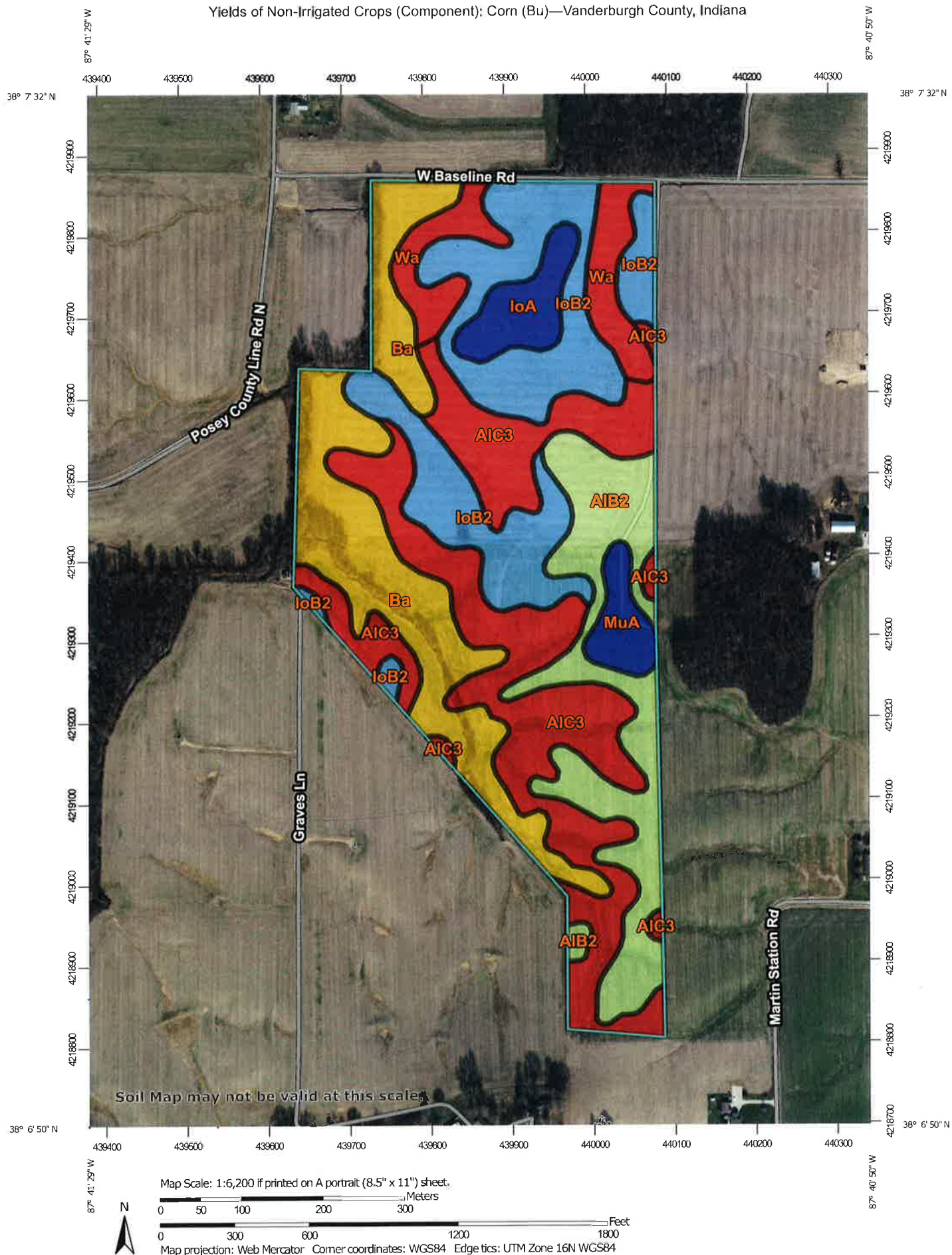


Yields of Non-Irrigated Crops (Component): Corn (Bu)—Vanderburgh County, Indiana



Yields of Non-Irrigated Crops (Component): Corn (Bu)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AIB2	Alford silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	138.65	12.5	15.4%
AIC3	Alford silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	116.04	23.8	29.3%
Ba	Bartle silt loam	135.80	16.5	20.3%
IoA	Iona silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	160.00	3.0	3.7%
IoB2	Iona silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	155.00	17.9	22.0%
MuA	Muren silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	160.00	2.1	2.5%
Wa	Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	118.75	5.4	6.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			81.1	100.0%

Description

These are the estimated average yields per acre that can be expected of selected nonirrigated crops under a high level of management. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated because of variations in rainfall and other climatic factors.

In the database, some states maintain crop yield data by individual map unit component and others maintain the data at the map unit level. Attributes are included in this application for both, although only one or the other is likely to contain data for any given geographic area. This attribute uses data maintained at the map unit component level.

The yields are actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value for the component. For these yields, only the representative value is used.

The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby areas and results of field trials and demonstrations also are considered.

The management needed to obtain the indicated yields of the various crops depends on the kind of soil and the crop. Management can include drainage, erosion control, and protection from flooding; the proper planting and seeding rates; suitable high-yielding crop varieties; appropriate and timely tillage; control of weeds, plant diseases, and harmful insects; favorable soil reaction and optimum levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for each crop; effective use of crop residue, barnyard manure, and green manure crops; and harvesting that ensures the smallest possible loss.

The estimated yields reflect the productive capacity of each soil for the selected crop. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed. The productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soils, however, is not likely to change.

Rating Options

Crop: Corn

Yield Units: Bu

Aggregation Method: Weighted Average

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: Yes