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**ISLE OF WIGHT UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
OBJECTOR SITES**

**Land NE of Mill Road, Bembridge**

**Agricultural Land Classification  
ALC Map and Report**

**November 1998**

**Resource Planning Team  
Eastern Region  
FRCA Reading**

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# AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

## ISLE OF WIGHT UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN - OBJECTOR SITES LAND NE OF MILL ROAD, BEMBRIDGE.

### INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents the findings of a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey of approximately 12 hectares of land in two blocks to the north-east of Mill Road, Bembridge on the south-east of the Isle of Wight. The survey was carried out during November 1998.
2. The survey was undertaken by the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA)<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), in connection with its statutory input to the Isle of Wight Unitary Development Plan. This survey supersedes any previous ALC information for this land.
3. The work was conducted by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Eastern Region of FRCA. The land has been graded in accordance with the published MAFF ALC guidelines and criteria (MAFF, 1988). A description of the ALC grades and subgrades is given in Appendix I.
4. At the time of survey the land was in permanent grassland and cereal production.

### SUMMARY

5. The findings of the survey are shown on the enclosed ALC map. The map has been drawn at a scale of 1:10,000. It is accurate at this scale but any enlargement would be misleading.
6. The area and proportions of the ALC grades and subgrades on the surveyed land are summarised in Table 1.
7. The fieldwork was conducted at an average density of 1 boring per hectare of agricultural land. In total, 12 borings and three soil pits were described.

Table 1: Area of grades

Grade	Area (hectares)	% site area
3a	9.6	88.1
3b	1.3	11.9
Total site area	10.9	100

8. The majority of agricultural land at this site has been classified as Subgrade 3a (good quality), with Subgrade 3b (moderate quality) occurring in a restricted area in the centre of the north-west section of the site. The key limitation is soil wetness with soil droughtiness being equally restricting on occasions.

<sup>1</sup> FRCA is an executive agency of MAFF and the Welsh Office

9. Soil wetness affects land quality where clayey horizons impede soil drainage. The degree of wetness and, therefore, the ALC grade is determined by the depth to the clay horizon. Where these occur lower in the profile, soil wetness is less significant, allowing Subgrade 3a to be mapped. Where they occur at shallower depths below the topsoil the land tends to be poorly drained and, as such, Subgrade 3b is appropriate. Excessive soil wetness will restrict seed germination and growth as well as limit the timing of cultivations. Wet soils such as these are also susceptible to structural damage through trafficking by agricultural machinery and grazing livestock.
10. Soil droughtiness (in combination with soil wetness) restricts the land quality to Subgrade 3a on the higher parts of the north-west section of the site (near Bembridge Lodge). Here, the profiles are often impenetrable to the soil auger at shallow to moderate depths as a result of higher stone contents. Given the local climate, the combination of the relatively high stone contents, the soil textures and structures acts to restrict the amount of water available in the soil for crops. As a consequence, the level and consistency of crop yields may be significantly reduced.

## FACTORS INFLUENCING ALC GRADE

### Climate

11. Climate affects the grading of land through the assessment of an overall climatic limitation and also through interactions with soil characteristics.
12. The key climatic variables used for grading this site are given in Table 2 and were obtained from the published 5km grid datasets using the standard interpolation procedures (Met. Office, 1989).
13. The climatic criteria are considered first when classifying land as climate can be overriding in the sense that severe limitations will restrict land to low grades irrespective of favourable site or soil conditions.
14. The main parameters used in the assessment of an overall climatic limitation are average annual rainfall (AAR), as a measure of overall wetness, and accumulated temperature (AT0, January to June), as a measure of the relative warmth of a locality.

