

Hilbert, Hans

From: David Wood <dave@DDWDave.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 3, 2026 5:45 PM
To: Hilbert, Hans
Cc: Noa
Subject: Petition #12244 Dave Wood
Attachments: Rational for Driveway Evaluation - Woods Edge Preserver.pdf; 12244 Public Comment - Holten support.pdf

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Hans

I wish to follow up on our Petition #12244 pertaining to our desire to vacate a small portion of the wetlands. I'd like to address the points raised during the phone call by Guy Gorske, who resides in the Town of Dunn at 3137 Zucher Court. Noteworthy is that his residence lies on the **south side** of Meadowview Road. The crux of his comments revolved around potential water impacts from a multi-unit or commercial development. Let me address individually the expressed concerns please:

1. The condo plat plan included is for **single family homes**. There is no desire for multi-family or commercial structures. Our goal is that these lands are an extension of the environmental practices of tree planting, trail system, water feature, bird houses that Mr. Gorsky has witnessed over the years, beginning in 1995 with the registration of a DNR Stewardship Plan.
2. Water concerns:
 - July 2024 Fitchburg reconstructed on our, **north side of Meadowview Road** a berm in advance of future Terravessa phases to take care of their water that runs under Larsen Rd, onto our lands, again along the north side of Meadowview. Terravessa water does not impregnate the Town of Dunn south side of Meadowview
 - The photos below show under the snow the berm we have had constructed quite a few years ago to contain water from the farm field. **The location of this berm is east of Mr. Gorsky's property** and aligns up with another 3153 Zuecher Court address, keeping any potential water far east of his address.
 - Our Condo plat covers 28 acres +/- . When we fully develop the condo plat plan of adding five (5) additional homes to our 3200 Larsen Rd address we will plan for appropriate water control. We are benefited by having a wetland on the north side along the Capital City Bike Trail as well as the wetland along Meadowview Rd.
3. Public Comment – Holten support (see attached):
 - I have never met Mr. Holten
 - His home is directly west of Mr. Gorsky, sharing lot lines. He in his supportive comments does not raise any issues pertaining to water

Lastly, please refer to the attached "Rational for Driveway Evaluation. Noteworthy is that if we are not granted the wetland location, the next plausible location, 75' off the wetland would put the driveway in front of Mr.

Gorsky's residence notwithstanding destroying a lot of trees in the process. You can see, we spent quite a bit of time considering alternatives. Please let me know if you need anything else as it relates to Mr. Gorsky's concerns. Thanks, Much Dave

From: David Wood <dave@DDWDave.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 3, 2026 5:08 PM
To: David Wood <dave@DDWDave.com>
Subject: Berm

Looking due east over the berm into the field



Looking east, at ground level, showing the bermed up area



Looking north while standing on top of the berm



Looking south, while standing on top of the berm



Sent from my iPhone

David Wood

Subject: Rational for Road Selection - Dave Wood Wetland Rezone Application -Petition 12244

Subject: The request to rezone a portion of the wetlands out of wetland status will be on the January 27th ZLR Committee public hearing.

Folks:

The primary reasons for why we engaged in the Wetland Delineation study were to learn about the degree of wetland and the quality of it. As you can see from the study, in addition to the geographical footprint of the wetlands, that they are of a pretty low-grade wetland character. In looking at access points to the lands, the one desired has been used over the years as the access point for the land to be farmed so that became our desired location. Once we had the delineation footprint, coming on at the east corner of the lands doesn't work because wetlands run to the lot line. On the west end, working 75' off would cut directly through 20-25 year old trees that we have planted as part of the DNR Stewardship Program and the DNR levies fines for reduction in trees. Additionally, the chosen location provides best vehicular sight lines and from Meadowview in either direction.

An alternative option could be to construct a driveway through the back side, south side of the Barnwood Events parking lot that is owned by another business entity and having to drive through a 16' wide driveway between the buildings and parked cars and event goers waking around is simply not a safe option.

So, for the stated reasons we evaluated, the current farm field access point clearly makes the most sense.

