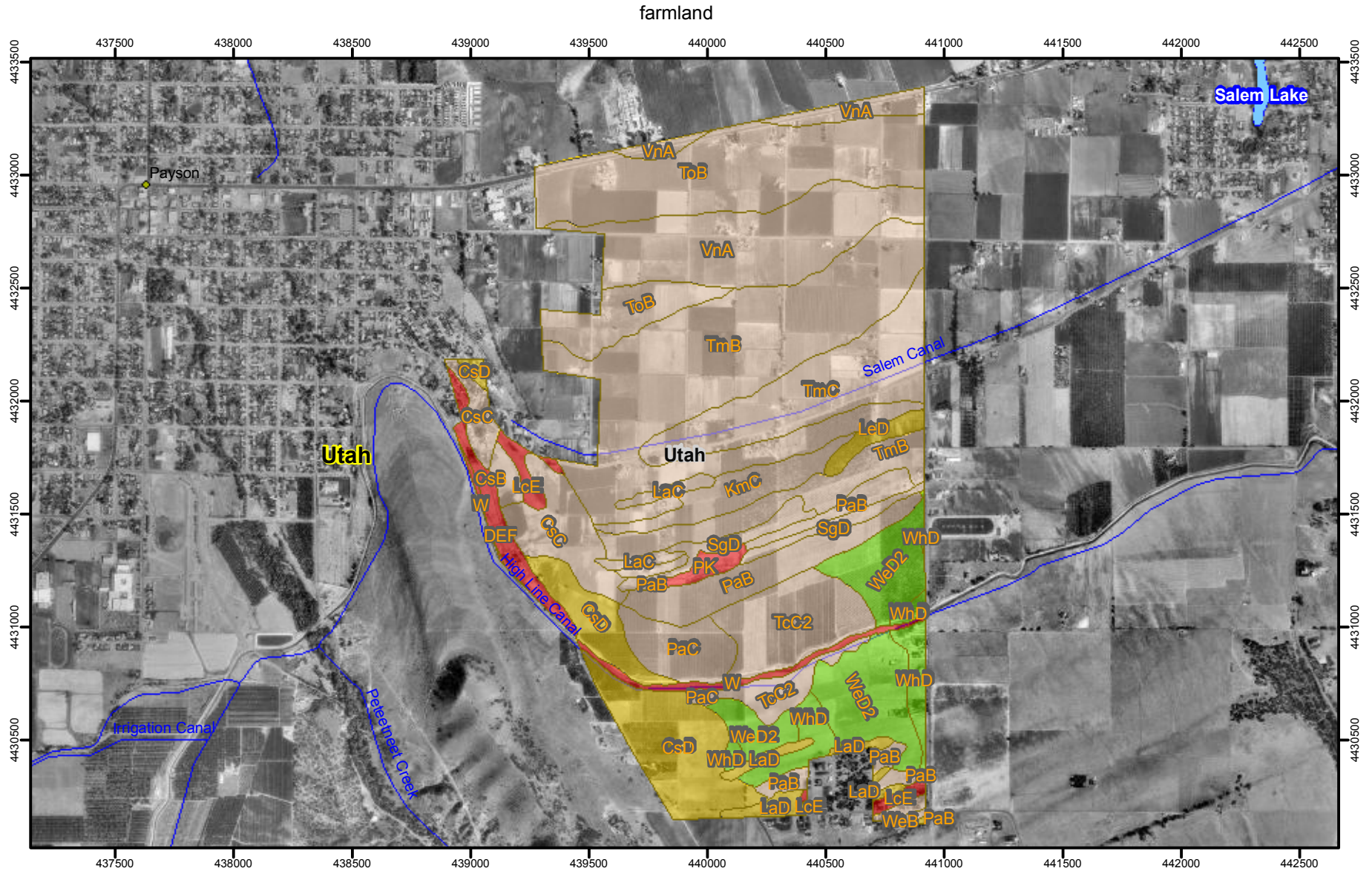




APPENDIX C - NRCS PRIME FARMLAND REPORT

FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION RATING FOR UTAH COUNTY, UTAH - CENTRAL PART



0 250 500 1,000 Meters

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION RATING FOR UTAH COUNTY, UTAH - CENTRAL PART

farmland

MAP LEGEND

Farmland Classification

{No Aggregation Necessary, The legend contains 20 items, each with a colored square symbol and a text description. The items are: 1. Not prime farmland (red square), 2. All areas are prime farmland (green square), 3. Prime farmland if drained (dark red square), 4. Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season (light blue square), 5. Prime farmland if irrigated (medium blue square), 6. Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season (dark blue square), 7. Prime farmland if irrigated and drained (light blue square), 8. Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season (medium blue square), 9. Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer (light blue square), 10. Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 (medium blue square), 11. Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium (light blue square), 12. Farmland of statewide importance (green square), 13. Farmland of local importance (yellow square), 14. Farmland of unique importance (orange square), 15. Not rated or not available (white square), 16. Soil Map Units (yellow square), 17. Cities (black circle), 18. Detailed Counties (white square with black border), 19. Detailed States (black square), 20. Interstate Highways (red line), -Rails (black line), -Water (blue line), -Hydrography (black line), -Oceans (blue line).

Not prime farmland

All areas are prime farmland

Prime farmland if drained

Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Prime farmland if irrigated

Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer

Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium

Farmland of statewide importance

Farmland of local importance

Farmland of unique importance

Not rated or not available

Soil Map Units

Cities

Detailed Counties

Detailed States

Interstate Highways

-Rails

-Water

-Hydrography

-Oceans

MAP INFORMATION

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>

Coordinate System: UTM Zone 12

Soil Survey Area: Utah County, Utah - Central Part

Spatial Version of Data: 1

Soil Map Compilation Scale: 1:20000

Map comprised of aerial images photographed on these dates:
9/10/1993

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.

Tables - Farmland Classification

Summary by Map Unit - Utah County, Utah - Central Part