Table 2: Climatic and altitude data

Factor	Units	Values		
Grid reference	N/A	SZ 644 885	SZ 642 876	SZ 645 873
Altitude	m. AOD	25	30	30
Accumulated Temperature	day°C (Jan-June)	1533	1528	1528
Average Annual Rainfall	mm	777	785	783
Field Capacity Days	days	159	161	161
Moisture Deficit. Wheat	mm	117	116	117
Moisture Deficit. Potatoes	mm	114	113	113
Overall climatic grade	N/A	Grade 1	Grade 1	Grade 1

15. The combination of rainfall and temperature at this site mean that there is no overall climatic limitation. The site is however in close proximity to the coastline and may be at slight risk from exposure. Upon detailed field examination, exposure is not considered to be significant enough to limit land quality any further than Subgrade 3a. Other local factors such as frost risk and flooding are not believed to have a significant effect on the site.

#### **Site**

16. The agricultural land at this site lies at an altitude of 20-35m AOD and is gently sloping towards valley feature which occurs between the two blocks of land (running in the direction of Steyne Road). Flooding restrictions and microrelief do not affect land quality.

#### **Geology and soils**

17. The most detailed published geological information (BGS, 1976) shows the majority of the site to lie over Bagshot Beds. Restricted areas of Marine Gravel are mapped in the north-west and south-east corners of the site. In addition, a small area of Valley Brickearth is also mapped in the south-east segment of the site.
18. The most recently published soils information for the site (SSEW, 1983) shows the majority of the south-east block to be mapped as Sonning 2 Association whilst the remainder of the survey area (including the north-west block) is mapped as Wickham 4. The former is described as 'well drained flinty coarse loamy and gravelly soils. Associated with slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils, and coarse loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging' (SSEW, 1983). The latter is described as 'slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils associated with similar clayey soils, often with brown subsoils' (SSEW, 1983).

#### **AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION**

19. The details of the classification of the site are shown on the attached ALC map and the area statistics of each grade are given in Table 1.
20. The location of the auger borings and pits is shown on the attached sample location map and the details of the soils data are presented in Appendix II.

#### **Subgrade 3a**

21. The majority of the survey area has been classified as Subgrade 3a agricultural land (good quality). The main limitation is soil wetness. The profiles generally comprise medium silty clay loam or medium clay loam topsoils which are stoneless to slightly stony (containing up to 10% total flints). The upper subsoils are similar or slightly heavier in texture, similarly stony and are often gleyed. Profiles tend to have poorly structured, slowly permeable, clay or silty clay horizons which occur at depths in the range 45cm to 68cm. In this climatic regime, the occurrence of waterlogging as a result of the slowly permeable horizons at moderate depths results in a minor soil wetness limitation such that the soils are placed in Wetness Class III. This degree of wetness, in combination with the topsoil textures and the local climatic regime,

limits this land to Subgrade 3a. Soil pit 2P (Appendix II) is representative of these soil types. Soil wetness has the effect of causing waterlogging which will restrict seed germination and growth as well as limit the timing of cultivations. Wet soils are also susceptible to structural damage through trafficking by agricultural machinery and grazing livestock.

22. Soil droughtiness (in combination with soil wetness) restricts the land quality to Subgrade 3a on the higher parts of the north-west section of the site (near Bembridge Lodge). Profiles in this area comprise slightly stony (containing up to 10% hard rock) medium clay loam or medium silty clay loam topsoils. These overlie similar, or slightly heavier textured, upper subsoils which show evidence of impeded drainage in the form of gleying. The subsoils become impenetrable to the soil auger at moderate depths (between 40cm and 70cm) due to higher stone contents. Soil pit 3P (see Appendix II) reveals that the upper subsoil contains as much as 36% total flint fragments. The lower subsoil comprises clay which is virtually stoneless, poorly structured and slowly permeable. These clayey horizons will cause impeded soil drainage to the extent that Wetness Class III and Subgrade 3a is appropriate for these soils. The combination of soil texture and the higher volumes of hard rock in the upper subsoils restricts the water available to crops such that there is a slight risk of drought stress to the plants in most years. As a result of both the soil wetness and soil droughtiness restrictions, the level and consistency of crop growth and yields may be reduced.