Thanks Much Dave

Hilbert, Hans

From: David Wood <dave@DDWDave.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 4, 2026 1:46 PM
To: Hilbert, Hans; Holloway, Rachel
Cc: Noa
Subject: Petition #12244 Dave Wood
Attachments: Wood Hydric Soil Map.pdf; Wood Flooding Frequency Map.pdf; EXE - Wetland Nonfederal Urban Decision_8019114.pdf; Crop field aerial photo.jpg; DarrenMarshNeighborHistoryStewardship.pdf; FIRMETTE_d0248b02-5427-4865-a5c8-e4d2fa6b605c.pdf; Woods Edge Preserve Land Photo.pdf; HeartlandContours Map-07_field_map_20241410 (003).pdf

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Hans:

Responses inserted below after each posed question, *italic, in blue*. Please let me know if you need anything else at this time. Thanks Dave

From: Hilbert, Hans <Hilbert.Hans@danecounty.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 4, 2026 10:34 AM
To: David Wood <dave@DDWDave.com>
Cc: Noa <noa@williamsonsurveying.com>; Holloway, Rachel <Holloway.Rachel@danecounty.gov>
Subject: RE: Petition #12244 Dave Wood

Hi Dave,

Thank you for providing the additional information. I am working on a revised staff report which will reflect these comments and provide a recommendation to the ZLR. I have a few questions that would be helpful to know the answers to in forming that recommendation.

1. You state that the DNR Stewardship Program levies fines for the reduction in trees. *Yes...in fact back in 2000 or so, when we were contemplating building a separate structure at the north end of our house, I met with then DNR Forester Steve Holiday to look at our desired footprint. He told me that in doing so we would be removing planted trees that were part of the Stewardship and would be in violation subject to fines. We then measured a similar footprint contiguous from the exiting home and was told that would work, not needing to remove any trees.* Can this be offset by planting additional trees on the property? *There is a density requirement that each year with new plantings we work to maintain. DNR Forester Holiday during one of our annual tours showed me how he calculates, putting a stake in the ground with a string attached and walks in a circle while counting trees as he walks. In two areas doing this test, he indicated we needed to plant more density. Both tests were taken at the southeast end of the pond in the area considered for the alternative driveway. Each year we plant 300-400 trees and replace trees in areas to maintain density. Does the program prohibit silvicultural activities such as timber harvest? Not sure, as wildlife restoration was our focus, not generating income.*
2. Will the proposed driveway location through the wetland result in loss of any trees? *No.* Will the establishment of 5 additional residences result in any tree loss? *No. Noteworthy due to the farm field being cropped over the years, it is not part of the DNR Stewardship program. We have already started planting 3 rows of trees as screening from the barn parking lot.*

3. At the public hearing you repeated a number of time that your intent is to construct a couple of homes and stated during your testimony "2 to 3 homes". Below you mention full development of 5 additional homes. Which is it? *We started with the concept of a 4-lot CSM, including our existing home. Then talking with the Town, it was suggested a Condo Plat which is what was presented. As a parent our thinking is to have home sites for children and grandchildren. My crystal ball clarity is only a guess but hoping to provide future options.*
4. At the public hearing you stated that you want to "continue on with ecology and do more with the environmental feature", can you explain how filling a wetland for a driveway aligns with that desire? *The wetland area has been used for the farmer to crop the field many years before our 1995 purchase (as referenced in the DNR letter) and has never been a vibrant wetland, as validated by the Heartland study.*
5. Your application included a narrative that states, "The roadway grading preserves the majority of existing wetlands and storage capacity". *No*
6. Do you have any geo-technical data that supports your statement that there will be minimal impact to disturbance to groundwater discharge and recharge zones? *Hans...not an expert here and would rely on Williamson Surveying and their recommended Civil Engineer. Noteworthy...having lived here since 1995, I probably know more about water flow through the seasons as anyone, than any PDF. Each year during tree planting I know that the water collection locations in the farm field are three (3); to the southeast and southwest corners of the field and to the north along the E-way. We also know that water on our lands runs north (not south) into the front yard of the duplex farmhouse and in heavy rains it ponds there. So, when we built the barn, we engineered the front yard (where most the weddings occur) to have efficient water flow and to-date, gratefully that plan works well. Additionally, when building the acre pond (as part of our Stewardship efforts), knowing water runs north we placed our overflow on the pond at the south-east corner of the pond. That periodic overflow serves to irrigate one of the larger DNR stewardship stands as it runs north.*
7. You state that stormwater features will be designed to filter runoff before it enters the wetland, how will this be achieved for the portion of the driveway being placed within the wetland? *Respectfully, I may have misstated as not the expert and would rely on Williamson Surveying and their Civil Engineer to manage appropriately, per the requirements mentioned in the DNR letter of approval to remove the wetland, dated 7/15/25.*
8. To be clear, BARNWOODEVENTSWI LLC, while a separate entity than WOOD TRUST, is still under your ownership control? *Yes*

