

Hydric Soils

Blaine County Area, Idaho

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

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
1: Adamson loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Bruneel	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
4: Balaam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Bruneel	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
5: Balaam very gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Bruneel	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
8: Balaam-Adamson-Riverwash complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Riverwash	20	Flood plains	Yes	2B1, 4
	Bruneel	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3
11: Bickett mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Bickett	95	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
	Hapur	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
15: Bringmee loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Bruneel	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
	Marshdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 4
16: Bringmee loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Bruneel	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
	Marshdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 4
18: Bringmee-Hutton complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Hutton	30	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Bruneel	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3
	Marshdale	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 4
19: Bringmee-Little Wood complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Bruneel	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3
	Hutton	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
20: Bruneel loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Bruneel	90	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Marshdale	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 4

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21: Carey Lake loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Hutton	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
22: Carey Lake loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Hutton	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
33: Earcree-Moonstone association, 8 to 30 percent slopes	Marshdale	10	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 4
46: Hapur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Hapur	85	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Bickett	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
	Bruneel	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
47: Hapur-Bickett complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Hapur	55	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Bickett	35	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
48: Hapur-Picabo silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Hapur	50	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Bickett	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
49: Hutton clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Hutton	90	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Marshdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 4
64: Little Wood gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Bruneel	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
71: Marshdale loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Marshdale	85	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 4
	Bruneel	10	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Hutton	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3

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72: Marshdale-Bruneel loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Marshdale	50	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 4
	Bruneel	30	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Bruneel, gravelly surface	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
	Riverwash	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B1, 4
78: Molyneux loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Hutton	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
79: Molyneux loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Hutton	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3
83: Muldoon-Peevywell loams, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Hutton	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3
87: Peevywell-Simonton loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Marshdale	10	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 4
88: Peevywell-Simonton complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes	Marshdale	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 4
89: Picabo silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Hapur	3	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
90: Picabo gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Bruneel	3	Depressions	Yes	2B3
	Hapur	2	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
97: Riverwash	Riverwash	95	Flood plains	Yes	2B1, 4
	Fluents	5	Flood plains	Yes	4
99: Rockybar extremely cobbly loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	Aqualfs	10	Depressions	Yes	2B1, 4
102: Simonton loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Marshdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 4
103: Simonton loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Marshdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 4

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104: Simonton-Bauscher complex, 4 to 15 percent slopes	Marshdale	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 4
106: Starhope-Peevywell-Smelter loams, 4 to 30 percent	Marshdale	5	Depressions	Yes	2B3, 4

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

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

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

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2003) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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- National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.
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