



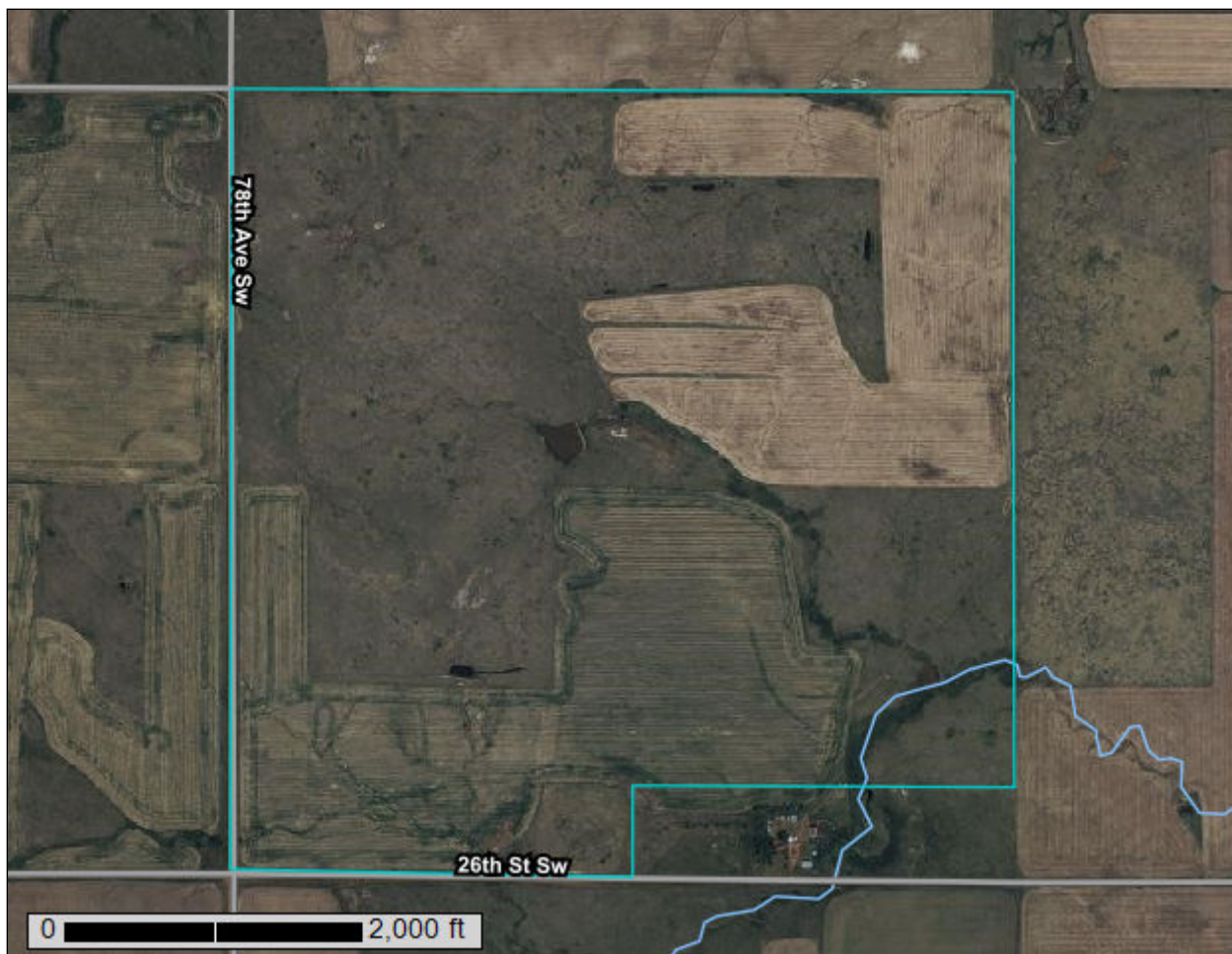
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Mercer County, North Dakota