Additionally, attached are:

DNR Letter 7/15/25 – excerpts:

*Site Location and Photographs The site location confirms that the wetland is in an urban area. Wetland photographs also show the area of wetland impacts and surrounding landscape. Botanical Survey **The botanical survey demonstrations that the wetland isn't a rare and high-quality wetland.** Wetland Delineation Information The wetland delineation shows the wetland boundaries on the property according the 1987 ACOE wetland delineation manual and supplements. Stormwater Compliance Information The documentation demonstrated that the **project will be completed in compliance with applicable WPDES stormwater permits and stormwater ordinances adopted under s. 59.693, 60.627, 61.354, or 62.234, Wis. Stats.***

Additional PDF Resources pertaining to the farm field and overall lands

Crop Field Aerial Photo:

You can see the berm we installed to keep the farm field water in the farm field and not running to the west and then north into the front of the duplex house

Darren Marsh Neighborhood History of Stewardship

Hans, the essence of this letter demonstrates our ongoing relationship with not only our neighbors to the north but our continued commitment the land and ecology. That relationship began in 1995 with former Parks Director Ken LePine and continues today with the current management. In addition to tree planting each year since 1995, constructing the 1-acre pond in 2000, we have over 100 bird houses and nesting boxes of various species, probably over 100 habitat piles. If you

look closely at the Condo Plat Map, you will see the idea of including a perimeter walking trail. So, this is a ongoing, well-planned effort that with my families help, hope to maintain the legacy.

I look forward to your response.

Thanks,

Hans

From: David Wood <dave@DDWDave.com>

Sent: Tuesday, February 3, 2026 05:45 PM

To: Hilbert, Hans <Hilbert.Hans@danecounty.gov>

Cc: Noa <noa@williamsonsurveying.com>

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David Wood

From: David Wood
Sent: Friday, May 15, 2020 2:59 PM
To: Marsh, Darren
Cc: 'juliewood@eseedling.com'
Subject: RE: 3230 Larsen Rd - BarnWood Events Concept - Julie & David Wood Project

Darren:

Please let me know if there is a time we could meet so we could mutually update each other on our neighboring projects. I'd like to learn more about upcoming initiatives, long-range uses to make sure we continue to match up with our land use efforts. Stay safe, stay healthy...Thanks Much Dave

AppleWood Self Storage, LLC

P.O Box 259284, Madison, WI 53725 (*Mailing address*)

www.AppleWoodStorage.com **608-442-8000**

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From: Marsh, Darren <Marsh@countyofdane.com>
Sent: Monday, March 4, 2019 12:05 PM
To: David Wood <dave@applewoodstorage.com>; Parks, Timothy (TParks@cityofmadison.com) <TParks@cityofmadison.com>
Cc: Noa Prieve (willsurv@tds.net) <willsurv@tds.net>; Deborah Hatfield <debbie@ma-rs.org>; 'juliewood@eseedling.com' <juliewood@eseedling.com>; Hicklin, Laura <hicklin.laura@countyofdane.com>
Subject: RE: 3230 Larsen Rd - BarnWood Events Concept - Julie & David Wood Project

Hi David,

I want to thank you for the thorough review of your BarnWood Project. Based on our conversations it appears that our concerns related to stormwater, potential encroachment (close proximity of the structure to the lot line) and our future use of park lands were all covered. We appreciated the opportunity to meet with you and to hear about your plans and aspirations. I want to note that I was very encouraged by your comments supporting the county parks/trails, water management, stewardship and conservation projects supporting the area natural resources.

I wish you well with your plans and invite you to contact us if any issues arise.

