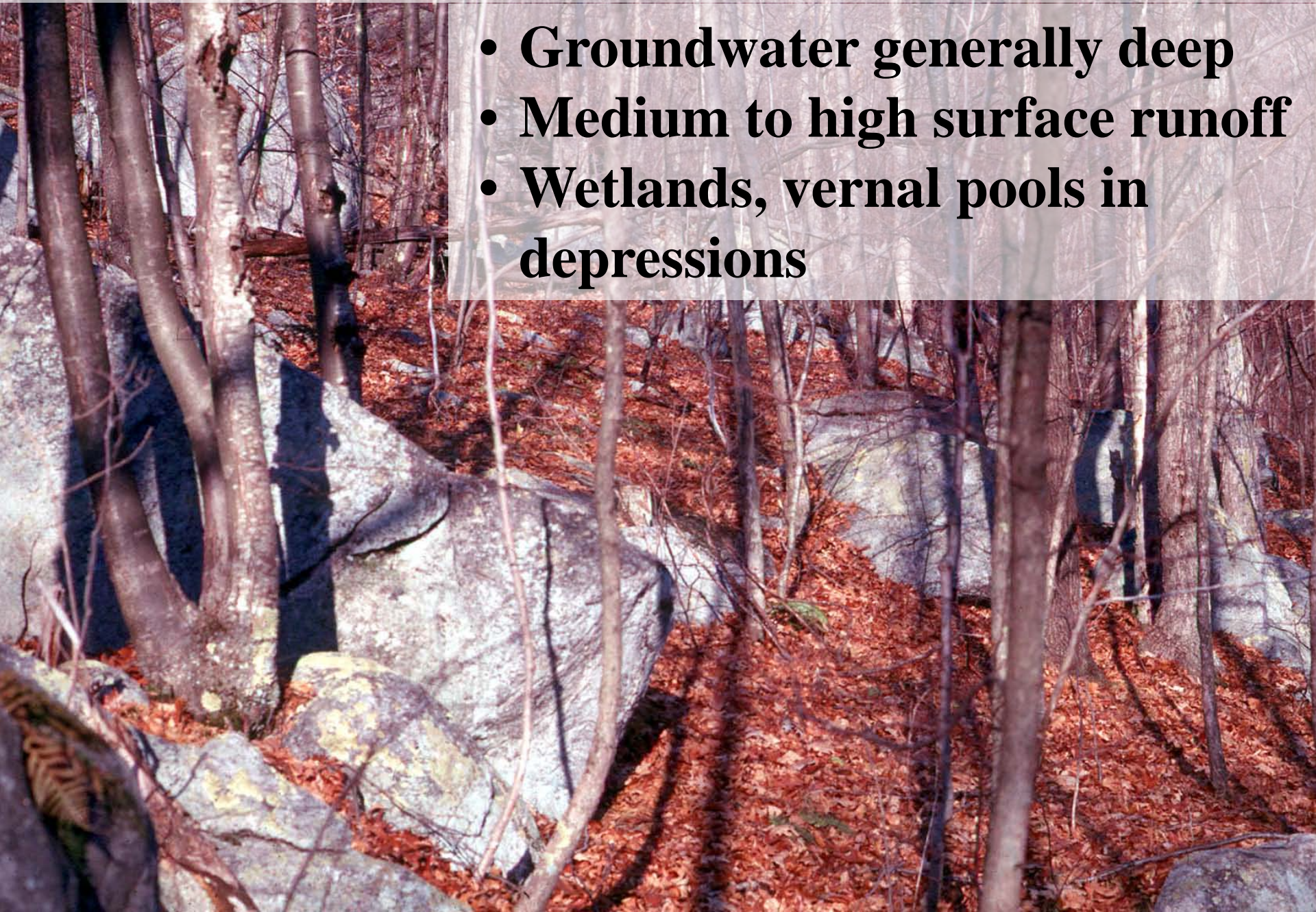


Soil properties that influence Infiltration and runoff

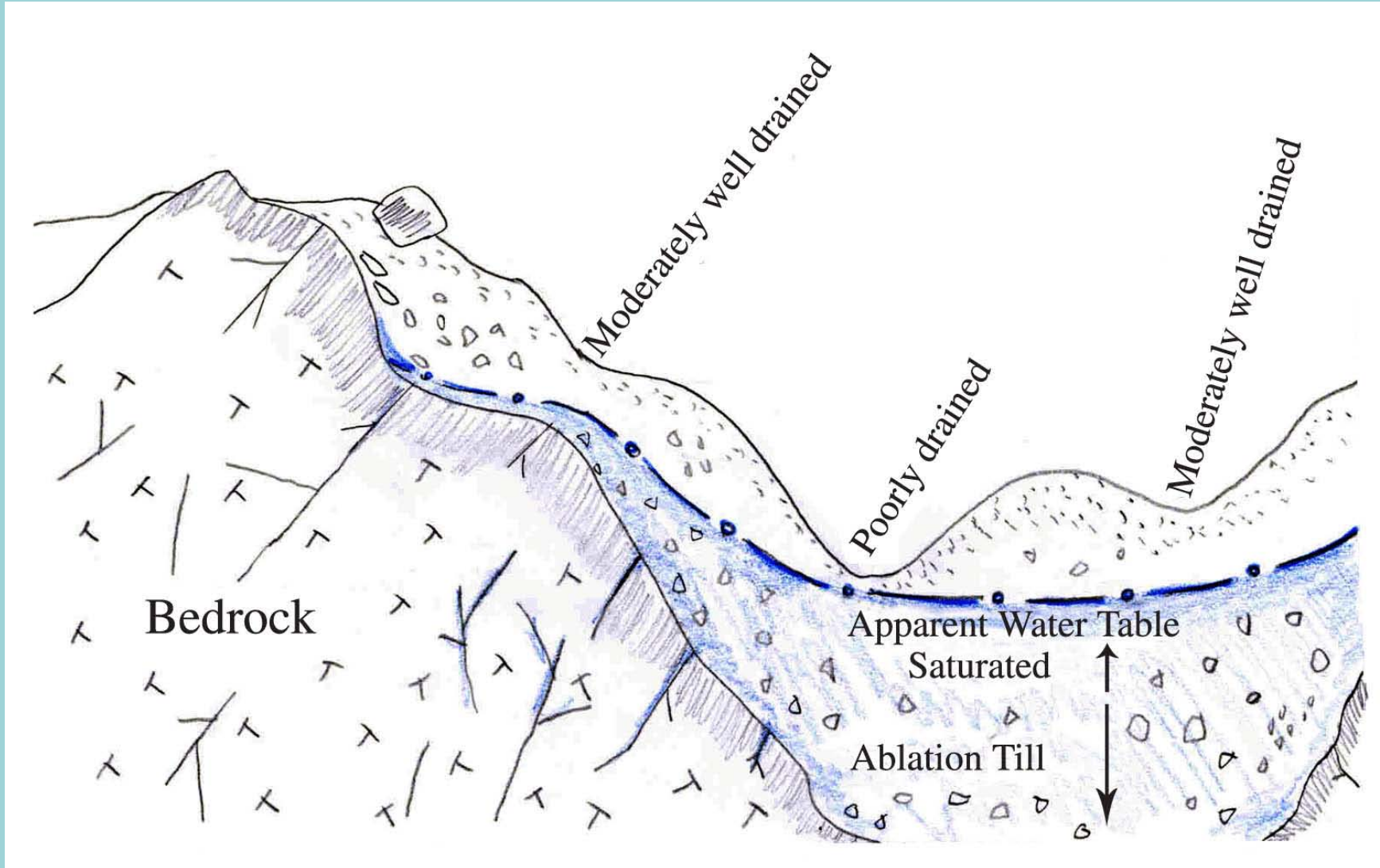
- Infiltration and Saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat})
- Slope
- Depth
 - to water table
 - Bedrock
 - Hardpan