#### **Subgrade 3b**

23. A small section of the site (1.3 hectares) on the mid-slopes of the north-west block has been classified as Subgrade 3b (moderate quality agricultural land) on the basis of a significant soil wetness problem.
24. Soil profiles within this unit comprise either medium clay loam or medium silty clay loam topsoils which contain up to 8% total hard rock (4% >2cm diameter). These sometimes overlie shallow, slightly stony (containing up to 10% hard rock), upper subsoils which are similar, or slightly heavier, than the topsoils and show evidence of wetness in the form of gleying. At shallow depths within the profile (25cm to 37cm), clay subsoils are encountered which impede soil drainage. Soil inspection pits 1P and 3P (see Appendix II) reveal these clay subsoils to be poorly structured and slowly permeable. This land is placed in Wetness Class IV and this, in combination with the topsoil textures and the prevailing climate, restricts the classification to Subgrade 3b.

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## SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1976) *Sheet No's. 344 and 345, Isle of Wight*.  
BGS: London.

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MAFF: London.

Met. Office (1989) *Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification*.  
Met. Office: Bracknell.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) *Sheet 6, Soils of South East England*.  
SSEW: Harpenden.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984) *Soils and their Use in South East England*  
SSEW: Harpenden

## APPENDIX I

### DESCRIPTIONS OF THE GRADES AND SUBGRADES

#### **Grade 1: Excellent Quality Agricultural Land**

Land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use. A very wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can be grown and commonly includes top fruit, soft fruit, salad crops and winter harvested vegetables. Yields are high and less variable than on land of lower quality.

#### **Grade 2: Very Good Quality Agricultural Land**

Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural or horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land of this grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1 land.

#### **Grade 3: Good to Moderate Quality Land**

Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, the timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. When more demanding crops are grown, yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.

#### **Subgrade 3a: Good Quality Agricultural Land**

Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields of a wide range of crops including cereals, grass, oilseed rape, potatoes, sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops.

#### **Subgrade 3b: Moderate Quality Agricultural Land**

Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass, or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.

#### **Grade 4: Poor Quality Agricultural Land**

Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or the level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.

#### **Grade 5: Very Poor Quality Agricultural Land**

Land with severe limitations which restrict use to permanent pasture or rough grazing, except for occasional pioneer forage crops.

**APPENDIX II**

**SOIL DATA**

**Contents:**

**Sample location map**

**Soil abbreviations - explanatory note**

**Soil pit descriptions**

**Soil boring descriptions (boring and horizon levels)**



## SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS: EXPLANATORY NOTE

Soil pit and auger boring information collected during ALC fieldwork is held on a computer database. This uses notations and abbreviations as set out below.

### Boring Header Information

1. **GRID REF:** national 100 km grid square and 8 figure grid reference.

2. **USE:** Land use at the time of survey. The following abbreviations are used:

<b>ARA:</b> Arable	<b>WHT:</b> Wheat	<b>BAR:</b> Barley
<b>CER:</b> Cereals	<b>OAT:</b> Oats	<b>MZE:</b> Maize
<b>OSR:</b> Oilseed rape	<b>BEN:</b> Field beans	<b>BRA:</b> Brassicae
<b>POT:</b> Potatoes	<b>SBT:</b> Sugar beet	<b>FCD:</b> Fodder crops
<b>LIN:</b> Linseed	<b>FRT:</b> Soft and top fruit	<b>FLW:</b> Fallow
<b>PGR:</b> Permanent pasture	<b>LEY:</b> Ley grass	<b>RGR:</b> Rough grazing
<b>SCR:</b> Scrub	<b>CFW:</b> Coniferous woodland	<b>OTH:</b> Other
<b>DCW:</b> Deciduous woodland	<b>BOG:</b> Bog or marsh	<b>SAS:</b> Set-Aside
<b>HTH:</b> Heathland	<b>HRT:</b> Horticultural crops	<b>PLO:</b> Ploughed

3. **GRDNT:** Gradient as estimated or measured by a hand-held optical clinometer.

4. **GLEYSPL:** Depth in centimetres (cm) to gleying and/or slowly permeable layers.

5. **AP (WHEAT/POTS):** Crop-adjusted available water capacity.

6. **MB (WHEAT/POTS):** Moisture Balance. (Crop adjusted AP - crop adjusted MD)

7. **DRT:** Best grade according to soil droughtiness.

