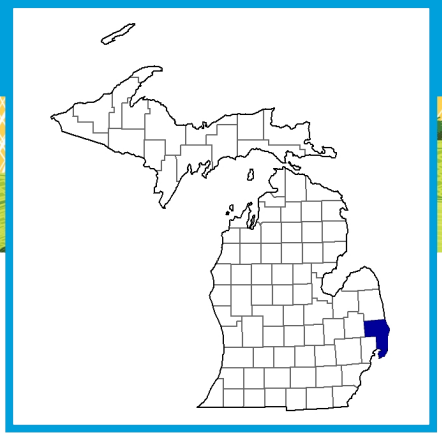
2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*



St. Clair County
Michigan

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	1,077	+3
Land in farms (acres)	182,185	+1
Average size of farm (acres)	169	-1
Total	($)	
Market value of products sold	80,888,000	-25
Government payments	2,041,000	+19
Farm-related income	3,529,000	+28
Total farm production expenses	66,381,000	-10
Net cash farm income	20,077,000	-48
Per farm average	($)	
Market value of products sold	75,105	-27
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	8,574	+71
Farm-related income	9,696	+19
Total farm production expenses	61,635	-13
Net cash farm income	18,642	-49

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	89
Livestock, poultry, and products	11

Land in Farms by Use (%) [a]

Cropland	88
Pastureland	3
Woodland	6
Other	3

Acres irrigated: 966
1% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	20
Reduced till	15
Intensive till	30
Cover crop	7

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
Less than $2,500	429	40
$2,500 to $4,999	82	8
$5,000 to $9,999	98	9
$10,000 to $24,999	120	11
$25,000 to $49,999	107	10
$50,000 to $99,999	69	6
$100,000 or more	172	16

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
1 to 9 acres	120	11
10 to 49 acres	446	41
50 to 179 acres	266	25
180 to 499 acres	141	13
500 to 999 acres	72	7
1,000 + acres	32	3

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	Rank in State [b]	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. [b]	Counties Producing Item
Total	**80,888**	**34**	**83**	**1,349**	**3,077**
Crops	**71,704**	**25**	**83**	**818**	**3,073**
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	50,494	23	81	763	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	3,856	26	82	396	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	96	51	81	1,311	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	12,398	12	80	215	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	1,038	9	76	39	1,384
Other crops and hay	3,822	13	82	671	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	**9,184**	**47**	**82**	**2,157**	**3,073**
Poultry and eggs	114	29	82	1,014	3,007
Cattle and calves	3,957	32	82	1,817	3,055
Milk from cows	4,329	48	72	648	1,892
Hogs and pigs	(D)	(D)	82	(D)	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	212	20	81	753	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	335	15	78	648	2,970
Aquaculture	(D)	14	30	(D)	1,251
Other animals and animal products	91	45	81	781	2,878

Total Producers [c]	**1,810**
Sex	
Male	1,150
Female	660
Age	
<35	124
35 – 64	1,119
65 and older	567
Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	8
Asian	2
Black or African American	4
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
White	1,794
More than one race	2
Other characteristics	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	20
With military service	176
New and beginning farmers	445

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access	**73**
Farm organically	**1**
Sell directly to consumers	**12**
Hire farm labor	**19**
Are family farms	**97**

Top Crops in Acres [d]

Soybeans for beans	93,558
Corn for grain	26,077
Forage (hay/haylage), all	14,783
Wheat for grain, all	8,445
Sugarbeets for sugar	1,652

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	(D)
Cattle and calves	7,996
Goats	501
Hogs and pigs	109
Horses and ponies	1,477
Layers	5,271
Pullets	294
Sheep and lambs	1,753
Turkeys	265

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.
[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [b] Among counties whose rank can be displayed. [c] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.
[d] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [e] Position below the line does not indicate rank.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

All Uses

Cropland

Land capability classification

Determinations of land capability involve consideration of the risks of land damage from erosion and other causes and the difficulties in land use resulting from physical land characteristics and from climate. Land capability, as used in the USA, is an expression of the effect of physical land characteristics and climate on the suitability of soils for crops that require regular tillage, for grazing, for woodland, and for wildlife habitat.

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, forestland, or engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels: capability class, subclass, and unit.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. Capability classes are determined for both irrigated and nonirrigated land. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e*, *w*, *s*, or *c*, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. These soils have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, wildlife habitat, or recreation. The significance of each subclass letter is described as follows:

Subclass letter e shows that the main problem is the hazard of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained. The susceptibility to erosion and past erosion damage are the major soil-related factors affecting the soils that are assigned this subclass letter.

