

GENERALIZED SOIL PERMEABILITY

This map classifies the soils of the area by the approximate rate at which water passes vertically through the A and B horizons (generally less than 30 inches) of the soil profile. The permeability values are given in relation to the less permeable horizon as determined from infiltration rates obtained from recent soil surveys of Oneida County (Person and others, 1960).

Soil permeability does not always coincide with surficial geologic units. For example, soils on the floor of the Mohawk River valley are derived mainly from fine-grained postglacial alluvium and, although moderately permeable, they may retard infiltration into the underlying, more permeable outwash deposits. Outwash deposits on higher terraces that have not been covered with fine-grained alluvium are typically more permeable than those on the flood plain. Steep, narrow valleys may contain soils with a wide range of permeability, but the area covered by each type may be too small to show on this map. The upland areas generally are covered with clay-rich till that is poorly permeable. On steep slopes, where the soil cover is thin, little precipitation infiltrates into the underlying material before running off as surface flow.

REFERENCE CITED

Person, C. S., Feuer, Reeshon, and Cline, M. G., 1960, Oneida County Soils: New York State College of Agriculture, 1 map, scale 1:125,000.

EXPLANATION

Number on map	Infiltration-rate classification	Infiltration rate, in inches per hour
1	Low	0.06 - 0.2
2	Moderate	0.2 - 6
3	High	6 - 20

Sheet 7

--- SOIL-PERMEABILITY BOUNDARY—Defined as a contact between areas of differing soil permeability. Dashed where approximately located.

— AQUIFER BOUNDARY—Contact between unconsolidated aquifer and bedrock/till uplands