Bedrock Controlled Supraglacial Till

- **Groundwater generally deep**
- **Medium to high surface runoff**
- **Wetlands, vernal pools in depressions**



Hydrology in Bedrock Controlled Till



Development Impacts

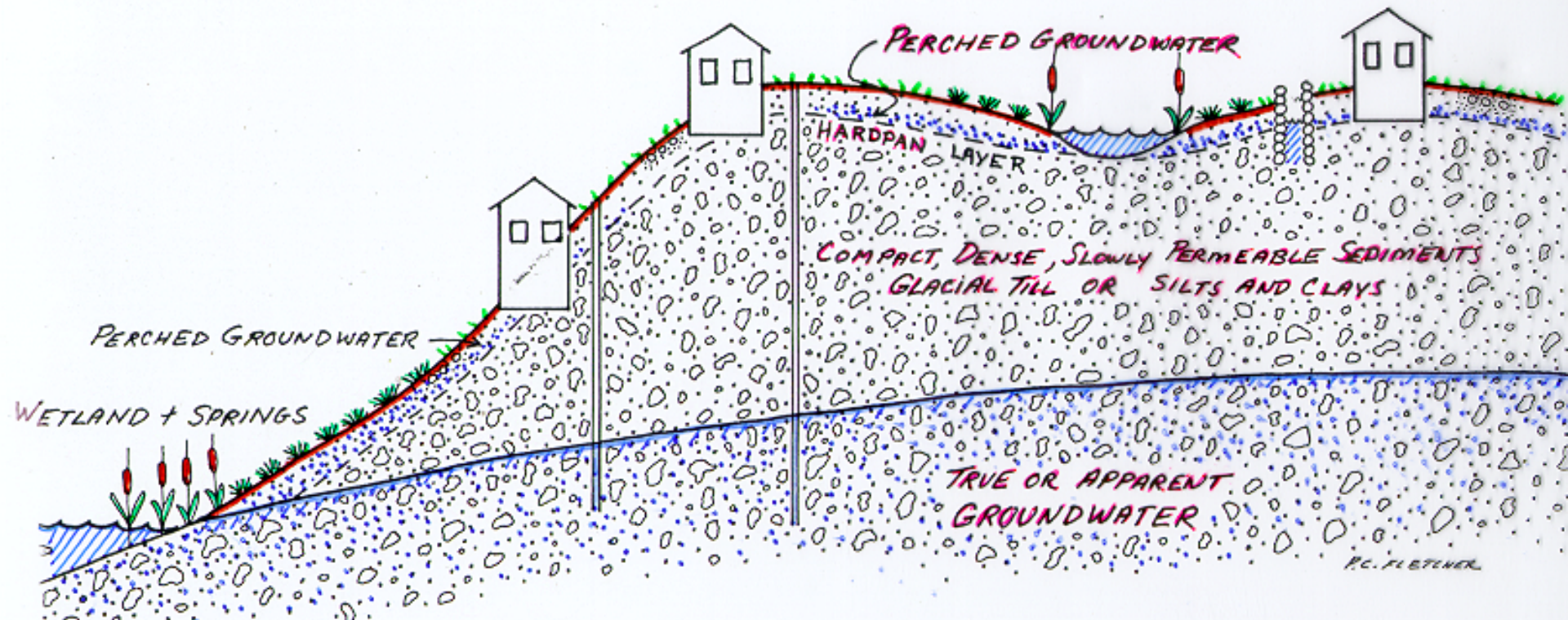


- Increased runoff
- Reduced ground water recharge and base flow to wetlands and watercourses

Deep Subglacial Till

- 
- **Medium surface runoff from side slopes**
 - **Shallow, perched groundwater flow follows contours of dense till**
 - **Wetlands in depressions and seeps**

Hydrology in Tills



Development Impacts

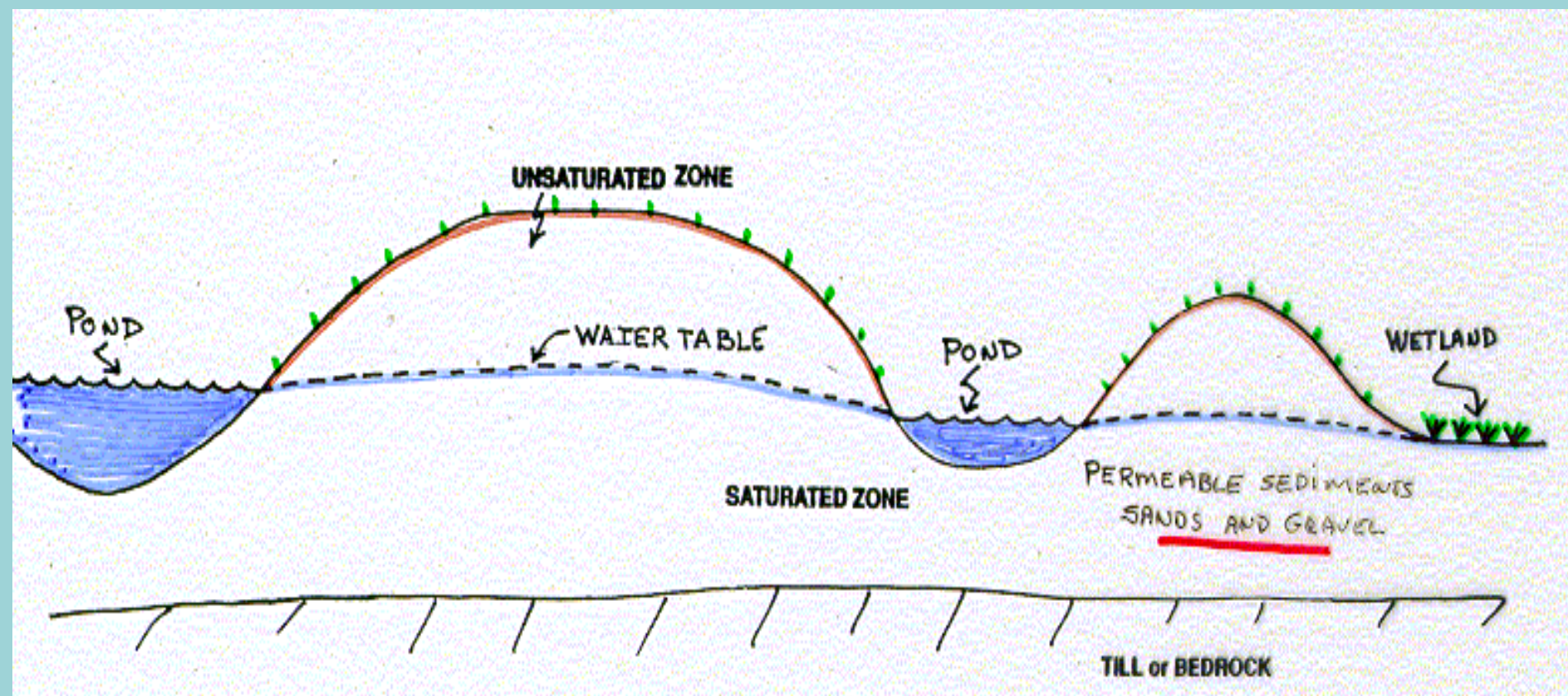
- 
- Subsurface drainage
 - Increased runoff
 - Decreased base flow to wetlands and watercourses