Darren



Darren Marsh, Parks Director

Parks Division
Dane County Land & Water Resources Department
5201 Fen Oak Drive
Madison WI 53718
(608) 224-3766; marsh@countyofdane.com
www.danecountyparks.com

From: David Wood [<mailto:dave@applewoodstorage.com>]
Sent: Saturday, March 02, 2019 4:21 PM
To: Marsh, Darren; Parks, Timothy (TParks@cityofmadison.com)
Cc: Noa Prieve (willsurv@tds.net); Deborah Hatfield; 'juliewood@eseedling.com'; Hicklin, Laura
Subject: 3230 Larsen Rd - BarnWood Events Concept - Julie & David Wood Project

Tim:

We were able to schedule a meeting last Friday with the folks at the Dane County Parks. You should anticipate an email from Darren indicating that the site plan attached causes them no concerns.

Darren:

Thanks for taking my call on Thursday and for the ensuing meeting on Friday with your staff to review the attached site plan. During the meeting we covered in detail the site plan. We covered our orientation of the building to the lot line, parking lot location, working around and retaining exiting structures, existing trees, historic water flow, the wetland delineation as well as our ongoing MFL Stewardship Plan and past history of working with the Parks Department since 1995. From these discussions you and staff indicated no issues pertaining to our boundary within the proposed site plan. We greatly appreciate your willingness to compare notes on this plan as well as the various activities going on in and around our neighborhood. As Laura Hicklin commented and commended Montgomery Associates and the plan put forth we are fortunate two be having Noa and Deb working with us

As requested, please confirm to Tim Parks, City of Madison Planner that our plan should be in good shape as presented. Again, thanks much. Dave & Julie Wood

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"A man's character is his fate" (Heraclitus, 540-40 BC)

OPPORTUNITY to SAVE a LIFE! I was in a situation to perform CPR and able to save a life. What stunned me was others offered no assistance either out of fear or lack of knowledge? Courtesy of the American Heart Association (to educate others on what to do), click here; <http://www.applewoodstorage.com/education-n-resources> to view the **"Hands-Only CPR"** video.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



89°22'12"W 43°1'27"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
MAP PANELS		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped

