Sands and loams are the most common soil textures, making up at least 47% of all soils in the subwatershed. Their predominance explains the presence of soils with high to moderate infiltration rates as shown in the Hydrological Soil Groups map (see Map 5). The muck soils typically associated with wetlands are also relatively common (11.2%), and help to explain the substantial quantity of wetlands found in the subwatershed.

### 3.4.2 Vegetation

The current extent of vegetative cover in the Upper Clinton subwatershed is shown in the Vegetative Land Cover Map (see Map 6). The percent coverage by type of vegetation is also summarized on a subsequent page (see Figure 3.9).
The above noted figure is based upon a very generalized analysis of the vegetative land cover. It focuses on large, contiguous areas of agricultural or natural vegetation. The existing woodlands make up approximately 6.3% of the land cover in the subwatershed and the existing wetlands make up approximately 12% of the land cover in the subwatershed. Much of the area falling in the "Other" category is clearly correlated with the developed areas of the subwatershed when compared to the Existing Land Use Map (see Map 2). Single family residential uses dominate in the areas classified as "Other" in the Vegetation Map (see Map 6), indicating that lawn and other manicured vegetation are common in these areas. An examination of the Existing Land Use Map (Map 2) indicates that a substantial portion of the large blocks of natural upland, forest, and wetland vegetation are associated with existing recreation and conservation areas within the subwatershed or are found along the Clinton River and its tributaries.

Historically, the presettlement vegetation of the subwatershed was closely tied to the glacially shaped landforms and soils. The sandy moraines of the subwatershed would have been dominated by black oak barrens and mixed oak savannas. The wetlands would have been, and for the most part still are, dominated by shrubs, mixed hardwoods, and/or mixed conifers.