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HOME RANCH Soil Conservation Service Map 9/15/1954

AREA ACREAGE DESCRIPTION

1	4	Pasture
2	16	Pasture
3	496	Pasture
4	7	Pasture
5	26	Cropland
6	15	Cropland
7	54	Pasture
8	394	Pasture
9	268	Pasture
Sub Total	1280	

CAPABILITY CLASSES, the broadest groups, are designated by Roman numerals I through VIII. The numerals indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use, defined as follows:

Class I soils have few limitations that restrict their use. (None in this survey area.)

Class II soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices. (None in this survey area.)

Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require special conservation practices, or both.

Class IV soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require very careful management, or both.

Class V soils are not likely to erode but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife habitat. (None in this survey area.)

Class VI soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuited to cultivation and limit their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, or

CAPABILITY SUBCLASSES are soil groups within one class; they are designated by adding a small letter, *c*, *w*, *s*, or *e*, to the class numeral, for example, IIe. The letter *e* shows that the main limitation is risk of erosion; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c*, used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is too cold or too dry.

In class I there are no subclasses, because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class V can contain, at the most, only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, and *c*, because the soils in class V are subject to little or no erosion, though they have other limitations that restrict their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

wildlife habitat.

Class VII soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuited to cultivation and that restrict their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife habitat.

Class VIII soils and landforms have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plants and restrict their use to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply, or esthetic purposes.

CAPABILITY UNITS are soil groups within the subclasses. The soils in one capability unit are enough alike to be suited to the same crops and pasture plants, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity and other responses to management. Thus, the capability unit is a convenient grouping for making many statements about management of soils. Capability units are generally designated by adding an Arabic numeral to the subclass symbol, for example, IIe-4 or IIIe-6. Thus, in one symbol, the Roman numeral designates the capability class, or degree of limitation;

the small letter indicates the subclass, or kind of limitation, as defined in the foregoing paragraph; and the Arabic numeral specifically identifies the capability unit within each subclass.

Management by capability units

The capability classification of the soils in this survey area is based on several assumptions:

1. The production of cultivated crops is not feasible without irrigation.
2. An adequate quantity of high-quality water is available for the soils placed in irrigated capability units.
3. The salt and alkali content can feasibly be reduced to the level described in the individual capability description.
4. Protection against overflow and flooding can feasibly be developed for the soils placed in irrigated capability units.
5. Removal of stones is not feasible unless specifically stated otherwise in the capability unit description.