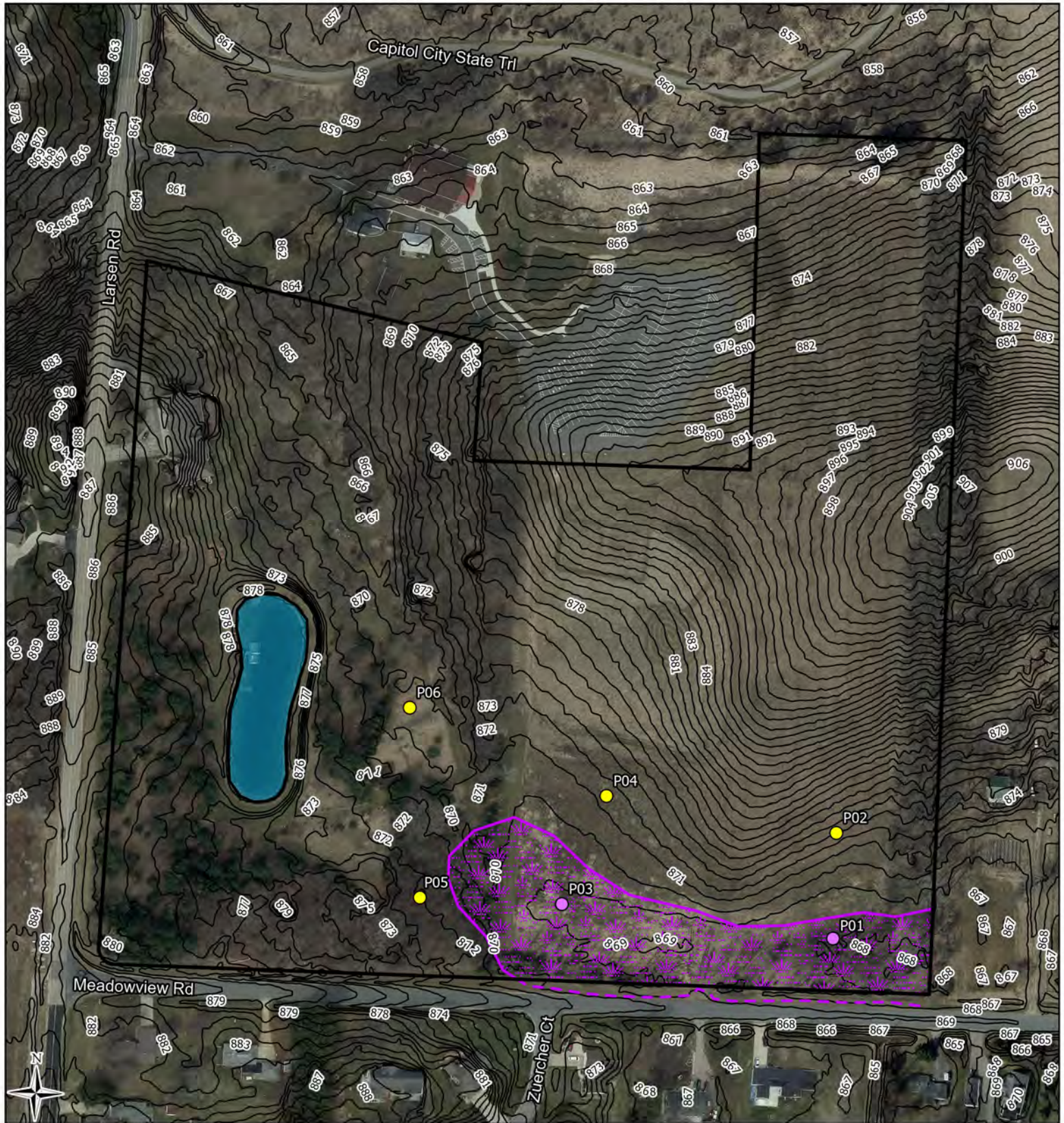


The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 10/12/2025 at 5:21 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.



- Study Area (28.96 ac)
 - Dane Co 1' Contours
 - Excavated Pond (0.64 ac)
 - Preliminary Delineated Wetlands (2.31 ac)
 - Preliminary Offsite Wetland Boundary
- Sample Points**
- Upland
 - Wetland



Heartland
ECOLOGICAL GROUP INC

Figure 7. Prelim. Field Delineated Wetlands

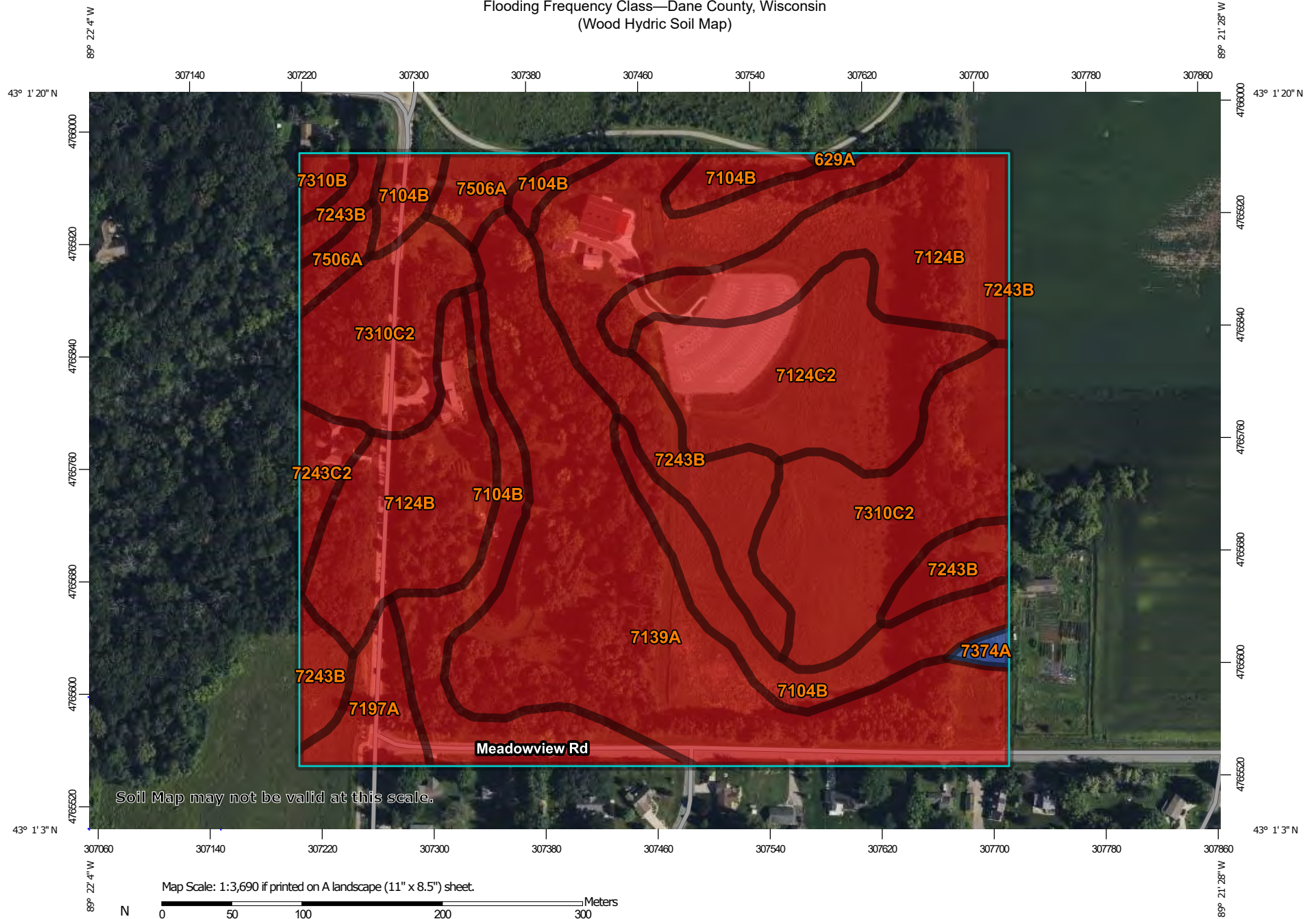
Wood Tr
Project #20241410
T7N, R10E, S31
T Blooming Grove, Dane Co

