



NATURAL LAND SLOPES IN THE ELLINGTON QUADRANGLE, CONNECTICUT

by
Rachel M. Barker

Explanation

Although inclined land surfaces can be traversed in a variety of directions, each of which may differ in slope quantity, it is customary on slope maps to describe the shortest, most direct inclinations between tops and bottoms of slopes. The units on this map enclose areas in which the steepest prevalent slopes range between the stated quantities.

- f
Slopes flatter than 3%
- g
Slopes between 3% and 8%
- e
Slopes between 8% and 15%
- m
Slopes between 15% and 25%
- s
Slopes between 25% and 45%
- v
Slopes steeper than 45%
- Artificial cut or fill

Notes

Man-made topographic changes have been incorporated into the slope analysis only where the disturbance has overwhelmed preexisting natural conditions. Flattening of slopes around houses and steepening of slopes along side-hill road cuts have been ignored.

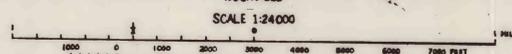
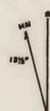
For purposes of land-use analysis, this map can be combined with maps showing other elements of terrain. Such maps include topographic maps, local relief maps, maps showing exposed and shallow bedrock, surficial geology maps, soils maps, natural vegetation maps, extent-of-flooding maps, and others.

Comparative Table

Inclination of slope expressed as:

Percent slope	Degree of slope	Slope ratio	Change of elevation in feet per mile
0-3	0° to 1°43'	∞:1 to 33 1/3:1	Horizontal to 168'
3-6	1°43' to 4°36'	33 1/3:1 to 12 1/2:1	168' to 422'
6-7.5	4°36' to 8°32'	12 1/2:1 to 6 2/3:1	422' to 792'
7.5-15	8°32' to 14°02'	6 2/3:1 to 4:1	792' to 1,320'
15-25	14°02' to 24°14'	4:1 to 2.2:1	1,320' to 2,376'
25-45	24°14' and greater	2.2:1 and less	More than 2,376'
More than 45	45°	1:1	5,280'

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