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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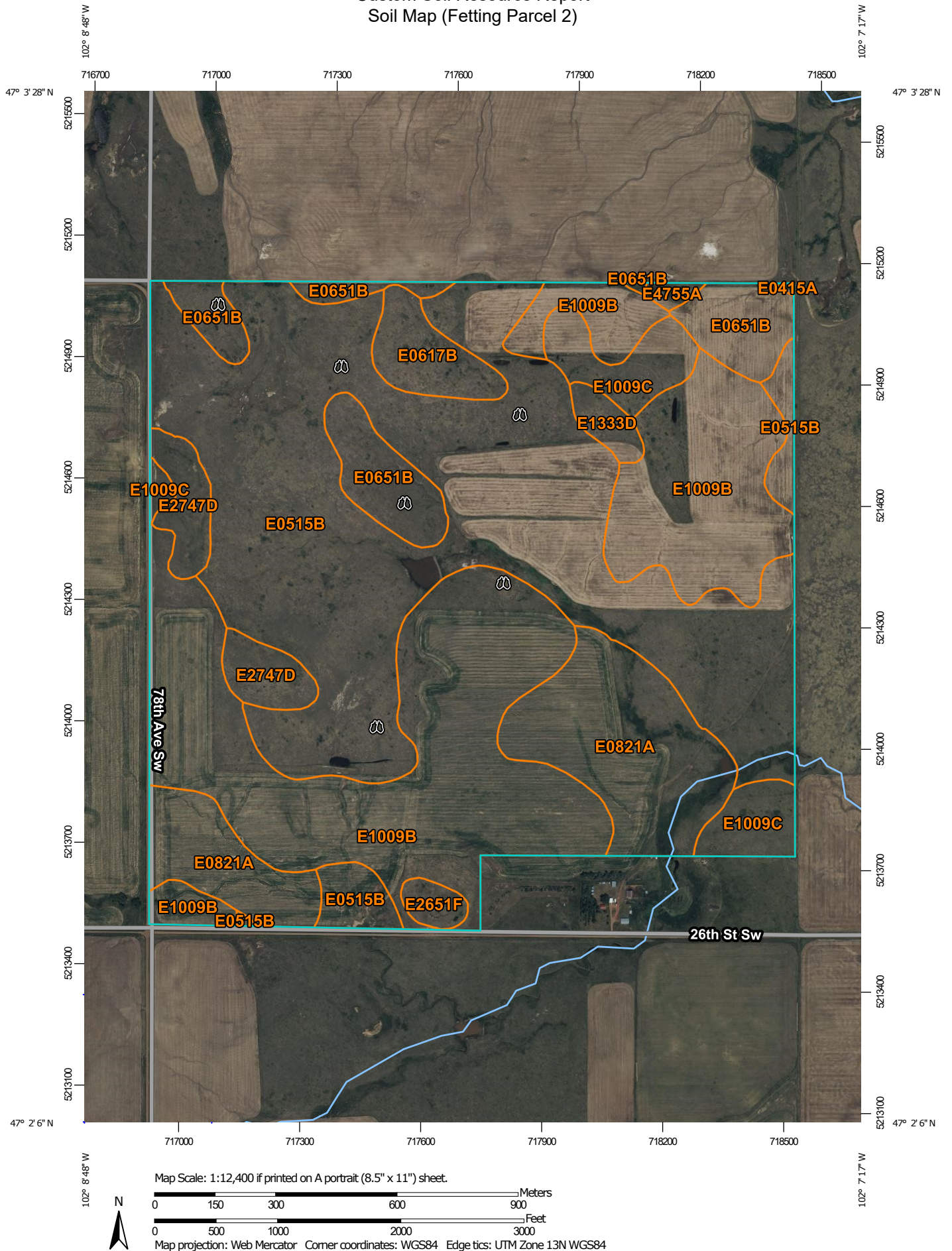
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Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map (Fetting Parcel 2)



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

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 1:20,000.

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: Mercer County, North Dakota

Survey Area Data: Version 31, Sep 5, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 29, 2021—Jun 14, 2021

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.