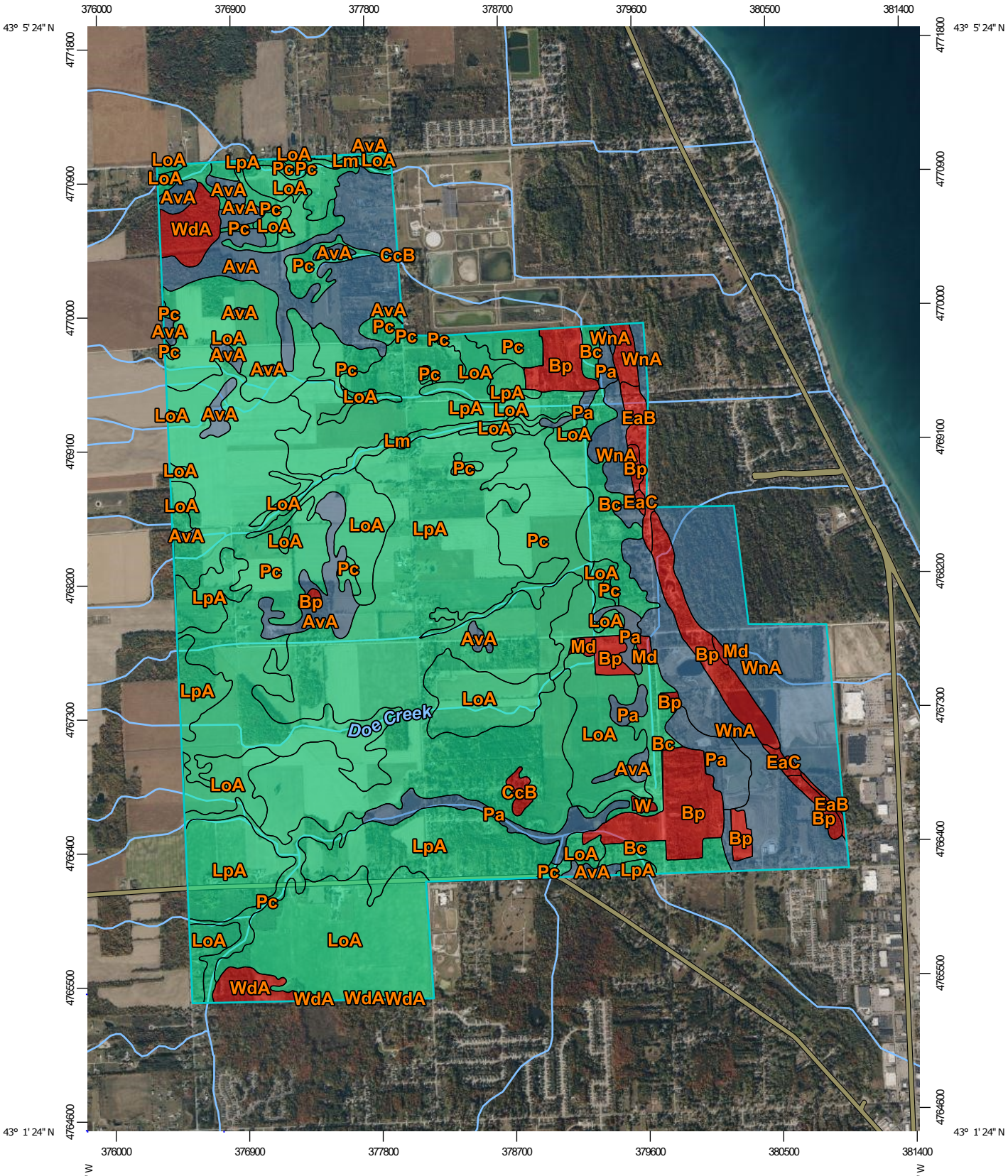
Subclass letter w shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation. In some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage. Ponding, a high water table, and/or flooding affect the soils that are assigned this subclass letter.

Subclass letter s shows that the soil has limitations within the root zone, such as shallowness of the root zone, a high content of stones, a low available water capacity, low fertility, and excessive salinity or sodicity. Overcoming these limitations is difficult.

Subclass letter c shows that the chief hazard or limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry. This subclass letter is used only in some parts of the United States.

Capability units are soil groups within a subclass. The soils in a capability unit are enough alike to be suited to the same crops and pasture plants, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity. Capability units are generally designated by adding an Arabic numeral to the subclass symbol, for example, 2e-4 and 3e-6. The use of this category of the land capability classification is a state option. This category of the system is not stored in the soil survey database. For information about capability units, please contact the local NRCS State Soil Scientist. For locations of the offices of the State Soil Scientists, click on the State Contacts link in the upper portion of this window.