Outwash **(sand and gravel)**

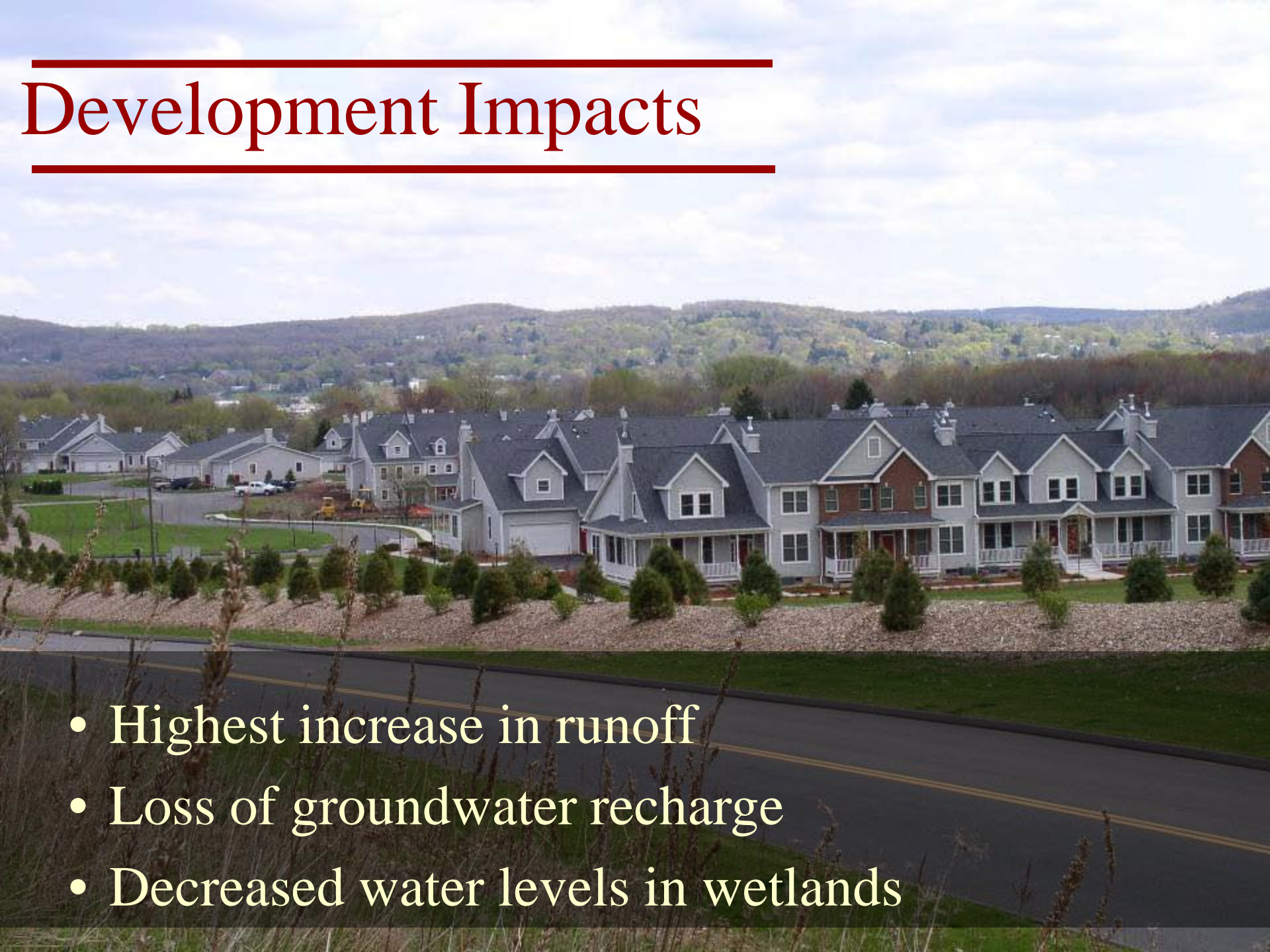


- **Deep groundwater**
- **Few wetlands or vernal pools**
- **Low runoff**
- **Critical to recharge of larger aquifers**

Outwash Hydrology



Development Impacts

- 
- An aerial photograph showing a residential development. In the foreground, a paved road with yellow double lines runs horizontally. Behind the road is a landscaped area with small evergreen trees and a gravel border. The middle ground is dominated by a row of large, two-story houses with grey roofs and white or light-colored siding. Some houses have brick accents. In the background, there are rolling hills covered in trees, some of which are bare, suggesting a cooler season. The sky is overcast with grey clouds.
- Highest increase in runoff
 - Loss of groundwater recharge
 - Decreased water levels in wetlands

Floodplain and Riparian

- Shallow groundwater
- CT wetlands dominate
- Maintains stream dynamics
- Stores, discharges floodwaters, groundwater