2022 NAIP
Dane Co, HEG

LRR: NCNE

Figure Created: 11/20/2024

Flooding Frequency Class—Dane County, Wisconsin
(Wood Hydric Soil Map)



Flooding Frequency Class—Dane County, Wisconsin
(Wood Hydric Soil Map)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

 None
 Very Rare
 Rare
 Occasional
 Common
 Frequent
 Very Frequent
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

 None
 Very Rare
 Rare
 Occasional
 Common
 Frequent
 Very Frequent
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

 None
 Very Rare
 Rare
 Occasional

 Common
 Frequent
 Very Frequent
 Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dane County, Wisconsin
 Survey Area Data: Version 24, Sep 10, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 4, 2022—Sep 13, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Flooding Frequency Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
629A	Orion silt loam, wet	Frequent	0.1	0.1%
7104B	Virgil silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	None	7.7	14.1%
7124B	Dodge silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	None	9.1	16.5%
7124C2	Dodge silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	None	5.4	9.9%
7139A	Sable silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	12.2	22.2%
7197A	Troxel silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	None	1.4	2.5%
7243B	St. Charles silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	None	8.2	14.9%
7243C2	St. Charles silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	None	0.8	1.4%
7310B	McHenry silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	None	0.3	0.6%
7310C2	McHenry silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	None	8.3	15.1%
7374A	Radford silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Frequent	0.2	0.3%
7506A	Wacousta silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	1.3	2.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			54.9	100.0%

Description

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent.

"None" means that flooding is not probable. The chance of flooding is nearly 0 percent in any year. Flooding occurs less than once in 500 years.

"Very rare" means that flooding is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year.

"Rare" means that flooding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year.

"Occasional" means that flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year.

"Frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year.