Reference:
"National Soil Survey Handbook," Part 622 (00-Exhibit 1), USDA, NRCS



Map Scale: 1:36,100 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Feet: 0 1500 3000 6000 9000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- 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 statewide importance, if drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
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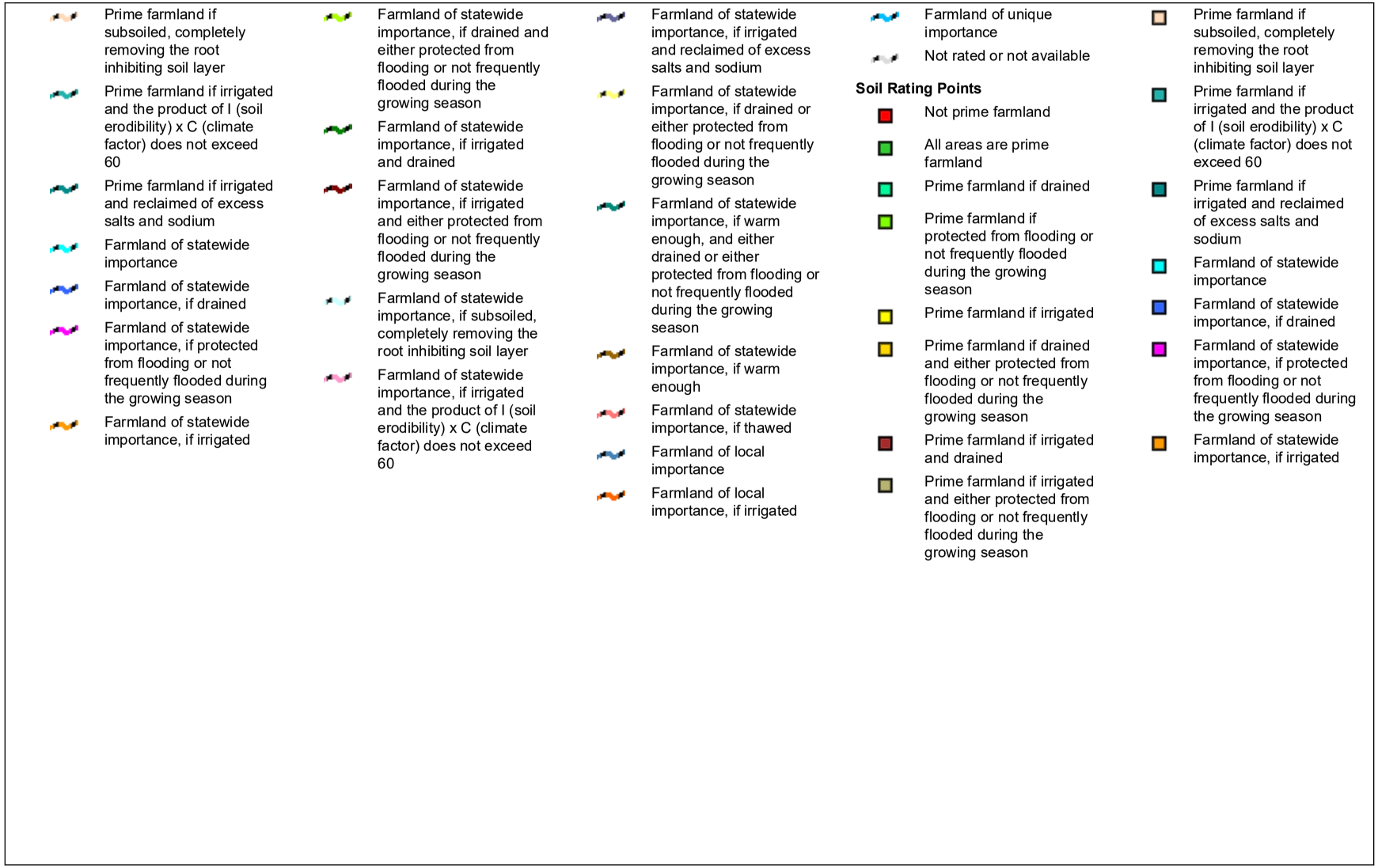
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- 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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- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
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Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Clair County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 25, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 11, 2022—Oct 21, 2022

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.

Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AvA	Avoca loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	305.7	7.0%
Bc	Bach very fine sandy loam	Prime farmland if drained	167.8	3.9%
Bp	Borrow pits	Not prime farmland	235.5	5.4%
CcB	Chelsea-Covert sands, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	7.7	0.2%
EaB	Eastport sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	24.1	0.6%
EaC	Eastport sand, 6 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	7.3	0.2%
Lm	Lenawee silt loam	Prime farmland if drained	25.4	0.6%
LoA	Londo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	822.8	19.0%
LpA	Londo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	1,284.7	29.6%
Md	Made land	Not prime farmland	9.6	0.2%
Pa	Palms muck	Farmland of local importance	116.1	2.7%
Pc	Parkhill loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	807.0	18.6%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	2.9	0.1%
WdA	Wainola-Deford fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	63.1	1.5%
WnA	Wainola-Tobico complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	457.9	10.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			**4,337.7**	**100.0%**

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to 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.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Farmland Classification—St. Clair County, Michigan
(Sites 1-4)

Map Scale: 1:7,320 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 350 700 1400 2100