Development Impacts

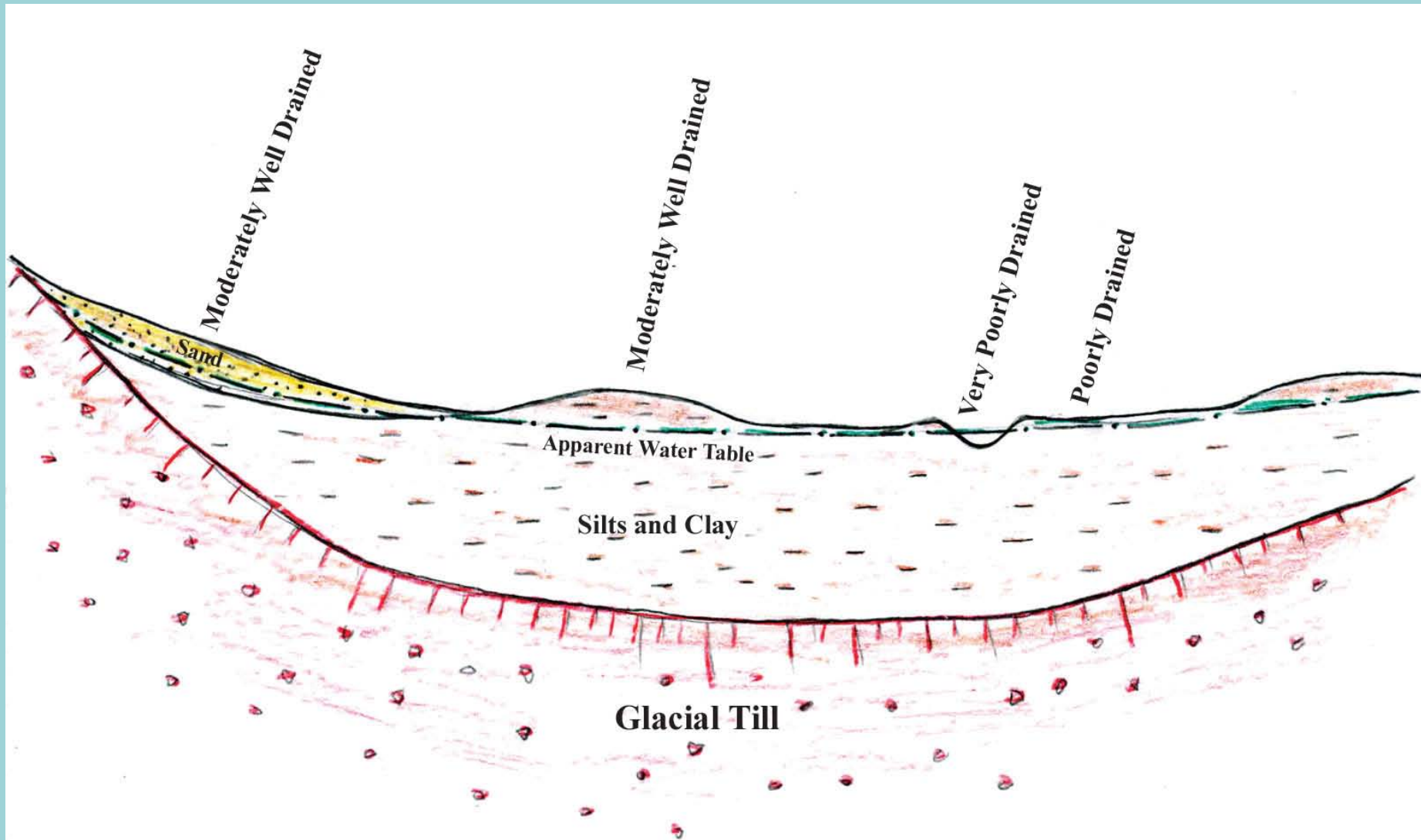


- Decreased storage for flood events
- Increased flooding frequency
- Wider area impacts

Lacustrine **(silt and clay)**

- 
- A photograph of a wetland area. In the foreground, there is a small, dark pond reflecting the sky. The pond is surrounded by tall, dry grasses and reeds. In the background, there are several trees, including a large evergreen on the left and many bare deciduous trees on the right. The sky is overcast and grey.
- **High surface runoff**
 - **Extensive wetlands and many vernal pools, supported by runoff**
 - **Groundwater both shallow and deep**

Lacustrine Landscape



A photograph of a residential neighborhood with several houses in the background. In the foreground, there is a stormwater management structure consisting of a series of corrugated metal panels arranged in a row, with water flowing over them. The structure is surrounded by grass and some bare trees. A fence is visible to the right of the structure.

Development Impacts

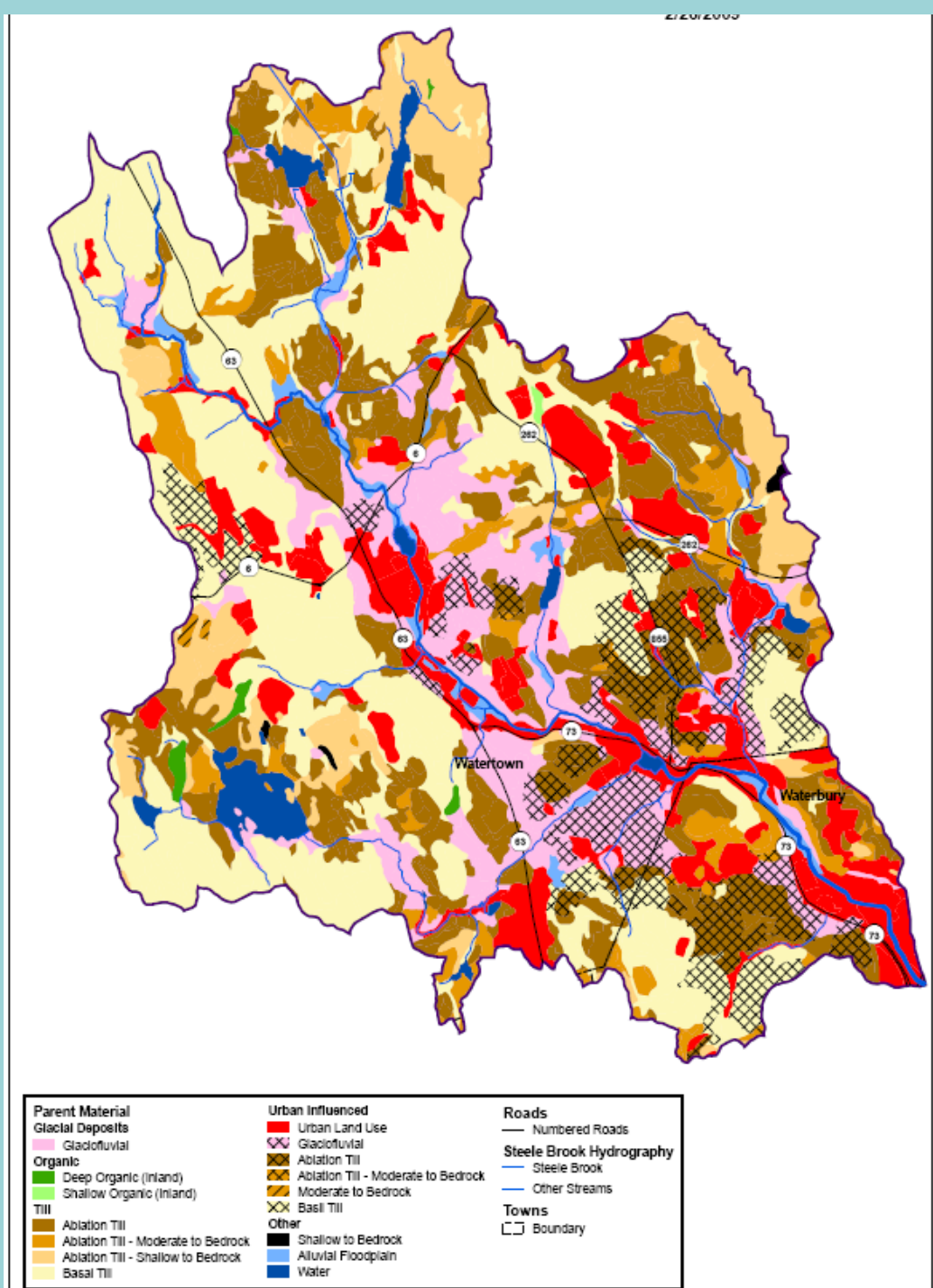
- Increased runoff
- Subsurface drainage for homes and roads diverts groundwater
- Surface runoff captured and diverted