"Very frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

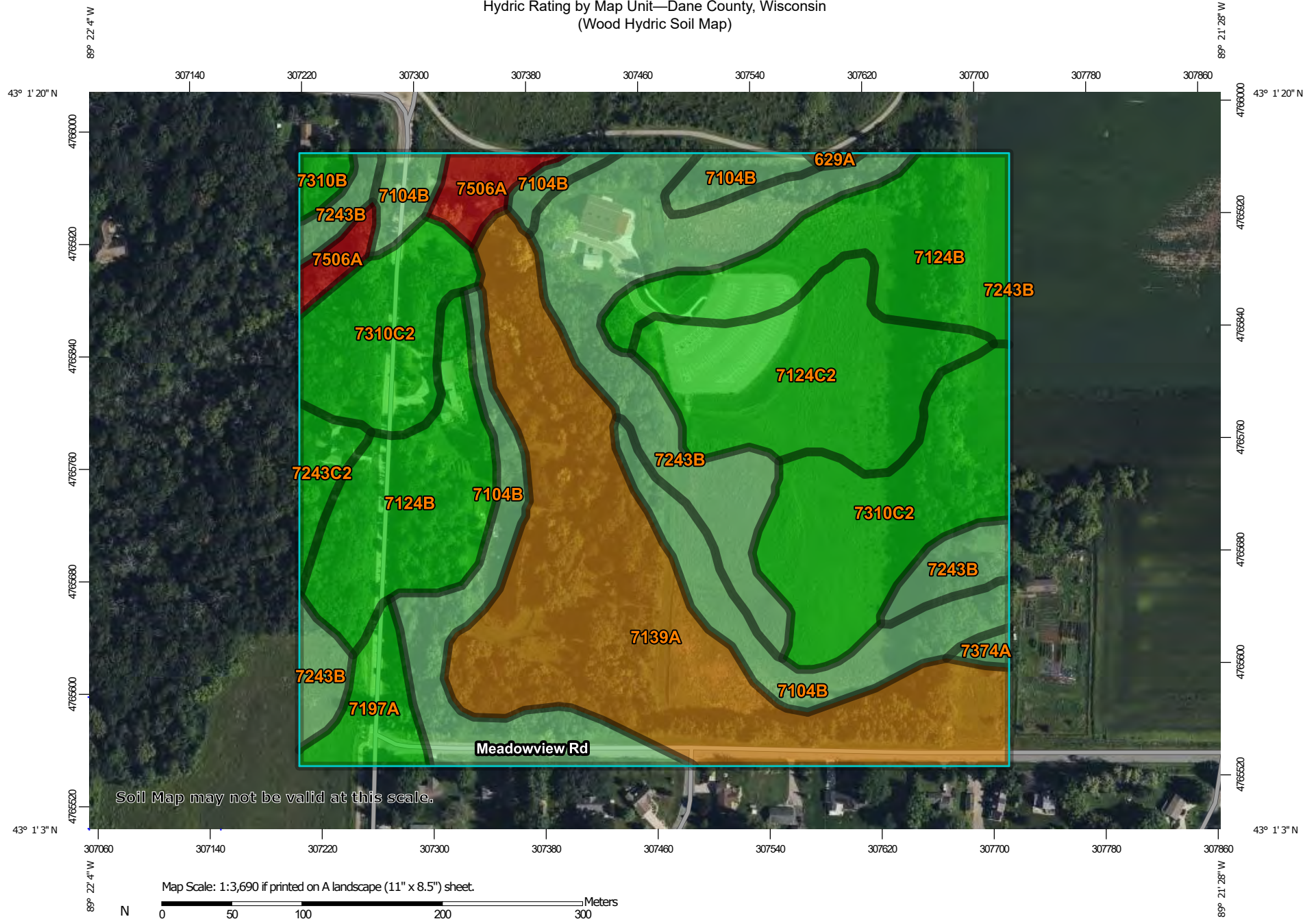
Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: More Frequent

Beginning Month: January

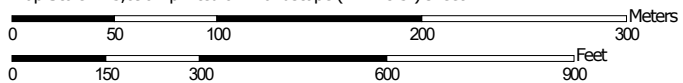
Ending Month: December

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—Dane County, Wisconsin (Wood Hydric Soil Map)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:3,690 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84



**Natural Resources
Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

10/13/2025
Page 1 of 5

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—Dane County, Wisconsin (Wood Hydric Soil Map)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
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Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
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629A	Orion silt loam, wet	97	0.1	0.1%
7104B	Virgil silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	5	7.7	14.1%
7124B	Dodge silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0	9.1	16.5%
7124C2	Dodge silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	0	5.4	9.9%
7139A	Sable silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	85	12.2	22.2%
7197A	Troxel silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0	1.4	2.5%
7243B	St. Charles silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3	8.2	14.9%
7243C2	St. Charles silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	0	0.8	1.4%
7310B	McHenry silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0	0.3	0.6%
7310C2	McHenry silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	0	8.3	15.1%
7374A	Radford silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	10	0.2	0.3%
7506A	Wacousta silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	100	1.3	2.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			54.9	100.0%

Description

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

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). Under natural conditions, these soils 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, 2006) 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 Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