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

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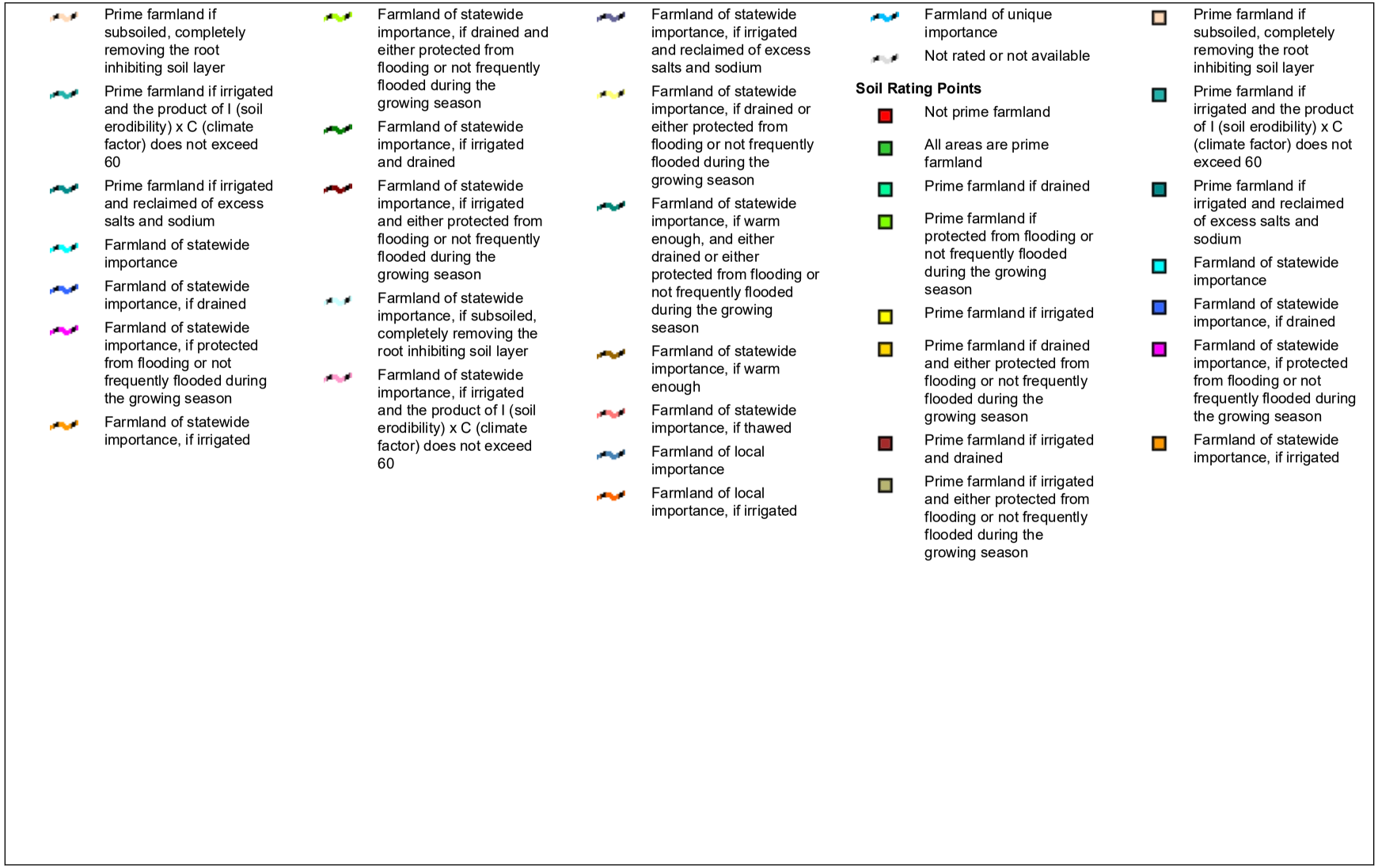
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Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Clair County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 25, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 11, 2022—Oct 21, 2022

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.

Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AvA	Avoca loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	43.5	34.1%
Lm	Lenawee silt loam	Prime farmland if drained	0.1	0.1%
LoA	Londo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	43.4	34.0%
LpA	Londo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	0.1	0.0%
Pc	Parkhill loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	40.6	31.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			**127.7**	**100.0%**

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to 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.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Land Capability Classification

The land capability classification of map units in the survey area is shown in this table. This classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1961). Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels: capability class, subclass, and unit.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

- Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.
- Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.
- Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.
- Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.
- Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e*, *w*, *s*, or *c*, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *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 very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion.