Other Landscapes



- Tidal marsh, estuary
- Inland swamp, bog, marsh
- Human made

Soil landscape functions in a watershed



LID Principals

- Minimize site disturbance
- Work with site hydrology
 - Existing drainage patterns
 - Native soils
- Minimize and disconnect impervious surface
- Apply small scale controls at the source

Soil properties that influence Infiltration and runoff

- Infiltration and Saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat})
- Slope
- Depth to
 - water table
 - Bedrock
 - Hardpan

Infiltration

Entry of water into the soil

Permeability *Quality* of soil that enables water to move through it (cm/hr)

Hydraulic Conductivity

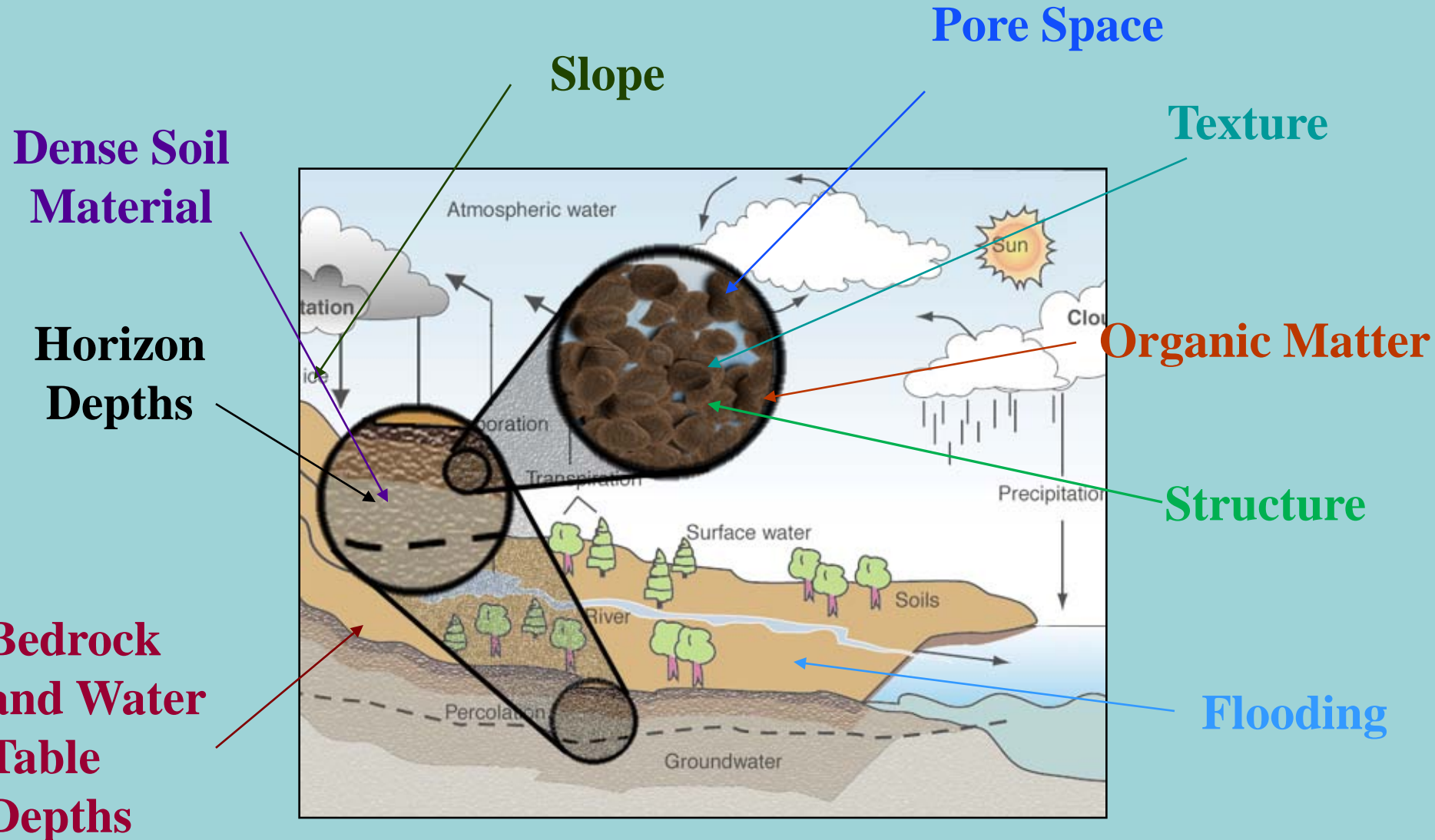
Quantifies ability of soil to transmit water

$$Q = KAi \text{ (cm}^3\text{/hr)}$$

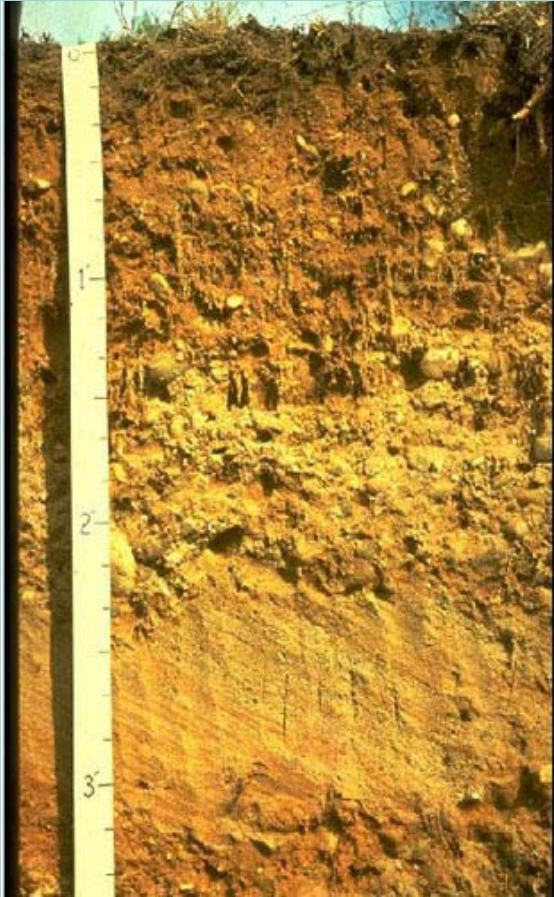


Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat) With Amoozemeter

Soil Properties That Affect Infiltration and Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity



High Infiltration and permeability




Coarse textures and loose soil material

Low Infiltration and permeability



Compact till restricts water, movement

Infiltration and Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity Information

- Data
 - Practice specifications
 - Pervious pavement: >.5 inches per hour best
 - Design considerations:
 - A rain garden on soils with low Ksat may need to be larger
 - May need converting to use
- Rating class 
- Interpretations

Ksat Class (in/hr)
Very High ≥ 14.7
High 1.4 – 14.7
Moderately High .14 – 1.40
Moderately Low 0.014 – 0.14
Low 0.0014 - 0.014
Very Low < 0.0014