Map Unit Legend (Fetting Parcel 2)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
E0415A	Belfield-Daglum complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.2	0.0%
E0515B	Rhoades-Daglum complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	242.2	40.5%
E0617B	Belfield-Wyola-Daglum complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	13.0	2.2%
E0651B	Regent-Janesburg complex, 3 to 6 percent slopes	36.6	6.1%
E0821A	Lawther silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	66.4	11.1%
E1009B	Moreau-Barkof silty clays, 3 to 6 percent slopes	188.3	31.5%
E1009C	Moreau-Barkof silty clays, 6 to 9 percent slopes	24.0	4.0%
E1333D	Vebar-Cohagen fine sandy loams, 9 to 15 percent slopes	4.9	0.8%
E2651F	Werner-Amor-Arnegard loams, 9 to 50 percent slopes	3.8	0.6%
E2747D	Werner-Chama-Sen silt loams, 9 to 15 percent slopes	16.9	2.8%
E4755A	Regan silt loam, strongly saline, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	1.7	0.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		598.0	100.0%

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Vegetative Productivity

Vegetative productivity includes estimates of potential vegetative production for a variety of land uses, including cropland, forestland, hayland, pastureland, horticulture and rangeland. In the underlying database, some states maintain crop yield data by individual map unit component. Other states maintain the data at the map unit level. Attributes are included for both, although only one or the other is likely to contain data for any given geographic area. For other land uses, productivity data is shown only at the map unit component level. Examples include potential crop yields under irrigated and nonirrigated conditions, forest productivity, forest site index, and total rangeland production under of normal, favorable and unfavorable conditions.

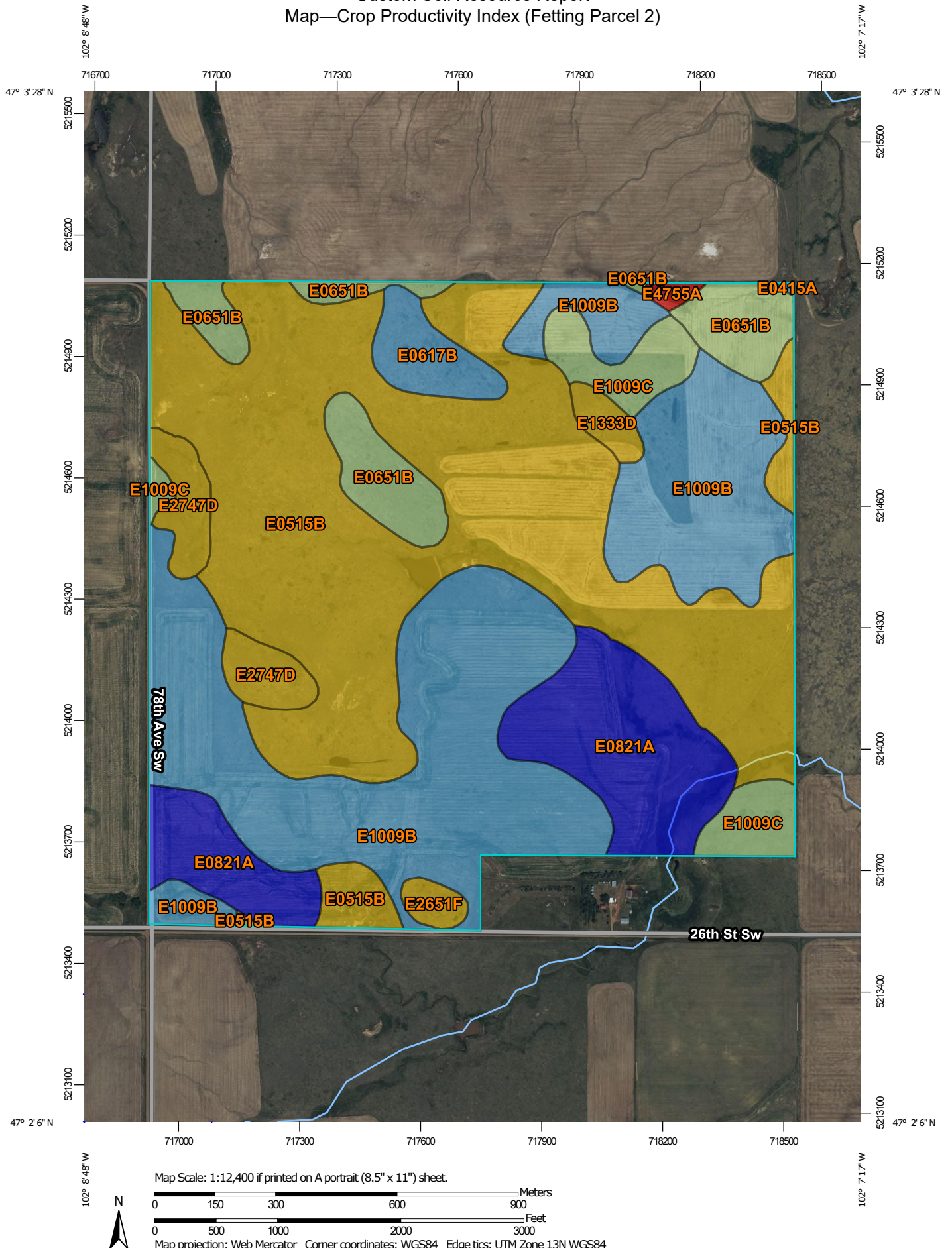
Crop Productivity Index (Fetting Parcel 2)

