

Land Use (Classification)

There are five classes of agricultural use and one forest land classification. We are required to classify every acre of agricultural land into one of the five use classes and to identify and classify each acre of commercial forest land.

On the photomaps, you will see one of the symbols shown below that indicates our classification of your land within each field boundary. Where field boundaries are not displayed, such as with grazing land and forest land, the land use symbol is still shown for the general area. A summary of the acreage by each use type also appears on the photomap pages. The classes and symbols identifying land uses on the photomaps are:

Agricultural Land

G = Grazing land – native range or domestic pasture land. Grazing land is the most common land use in the state and is generally used for raising livestock. However, we include land in this class when it can't be classified as one of the other uses. For example, the hills and coulees that are generally interspersed among summer fallow lands are usually classified as grazing land, even though they may not be used for livestock production.

F = Non-irrigated summer fallow farm land – dry land farming where the typical land use in the area is to leave the land idle (fallow) every other year. This class also includes areas that are cropped two or three years in a row due to market conditions, re-cropping or when there is adequate rainfall. In some cases, producers may also plant alfalfa hay or a green manure crop as a regular part of the crop rotation to restore some productivity. Based on the Administrative Rules of Montana, lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program are also considered summer fallow farmland.

I = Tillable irrigated farm land – land that's irrigated during the majority of years. The land must have an adequate supply of water to accomplish irrigation in most years and the water must be used for irrigation purposes. The method of irrigation is identified as flood (I/F), sprinkler (I/S) or pivot (I/P) irrigation.

H = Non-irrigated hay land – also called dry land hay or wild hay. These are lands that are used to grow non-irrigated alfalfa hay and/or domestic or native grasses that are cut for hay during the majority of years.

C = Non-irrigated continuously cropped farm land – land that has adequate moisture and soil composition to grow crops without irrigation on a yearly basis. This land is primarily found in the Flathead Valley of northwestern Montana and it must be the prevailing agricultural use of the area.

Forest Land

T = Commercial forest land – land that meets the statutory minimum requirement is classified as commercial forest land. The minimum requirement is that the parcel contains at least 15 contiguous acres of forest land that produces wood products in commercial quantities. A commercial quantity of wood products is a minimum of 100 board feet of wood per acre.

on
our farm
past
years
new
type
wood
farming

F. 76,727 AC * 83,293 G

F
20.262 ac
25 bu/ac

F
8.333 ac
9 bu/ac

F
1.067 ac
28 bu/ac

F
33.141 ac
28 bu/ac

F
12.207 ac
27 bu/ac

G
83.293 ac
27 aums

F
1.697 ac
20 bu/ac

HAY

WATER WEN

DAM

ership Boundary



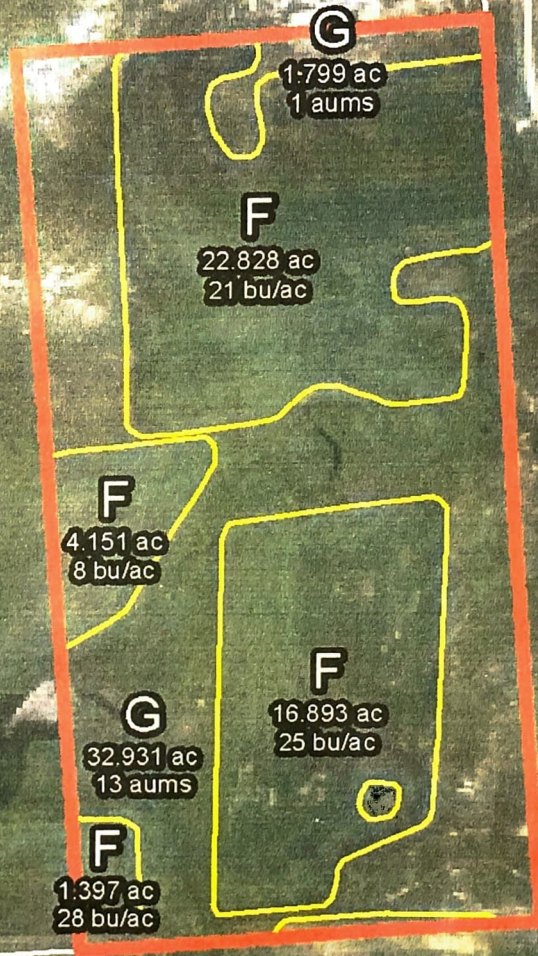
Homestead

Land Use

Land Use Symbols:

G: Grazing F: Fallow H: Hay C: Continuously Cropped T: Forest
I/F: Flood Irrigated I/S: Sprinkler Irrigated I/P: Pivot Irrigated

(F) 45.269
G 32.931



Ownership Boundary Homestead Land Use

Land Use Symbols:

G: Grazing F: Fallow H: Hay C: Continuously Cropped T: Forest
I/F: Flood Irrigated I/S: Sprinkler Irrigated I/P: Pivot Irrigated

Becker Frances & Eric Jason Ranum &

Total Fallow Acres: (F): 45.270
Total Grazing Acres: (G): 32.931