

Much of the acreage is cropland and pasture, but well over half of it is forest.

In addition to being moderately droughty, this soil is slightly susceptible to water erosion if cultivated. Although small grains and perennial grasses are the principal crops, satisfactory yields of most adapted crops can be obtained through practices that conserve moisture, control erosion, and maintain adequate levels of fertility. (Management group 7)

**Homestead silt loam, rolling** (7 to 12 percent slopes) (HoC).—This soil is extensive on low, rolling moraines. As much as 15 percent of some areas mapped consists of gravelly spots, patches of very shallow Homestead silt loam, and small, poorly drained depressions. The very shallow spots are poorly suited to tillage, and the poorly drained depressions are commonly bypassed in farming operations.

In addition to being moderately droughty, this soil is moderately susceptible to water erosion. Nevertheless, it produces satisfactory yields of most crops adapted to the Area if moisture is conserved, erosion is controlled, and fertility is maintained. (Management group 7)

**Homestead silt loam, hilly** (12 to 20 percent slopes) (HoD).—This soil is fairly extensive. It is in many scattered areas that have short, irregular slopes. Patches of very shallow Homestead silt loam, make up as much as 15 percent of some areas. A few short, steep slopes were also included.

Most of this soil is forested, but a few areas are used for crops or pasture.

In addition to being droughty, this soil is highly susceptible to erosion. If used for crops, it should be kept in perennial grasses most of the time. (Management group 14)

**Homestead silt loam, moderately steep** (20 to 30 percent slopes) (HoE).—The largest area of this soil is on rough, irregular moraines adjoining Big Lake. Other areas are widely scattered. The thickness of the silty material varies between 10 and 18 inches within short distances. The substratum is dominantly loose coarse gravelly material, but in places it is slightly firm and compact. Inclusions of stony spots, very shallow Homestead soils, Naptowne soils, and Nancy soils are more common in areas of this soil than in those of the less steep Homestead soils. Small, gently sloping ridgetops were also included, and a few of these have been cleared for small fields or gardens.

This soil is used mainly for permanent pasture and woodland, as the slopes are too steep and irregular for crops. (Management group 20)

**Homestead silt loam, steep** (30 to 45 percent slopes) (HoF).—This soil occurs as steep, narrow escarpments and hillsides scattered throughout the Area. The silt loam is 10 to 18 inches thick over a coarse gravelly substratum. Very shallow Homestead soils, gravelly spots, and stony areas were included in mapping to the extent of 20 percent of some areas.

This soil is too steep for crops. It should remain in native vegetation. (Management group 28)

**Homestead silt loam, very shallow, nearly level** (0 to 3 percent slopes) (HsA).—This soil is extensive on broad, nearly level outwash plains. The silt loam is only 6 to 10

inches thick over loose coarse gravelly deposits. Patches of Homestead soils 10 to 15 inches thick over gravel were included in mapping. A few stony patches and a few small, scattered, poorly drained depressions were also included.

Most of this soil is forested, but a few tracts are used for crops or pasture. Small grain and hay are the principal crops.

This soil is too shallow for row crops. Yields are limited by droughtiness and low fertility. Conserving moisture and maintaining fertility are essential in order to obtain satisfactory yields. (Management group 15)

**Homestead silt loam, very shallow, undulating** (3 to 7 percent slopes) (HsB).—This is the most extensive well-drained soil on uplands. It is on plains and low ridges and occupies tracts that range from a few acres to more than a hundred acres in size. The silt loam is only about 8 inches thick over coarse gravelly deposits. Small patches of Homestead silt loam more than 10 inches thick were included in mapping, to the extent of 15 percent of some areas. Small gravelly patches, a few short steep slopes, and scattered poorly drained depressions are minor inclusions.

Most of this soil supports a native forest of paper birch, white spruce, and aspen, but many areas have been cleared for crops. Small grain and hay are the principal crops, as the soil is too shallow to be suitable for row crops.

Droughtiness is a major limitation. Conservation practices that conserve moisture and maintain fertility are required in order to obtain satisfactory yields. (Management group 15)

**Homestead silt loam, very shallow, rolling** (7 to 12 percent slopes) (HsC).—This soil is extensive on ridges and low hills that have short, irregular slopes. It occurs mostly in the western half of the Area. The silt loam is only about 8 inches thick over loose gravelly material. Included in mapping were areas of Homestead silt loam more than 10 inches thick; spots of stony and gravelly soils; a few short steep slopes; and a few poorly drained depressions. These inclusions make up as much as 15 percent of some mapped areas.

Most of the acreage is in native forest consisting mainly of paper birch, white spruce, and quaking aspen, but a few tracts have been cleared and are used for small grain and for hay and pasture.

This soil is too shallow for deep tillage. It is droughty and is low in natural fertility. To obtain satisfactory yields of grasses and small grains, conservation practices that conserve moisture and maintain fertility are required. (Management group 15)

**Homestead silt loam, very shallow, hilly** (12 to 20 percent slopes) (HsD).—This soil is extensive in the western half of the Area. It is on hilly moraines that have short, irregular slopes. The silt loam is only 5 to 10 inches thick over coarse gravelly material. In places fine material is mixed with the gravel, and the substratum is moderately firm. Small patches of Naptowne soils and of Homestead soils more than 10 inches thick were included in mapping. Also included were small, poorly drained depressions and minor drainageways.

Most of this soil is forested with stands of paper birch, white spruce, and quaking aspen. It is droughty and is too