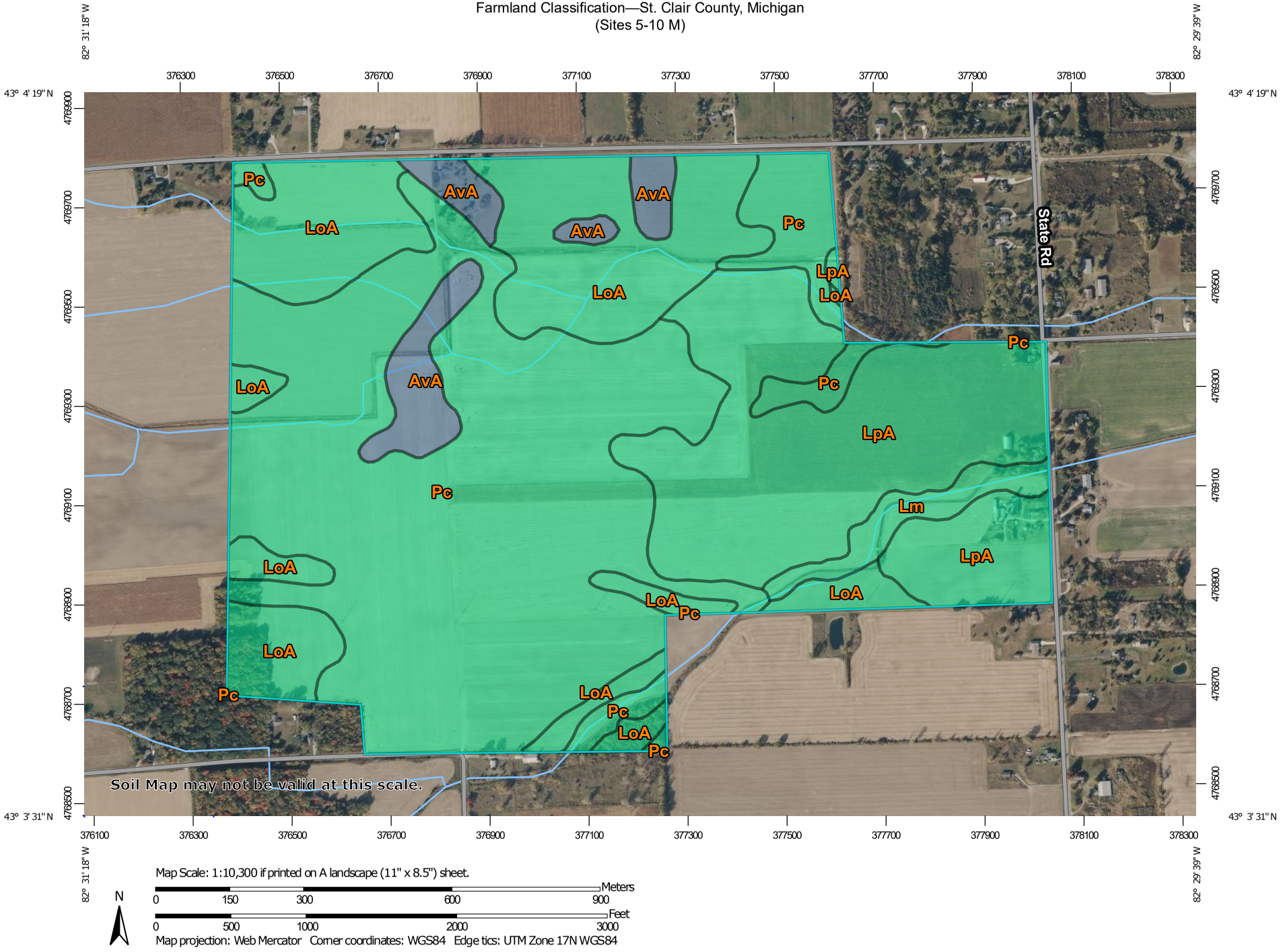
Report—Land Capability Classification

Land Capability Classification–St. Clair County, Michigan				
Map unit symbol and name	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Land Capability Subclass	
			Nonirrigated	Irrigated
AvA—Avoca loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
	95	Avoca	3w	—
	3	Parkhill	2w	—
	2	Londo	2w	—
Lm—Lenawee silt loam				
	95	Lenawee	2w	—
	5	Thomas	2w	—
LoA—Londo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
	90	Londo	2w	—
	5	Parkhill	2w	—
	3	Tappan	2w	—
	2	Poseyville	2w	—
Pc—Parkhill loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes				
	87	Parkhill	2w	—
	7	Crosier	2w	—
	5	Corunna	2w	—
	1	Ziegenfuss	2w	—
WdA—Wainola-Deford fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes				
	57	Wainola	3w	—
	27	Deford	3w	—
	8	Rousseau	4s	—
	8	Gilford	3w	—

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: St. Clair County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 25, 2023

Farmland Classification—St. Clair County, Michigan
(Sites 5-10 M)



Map Scale: 1:10,300 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 150 300 600 900