Crop productivity index ratings provide a relative ranking of soils based on their potential for intensive crop production. An index can be used to rate the potential yield of one soil against that of another over a period of time. Ratings range from 0 to 100. The higher numbers indicate higher production potential. The rating is not crop specific. Minnesota inquiries must use the 'Map Unit Cropland Productivity Report (MN)' soils report from the Soil Reports tab under 'Vegetative Productivity'.

When the soils are rated, the following assumptions are made: a) adequate management, b) natural weather conditions (no irrigation), c) artificial drainage where required, d) no frequent flooding on the lower lying soils, and e) no land leveling or terracing. Even though predicted average yields will change with time, the productivity indices are expected to remain relatively constant in relation to one another over time.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map—Crop Productivity Index (Fetting Parcel 2)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

 ≤ 10
 > 10 and ≤ 38
 > 38 and ≤ 51
 > 51 and ≤ 65
 > 65 and ≤ 79
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

 ≤ 10
 > 10 and ≤ 38
 > 38 and ≤ 51
 > 51 and ≤ 65
 > 65 and ≤ 79
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

 ≤ 10
 > 10 and ≤ 38
 > 38 and ≤ 51
 > 51 and ≤ 65
 > 65 and ≤ 79
 Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

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Table—Crop Productivity Index (Fetting Parcel 2)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
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E0515B	Rhoades-Daglum complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	29	242.2	40.5%
E0617B	Belfield-Wyola-Daglum complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	65	13.0	2.2%
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E0821A	Lawther silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	79	66.4	11.1%
E1009B	Moreau-Barkof silty clays, 3 to 6 percent slopes	61	188.3	31.5%
E1009C	Moreau-Barkof silty clays, 6 to 9 percent slopes	49	24.0	4.0%
E1333D	Vebar-Cohagen fine sandy loams, 9 to 15 percent slopes	32	4.9	0.8%
E2651F	Werner-Amor-Arnegard loams, 9 to 50 percent slopes	25	3.8	0.6%
E2747D	Werner-Chama-Sen silt loams, 9 to 15 percent slopes	38	16.9	2.8%
E4755A	Regan silt loam, strongly saline, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	10	1.7	0.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			598.0	100.0%

Rating Options—Crop Productivity Index (Fetting Parcel 2)*Aggregation Method: Weighted Average**Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified**Tie-break Rule: Higher**Interpret Nulls as Zero: Yes*