Soil Survey Area Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Rating	Total Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CsB	CLEVERLY GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	6.3	0.5
CsC	CLEVERLY GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	46.9	3.9
CsD	CLEVERLY GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	Farmland of unique importance	89.7	7.5
DEF	DRY CREEK EXTREMELY STONY LOAM, STONY SUBSOIL VARIANT, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES	Not prime farmland	19.1	1.6
KmC	KIDMAN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	29.5	2.5
LaC	LAKESWIN GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	9.3	0.8
LaD	LAKESWIN GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	Farmland of unique importance	15.7	1.3
LcE	LAKESWIN COBBLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 15 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES	Not prime farmland	10.7	0.9
LeD	LAYTON LOAMY FINE SAND, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	Farmland of unique importance	9.7	0.8
PaB	PARLEYS LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	69.4	5.8
PaC	PARLEYS LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	30.3	2.5
PK	PITS AND DUMPS	Not prime farmland	7.4	0.6
SgD	STERLING GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 6 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	22.8	1.9
TcC2	TAYLORSVILLE SILTY CLAY LOAM, EXTENDED SEASON, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	Prime farmland if irrigated	67.3	5.6
TmB	TIMPANOGOS LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	255.8	21.4

Summary by Map Unit - Utah County, Utah - Central Part

Soil Survey Area Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Rating	Total Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
TmC	TIMPANOGOS LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	84.1	7.0
ToB	TIMPANOGOS LOAM, WATER TABLE, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	163.9	13.7
VnA	VINEYARD FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	122.2	10.2
W	WATER	Not prime farmland	12.2	1.0
WeB	WELBY SILT LOAM, EXTENDED SEASON, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	Prime farmland if irrigated	3.2	0.3
WeD2	WELBY SILT LOAM, EXTENDED SEASON, 6 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES	Farmland of statewide importance	89.6	7.5
WhD	WELBY-HILLFIELD SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES	Farmland of statewide importance	30.3	2.5

Description - Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. Farmland classification identifies the location and extent of the most suitable land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Parameter Summary - Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.