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

Participating Parcels 5-10

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

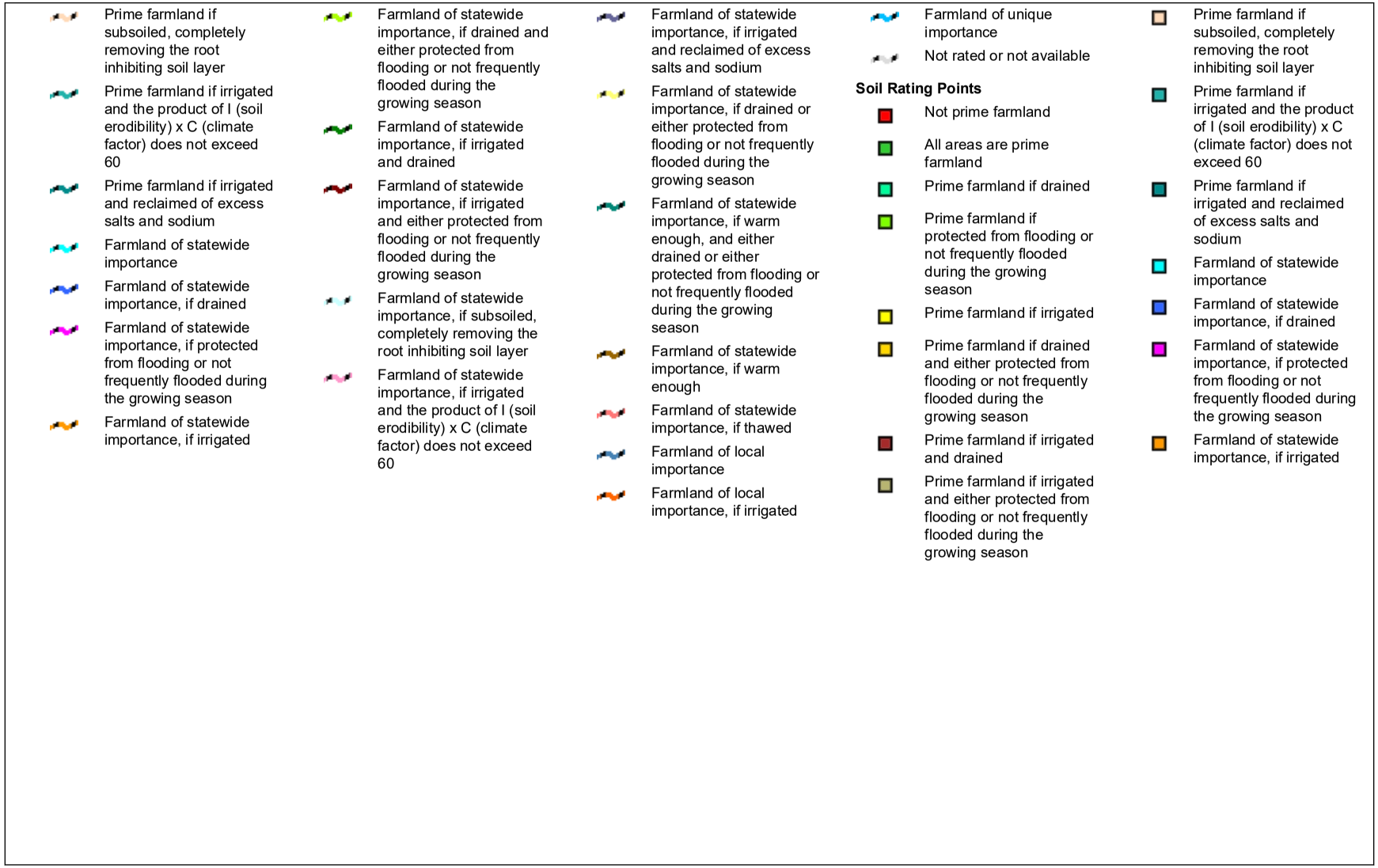
Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- 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 statewide importance, if drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- 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 statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points
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 statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Clair County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 25, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 11, 2022—Oct 21, 2022

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.

Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AvA	Avoca loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	18.5	4.7%
Lm	Lenawee silt loam	Prime farmland if drained	8.8	2.2%
LoA	Londo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	84.7	21.7%
LpA	Londo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	92.9	23.8%
Pc	Parkhill loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	185.4	47.5%
Totals for Area of Interest			**390.2**	**100.0%**

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to 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.

Rating Options

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.

Land Capability Classification

The land capability classification of map units in the survey area is shown in this table. This classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1961). Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels: capability class, subclass, and unit.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

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- Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e*, *w*, *s*, or *c*, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *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 very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion.

