

United States Department of Agriculture

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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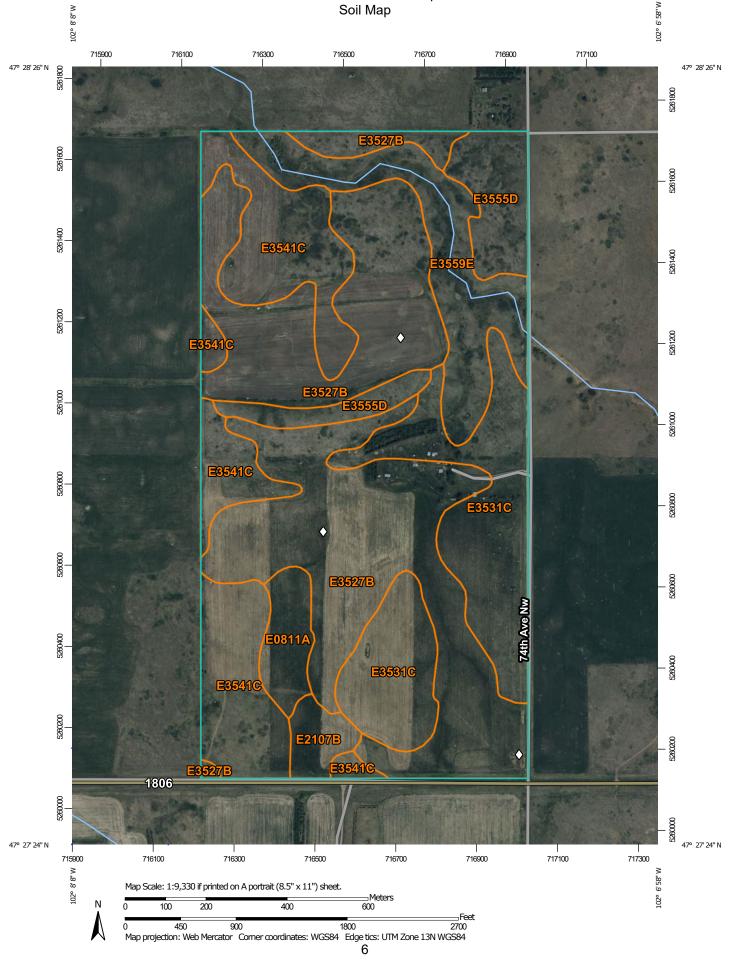
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Soil Map

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



MAP LEGEND				MAP INFORMATION		
Area of Int	terest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI)	000	Spoil Area	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.		
Soils	Alea of Intelest (AOI)	۵	Stony Spot			
30115	Soil Map Unit Polygons	0	Very Stony Spot	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.		
~	Soil Map Unit Lines	Ŷ	Wet Spot			
	Soil Map Unit Points		Other	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:		
Special	Point Features	·**	Special Line Features	Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)		
ဖ	Blowout	Water Fea		Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator		
\boxtimes	Borrow Pit	~	Streams and Canals	projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts		
ж	Clay Spot	Transport	Rails	distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more		
\diamond	Closed Depression	~	Interstate Highways	accurate calculations of distance or area are required.		
X	Gravel Pit	~	US Routes	This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as		
000	Gravelly Spot	\sim	Major Roads	of the version date(s) listed below.		
٥	Landfill	~	Local Roads	Soil Survey Area: Mercer County, North Dakota		
A.	Lava Flow	Backgrou		Survey Area Data: Version 29, Sep 8, 2022		
عله	Marsh or swamp	March 1	Aerial Photography	Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales		
~	Mine or Quarry			1:50,000 or larger.		
0	Miscellaneous Water	Date(s) aerial in		Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 29, 2021—Jun		
0	Perennial Water			14, 2021		
×	Rock Outcrop Saline Spot			The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were		
+	Sandy Spot			compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor		
:: =	Severely Eroded Spot			shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.		
~	Sinkhole					
≥	Slide or Slip					
ø	Sodic Spot					
~						

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI				
E0811A	Grail silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9.2	2.9%				
E2107B	Arnegard loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	6.1	1.9%				
E3527B	3527B Williams-Bowbells loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes		42.3%				
E3531C	Williams loam, 6 to 9 percent slopes	56.2	17.5%				
E3541C	Williams-Zahl loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes	58.8	18.4%				
3555D Zahl-Williams loams, 9 to 15 percent slopes		20.7	6.5%				
E3559E	Zahl-Max loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	33.8	10.5%				
Totals for Area of Interest		320.3	100.0%				