8. If any of the following factors are considered significant, 'Y' will be entered in the relevant column:

<b>MREL:</b> Microrelief limitation	<b>FLOOD:</b> Flood risk	<b>EROSN:</b> Soil erosion risk
<b>EXP:</b> Exposure limitation	<b>FROST:</b> Frost prone	<b>DIST:</b> Disturbed land
<b>CHEM:</b> Chemical limitation		

9. **LIMIT:** The main limitation to land quality. The following abbreviations are used:

<b>OC:</b> Overall Climate	<b>AE:</b> Aspect	<b>ST:</b> Topsoil Stoniness
<b>FR:</b> Frost Risk	<b>GR:</b> Gradient	<b>MR:</b> Microrelief
<b>FL:</b> Flood Risk	<b>TX:</b> Topsoil Texture	<b>DP:</b> Soil Depth
<b>CH:</b> Chemical	<b>WE:</b> Wetness	<b>WK:</b> Workability
<b>DR:</b> Drought	<b>ER:</b> Erosion Risk	<b>WD:</b> Soil Wetness/Droughtiness
<b>EX:</b> Exposure		

## Soil Pits and Auger Borings

1. **TEXTURE:** soil texture classes are denoted by the following abbreviations:

<b>S:</b> Sand	<b>LS:</b> Loamy Sand	<b>SL:</b> Sandy Loam
<b>SZL:</b> Sandy Silt Loam	<b>CL:</b> Clay Loam	<b>ZCL:</b> Silty Clay Loam
<b>ZL:</b> Silt Loam	<b>SCL:</b> Sandy Clay Loam	<b>C:</b> Clay
<b>SC:</b> Sandy Clay	<b>ZC:</b> Silty Clay	<b>OL:</b> Organic Loam
<b>P:</b> Peat	<b>SP:</b> Sandy Peat	<b>LP:</b> Loamy Peat
<b>PL:</b> Peaty Loam	<b>PS:</b> Peaty Sand	<b>MZ:</b> Marine Light Silts

For the sand, loamy sand, sandy loam and sandy silt loam classes, the predominant size of sand fraction will be indicated by the use of the following prefixes:

<b>F:</b> Fine (more than 66% of the sand less than 0.2mm)
<b>M:</b> Medium (less than 66% fine sand and less than 33% coarse sand)
<b>C:</b> Coarse (more than 33% of the sand larger than 0.6mm)

The clay loam and silty clay loam classes will be sub-divided according to the clay content: **M:** Medium (<27% clay) **H:** Heavy (27-35% clay)

2. **MOTTLE COL:** Mottle colour using Munsell notation.
3. **MOTTLE ABUN:** Mottle abundance, expressed as a percentage of the matrix or surface described:  
F: few <2% C: common 2-20% M: many 20-40% VM: very many 40% +
4. **MOTTLE CONT:** Mottle contrast:  
F: faint - indistinct mottles, evident only on close inspection  
D: distinct - mottles are readily seen  
P: prominent - mottling is conspicuous and one of the outstanding features of the horizon
5. **PED. COL:** Ped face colour using Munsell notation.
6. **GLEY:** If the soil horizon is gleyed a 'Y' will appear in this column. If slightly gleyed, an 'S' will appear.
7. **STONE LITH:** Stone Lithology - one of the following is used:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>HR:</b> all hard rocks and stones               | <b>FSST:</b> soft, fine grained sandstone       |
| <b>ZR:</b> soft, argillaceous, or silty rocks      | <b>CH:</b> chalk                                |
| <b>MSST:</b> soft, medium grained sandstone        | <b>GS:</b> gravel with porous (soft) stones     |
| <b>SI:</b> soft weathered igneous/metamorphic rock | <b>GH:</b> gravel with non-porous (hard) stones |

Stone contents (>2cm, >6cm and total) are given in percentages (by volume).