Report—Land Capability Classification

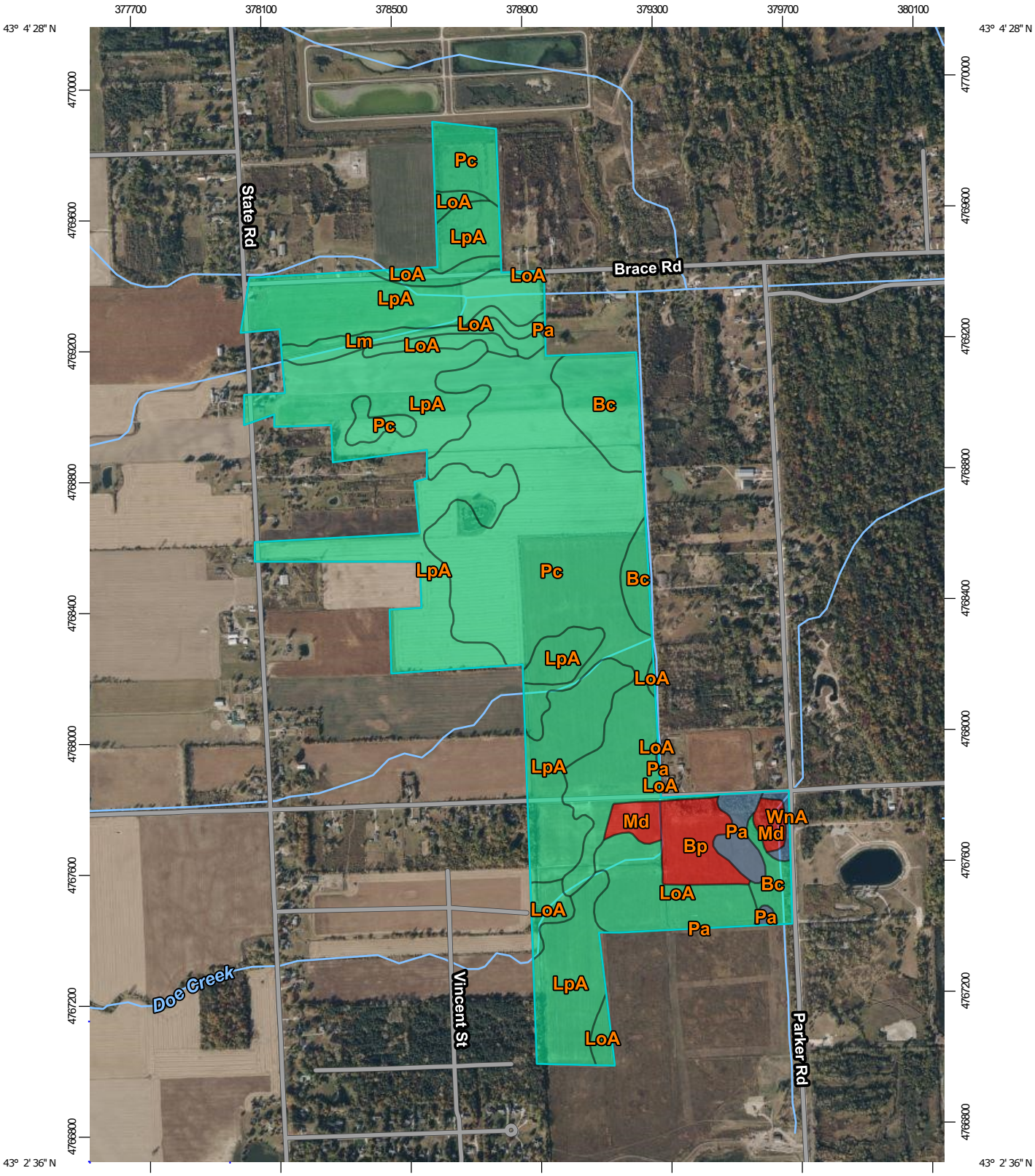
Land Capability Classification–St. Clair County, Michigan				
Map unit symbol and name	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Land Capability Subclass	
			Nonirrigated	Irrigated
AvA—Avoca loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
	95	Avoca	3w	—
	3	Parkhill	2w	—
	2	Londo	2w	—
Lm—Lenawee silt loam				
	95	Lenawee	2w	—
	5	Thomas	2w	—
LoA—Londo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
	90	Londo	2w	—
	5	Parkhill	2w	—
	3	Tappan	2w	—
	2	Poseyville	2w	—
LpA—Londo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes				
	50	Londo, thin sandy surface layer	2w	—
	35	Londo	2w	—
	10	Avoca	3w	—
	5	Parkhill	2w	—
Pc—Parkhill loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes				
	87	Parkhill	2w	—
	7	Crosier	2w	—
	5	Corunna	2w	—
	1	Ziegenfuss	2w	—

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: St. Clair County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 25, 2023

Participating Parcels 11-17

Farmland Classification—St. Clair County, Michigan



Map Scale: 1:16,900 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 250 500 1000 1500