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

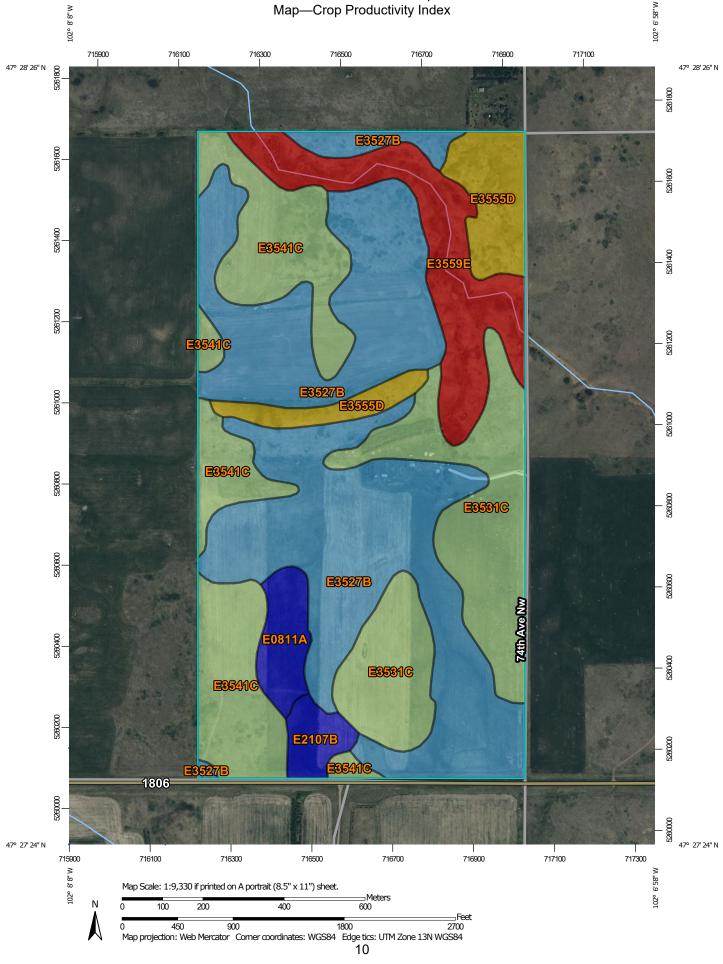
The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual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

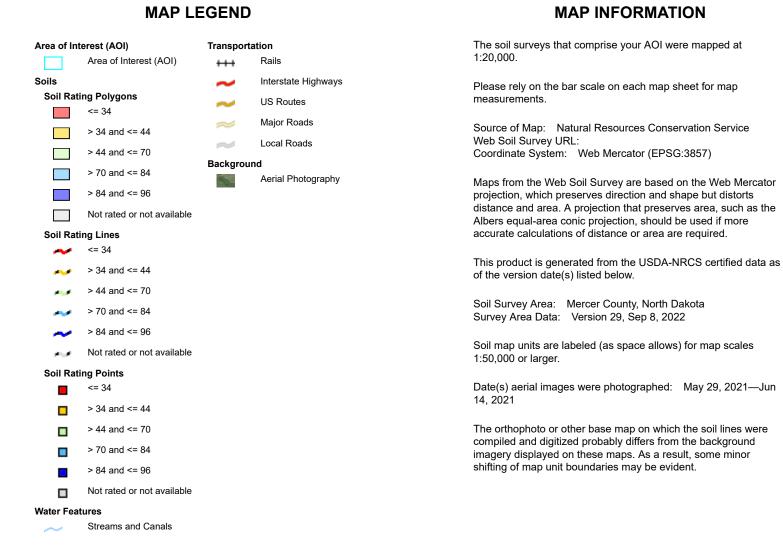
Vegetative Productivity

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Map—Crop Productivity Index





MAP INFORMATION

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Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI		
E0811A	Grail silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	96	9.2	2.9%		
E2107B	Arnegard loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	93	6.1	1.9%		
E3527B	Williams-Bowbells loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	84	135.5	42.3%		
E3531C	Williams loam, 6 to 9 percent slopes	70	56.2	17.5%		
E3541C	Williams-Zahl loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes	60	58.8	18.4%		
E3555D	Zahl-Williams loams, 9 to 15 percent slopes	44	20.7	6.5%		
E3559E	Zahl-Max loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	34	33.8	10.5%		
Totals for Area of Interest			320.3	100.0%		

Rating Options—Crop Productivity Index

Aggregation Method: Weighted Average Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified Tie-break Rule: Higher Interpret Nulls as Zero: Yes