Ksat data is used to develop

Hydrologic Soil Group and Runoff class

Sizing a Rain Garden

Step 2: Examine the Soils in Your Proposed Rain Garden

Indicator	Unfavorable Condition	Favorable Condition	Comments/Modifications
Bedrock (ledge)	Exposed bedrock at the proposed site or within one foot of the surface	Can dig a hole at least 2 feet deep without hitting solid bedrock	Consider another location for the rain garden if bedrock is near the surface. Some types of bedrock may allow water to infiltrate through cracks and into groundwater. Other types will not allow infiltration at all and cause overflow.
Soil compaction	Wire flag or probe cannot be inserted into the soil at all	Loose soil at least 2 feet deep	If the soil is compacted, follow attached instructions on how to loosen it OR replace with a mix of 50-60% sand
Soil texture	Clay, sand		



http://www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov/elc-site_assessment.html

Soil suitability for LID Practices

- Infiltration
- Retention
- Combo / Detention

Soil Survey: Soil Interpretations

Background Information

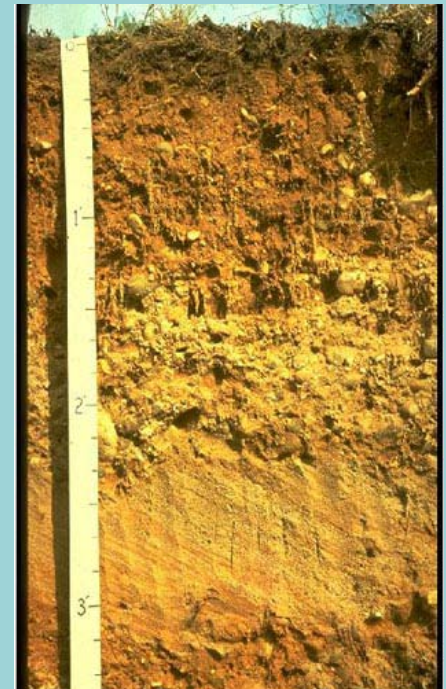
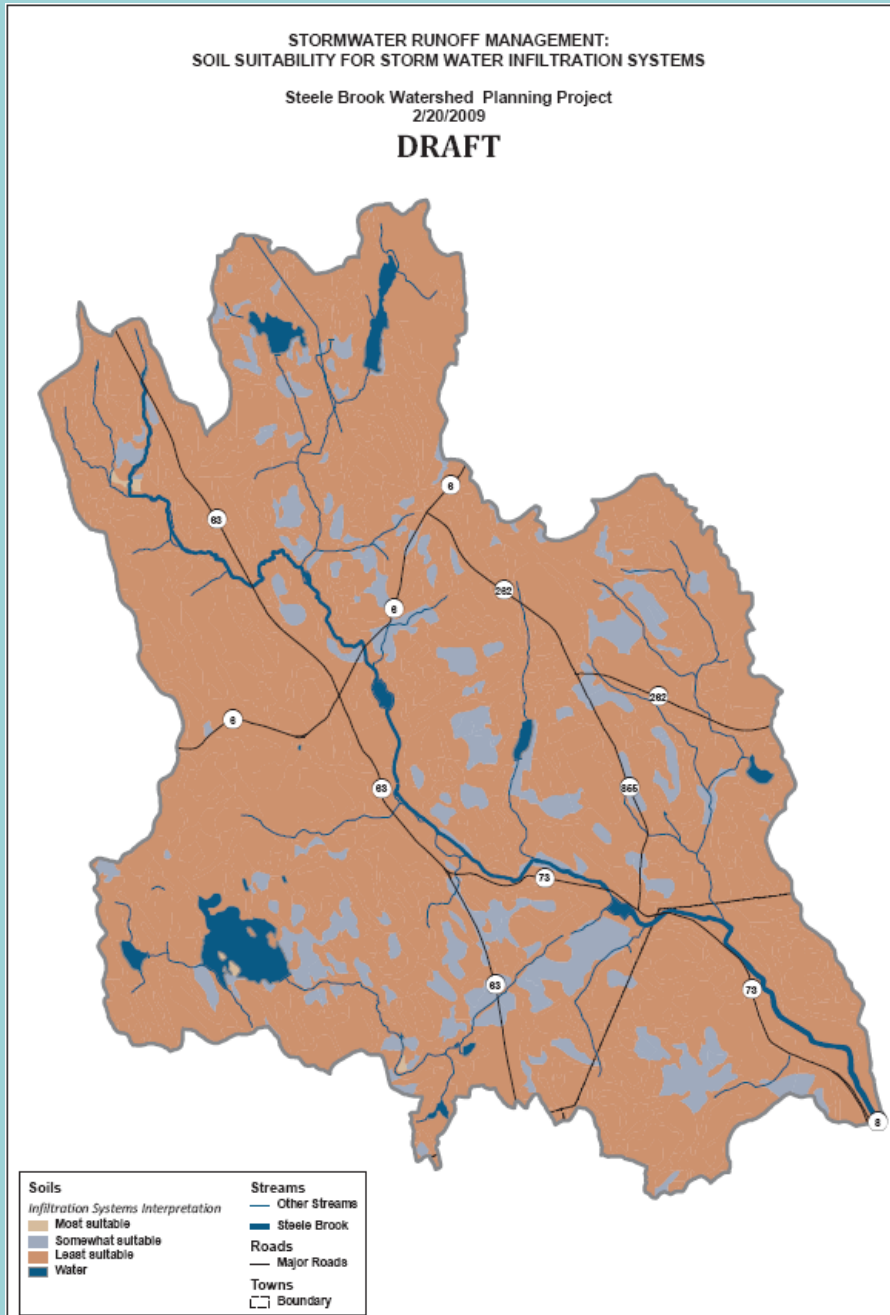
- A soil interpretation refers to the behavior of soils in response to human activities. Interpretations are a guide to use and management of soils in a survey area. Soils with similar responses to a particular use or treatment often are grouped together.
- These interpretations are designed to be used with the National Cooperative Soil Survey of Connecticut. The mapping was done at the 1:12000 scale. The minimum delineation is about 3 acres.
- Maps generated from these ratings are for planning purposes and do not replace an on-site evaluation for siting and design.