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

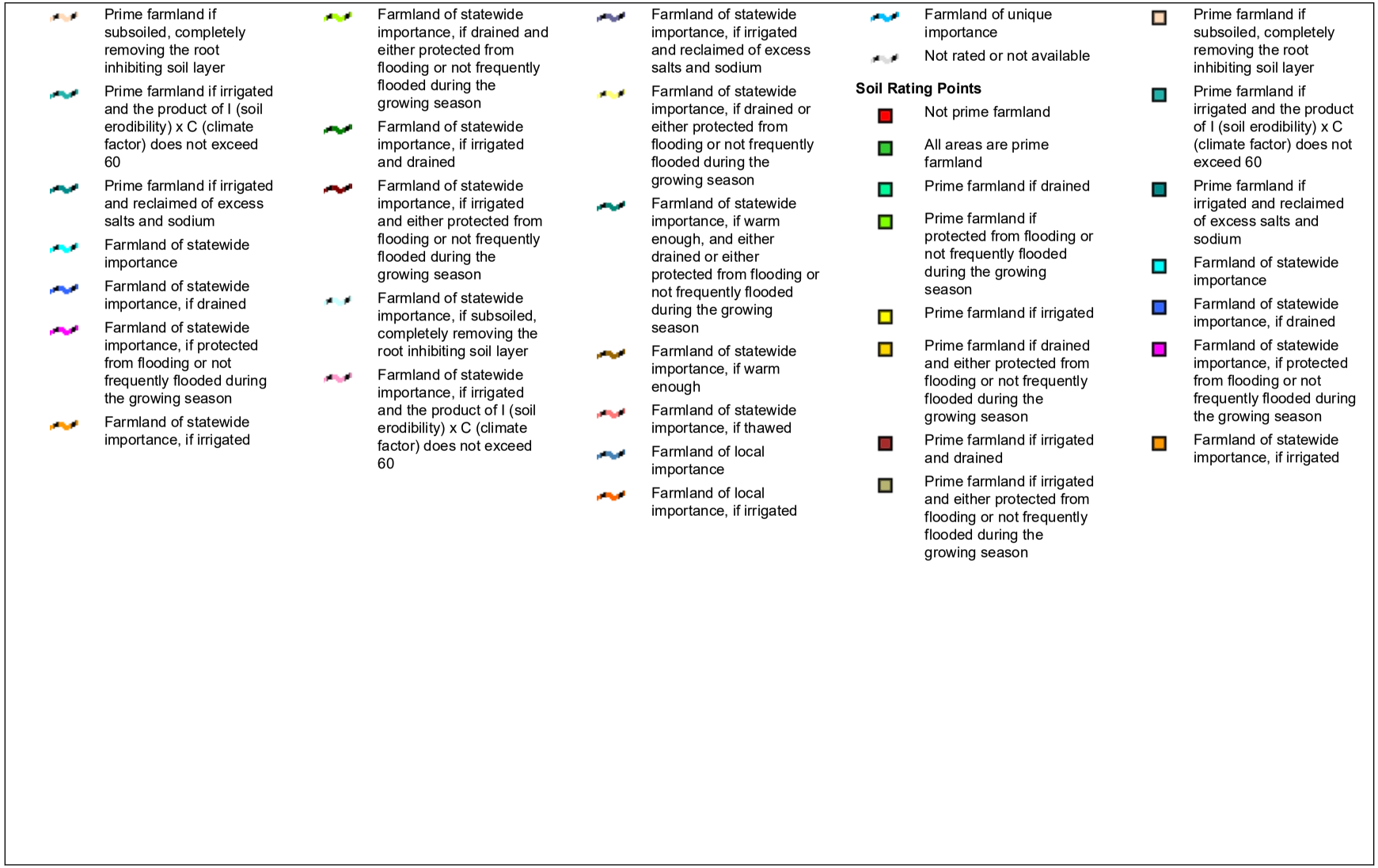
Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- 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 statewide importance, if drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- 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 statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points
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 statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
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- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 25, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 11, 2022—Oct 21, 2022

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Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Bc	Bach very fine sandy loam	Prime farmland if drained	28.4	6.6%
Bp	Borrow pits	Not prime farmland	13.1	3.1%
Lm	Lenawee silt loam	Prime farmland if drained	8.8	2.0%
LoA	Londo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	43.6	10.2%
LpA	Londo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	174.4	40.6%
Md	Made land	Not prime farmland	7.4	1.7%
Pa	Palms muck	Farmland of local importance	7.3	1.7%
Pc	Parkhill loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	144.8	33.7%
WnA	Wainola-Tobico complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	1.6	0.4%
Totals for Area of Interest			**429.4**	**100.0%**

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to 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.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Land Capability Classification

The land capability classification of map units in the survey area is shown in this table. This classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1961). Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels: capability class, subclass, and unit.

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- Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.
- Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e*, *w*, *s*, or *c*, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *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 very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion.

Report—Land Capability Classification

Land Capability Classification–St. Clair County, Michigan				
Map unit symbol and name	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Land Capability Subclass	
			Nonirrigated	Irrigated
Bc—Bach very fine sandy loam				
	90	Bach	2w	—
	4	Palms	5w	—
	3	Sanilac	2w	—
	3	Thomas	2w	—
Bp—Borrow pits				
	100	Borrow pits	—	—
Lm—Lenawee silt loam				
	95	Lenawee	2w	—
	5	Thomas	2w	—
LoA—Londo loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
	90	Londo	2w	—
	5	Parkhill	2w	—
	3	Tappan	2w	—
	2	Poseyville	2w	—
LpA—Londo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes				
	50	Londo, thin sandy surface layer	2w	—
	35	Londo	2w	—
	10	Avoca	3w	—
	5	Parkhill	2w	—
Md—Made land				
	100	Made land	—	—
Pa—Palms muck				
	85	Palms	5w	—
	3	Lamson	3w	—
	3	Bach	2w	—
	3	Houghton	5w	—
	3	Parkhill	2w	—
	3	Thomas	5w	—

Land Capability Classification–St. Clair County, Michigan				
Map unit symbol and name	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Land Capability Subclass	
			Nonirrigated	Irrigated
Pc—Parkhill loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes				
	87	Parkhill	2w	—
	7	Crosier	2w	—
	5	Corunna	2w	—
	1	Ziegenfuss	2w	—
WnA—Wainola-Tobico complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
	55	Wainola	3w	—
	35	Tobico	3w	—
	10	Eastport	7s	—

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: St. Clair County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 25, 2023