Infiltration Systems

Soils: Very deep, well drained, permeable

Hydrologic Soil Group A

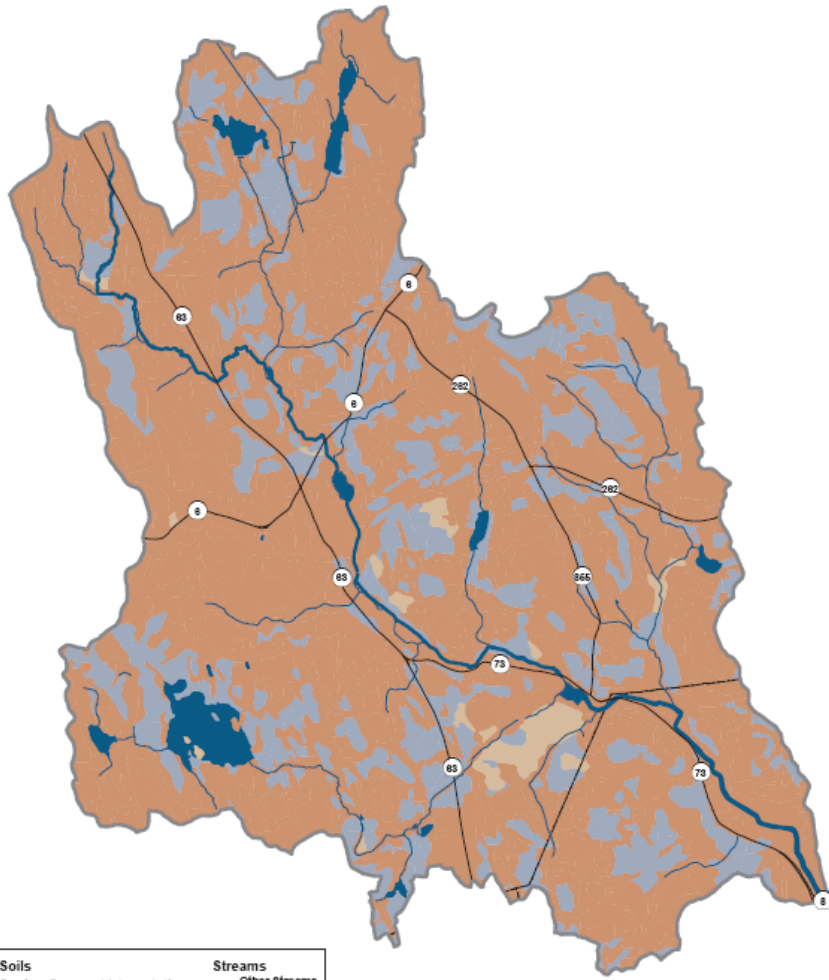
Practices: Large engineered underground infiltration systems, large bioretention practices, dry wells



STORMWATER RUNOFF MANAGEMENT:
SOIL SUITABILITY FOR PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

Steele Brook Watershed Planning Project
2/20/2009

DRAFT



Soils	
Pervious Pavement Interpretation	
	Most suitable
	Somewhat suitable
	Least suitable
	Water

Streams	
	Other Streams
	Steele Brook

Roads	
	Major Roads
	Towns

Pervious Pavement

Soils: Nearly level, moderate to rapid permeability, adequate depth to water table and bedrock.

Hydrologic soil groups A and B

Practices:

Porous asphalt or concrete

Reinforced vegetation

Other materials like gravel, cobbles, brick, etc.

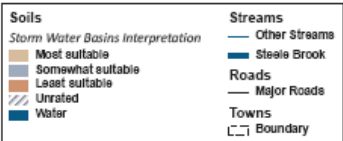
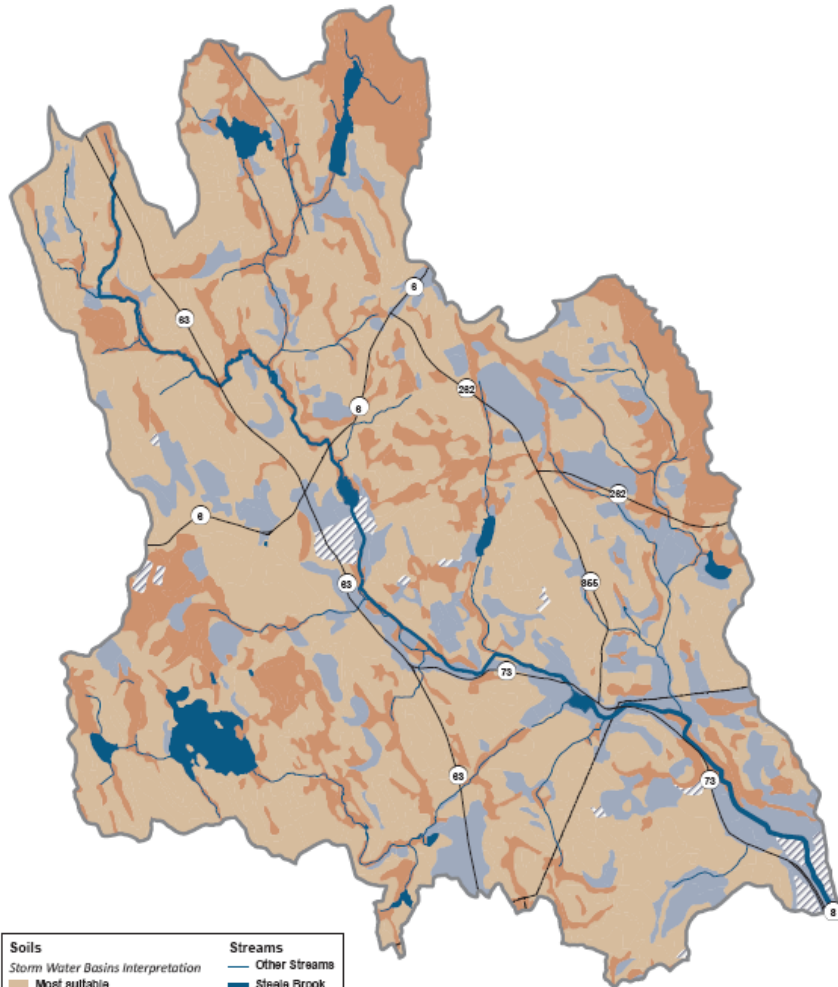
Also OK for dry wells



**STORMWATER RUNOFF MANAGEMENT:
SOIL SUITABILITY FOR STORM WATER BASINS**

Steele Brook Watershed Planning Project
2/20/2009

DRAFT



Storm water Basins:

Soils: Excludes very shallow soils, wetland soils, very steep areas.

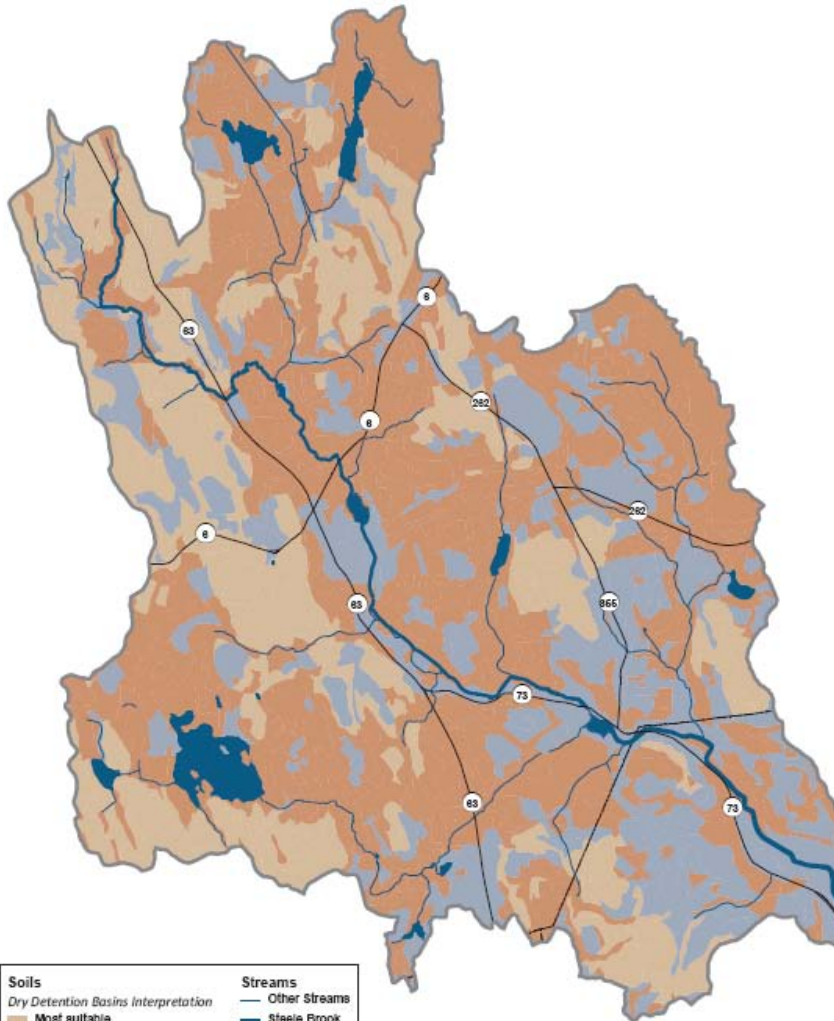
Hydrologic soil groups A, B, C

Practices: Wide range of practices, especially small scale, rain gardens, swales, buffers, filter strips

STORMWATER RUNOFF MANAGEMENT:
SOIL SUITABILITY FOR DRY DETENTION BASINS

Steele Brook Watershed Planning Project
2/20/2009

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Dry Detention Basins

A subset of stormwater basins

Moderate or low permeability, deep, well drained.

Designed to detain runoff briefly.

Hydrologic soil group B and C

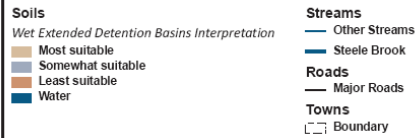
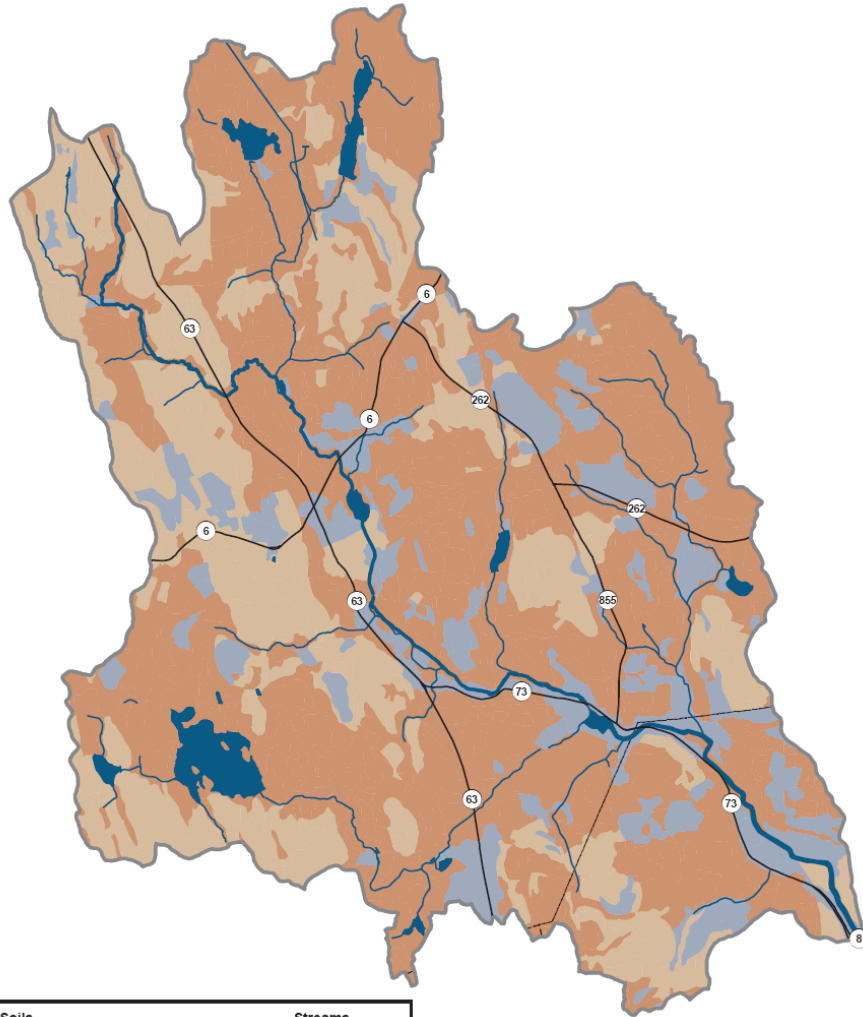
Could be used for a swale or rain garden where short term detention is desired



STORMWATER RUNOFF MANAGEMENT:
SOIL SUITABILITY FOR WET EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS

Steele Brook Watershed Planning Project
2/20/2009

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Wet Extended Detention Basins

A subset of storm water basins

Low permeability for longest detention
(without using wetlands)

Hydrologic soil group C

Practices: Storm water basins with longer
detention times.

Could be used for a swale or rain garden
where extended detention is desired



Putting it all together / getting info

- Web soil survey

Area of Interest (AOI) Soil Map **Soil Data Explorer** Shopping Cart (Free)

View Soil Information By Use: [Printable Version](#) [Add to Shopping Cart](#)

Intro to Soils Suitabilities and Limitations for Use **Soil Properties and Qualities** Ecological Site Assessment Soil Reports

Search

Properties and Qualities Ratings

[Open All](#) [Close All](#) ?

Soil Chemical Properties ?

Soil Erosion Factors ?

Soil Physical Properties ?

Soil Qualities and Features ?

AASHTO Group Classification (Surface)

Depth to a Selected Soil Restrictive Layer

Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

Drainage Class

Frost Action

Frost-Free Days

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map Unit Name

Parent Material Name

Representative Slope

Unified Soil Classification (Surface)

Soil Map

Legend

Scale (not to scale)

0 1911ft

Browser address bar: ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/CT/soils/connecticut.pdf

Browser toolbar: Print, Save, Home, Back, Forward, Stop, Refresh, Zoom (43.8%), Sign, Find

System tray: Network, Volume, Power, Help

Bookmarks

- How This Survey Was Made
- General Soil Map Units
- Detailed Soil Map Units
- Prime Farmland
- Use and Management of the Soils
- Soil Properties
 - Engineering Index Properties
 - Physical Properties
 - Chemical Properties
 - Water Features
 - Soil Features
 - Storm Water Runoff Management Systems
- Classification of the Soils



In cooperation with
The Connecticut
Agricultural Experiment
Station, The Storms
Agricultural Experiment
Station, and Connecticut
Department of
Environmental Protection

Soil Survey of the State of Connecticut



On-site investigation!



An aerial photograph showing a large dam structure on a river, with water cascading over it. A multi-lane highway runs parallel to the river, cutting through a dense forest of green trees. In the background, rolling hills and mountains are visible under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The word "Questions?" is overlaid in a large, yellow, serif font in the center of the image.

Questions?