8. **STRUCT:** the degree of development, size and shape of soil peds are described using the following notation:

Degree of development	<b>WK:</b> weakly developed	<b>MD:</b> moderately developed
	<b>ST:</b> strongly developed	
Ped size	<b>F:</b> fine	<b>M:</b> medium
	<b>C:</b> coarse	
Ped shape	<b>S:</b> single grain	<b>M:</b> massive
	<b>GR:</b> granular	<b>AB:</b> angular blocky
	<b>SAB:</b> sub-angular blocky	<b>PR:</b> prismatic
	<b>PL:</b> platy	

9. **CONSIST:** Soil consistence is described using the following notation:

<b>L:</b> loose	<b>FM:</b> firm	<b>EH:</b> extremely hard
<b>VF:</b> very friable	<b>VM:</b> very firm	
<b>FR:</b> friable	<b>EM:</b> extremely firm	

10. **SUBS STR:** Subsoil structural condition recorded for the purpose of calculating profile droughtiness:  
**G:** good **M:** moderate **P:** poor

11. **POR:** Soil porosity. If a soil horizon has less than 0.5% biopores >0.5 mm, a 'Y' will appear in this column.

12. **IMP:** If the profile is impenetrable to rooting a 'Y' will appear in this column at the appropriate horizon.

13. **SPL:** Slowly permeable layer. If the soil horizon is slowly permeable a 'Y' will appear in this column.

14. **CALC:** If the soil horizon is calcareous, a 'Y' will appear in this column.

15. Other notations:

<b>APW:</b>	available water capacity (in mm) adjusted for wheat
<b>APP:</b>	available water capacity (in mm) adjusted for potatoes
<b>MBW:</b>	moisture balance, wheat
<b>MBP:</b>	moisture balance, potatoes

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	----MOTTLES----			PED COL.	----STONES----			STRUCT/ CONSIST	SUBS			CALC	
				COL	ABUN	CONT		GLE	>2	>6		LITH	TOT	STR		POR
1	0-32	MCL	10YR42					4	2	HR	8					
	32-40	MCL	10YR43	10YR56	F	F		0	0	HR	5	M				IMP FLINTS
2	0-35	MCL	10YR4142					6	3	HR	10					
	35-45	HCL	25Y 4142	10YR4656	F	F		0	0	HR	10	M				
	45-70	C	25Y 5262	75YR58	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	10	P		Y	IMP FLINTS
3	0-27	MZCL	10YR42	10YR46	F	F		4	2	HR	8					
	27-40	MZCL	10YR4353	10YR56	F	F		0	0	HR	5	M				IMP FLINTS
4	0-20	MZCL	10YR4142	10YR46	F	D		3	0	HR	8					
	20-37	MCL	25Y 4142	10YR5658	C	D		Y	0	0	HR	10	M			
	37-70	C	05Y 6171	75YR58	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	P		Y	PLASTIC
5	0-28	MZCL	10YR42					0	0	HR	5					
	28-50	HCL	25Y 6162	10YR58	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	M			LOOSE
	50-70	C	25Y 62	75YR58	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	P		Y	PLASTIC
	70-120	C	05Y 6171	10YR58	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	P		Y	PLASTIC
6	0-25	MCL	10YR42					4	0	HR	8					
	25-60	C	25Y 5352	10YR56	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	5	P		Y	IMP FLINTS
7	0-30	MCL	10YR3242					5	2	HR	10					Y
	30-45	MZCL	10YR53	10YR56	C	D		Y	0	0	CH	2	M			Y
	45-75	MZCL	25Y 5262	10YR5658	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	M			Y
	75-120	C	25Y 62	10YR5658	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	P		Y	Y
8	0-27	MZCL	10YR42	10YR46	F	F		0	0		0					
	27-48	MZCL	25Y 62	10YR5658	C	D		Y	0	0		0	M			
	48-68	HZCL	25Y 62	10YR58	M	D		Y	0	0		0	M			LOOSE
	68-90	C	25Y6272	75YR5856	M	D		Y	0	0		0	P		Y	DENSE
	90-120	HCL	25Y6272	10YR58	M	D		Y	0	0		0	M			
9	0-35	MZCL	10YR43					0	0	HR	4					
	35-45	MZCL	25Y 53	10YR58	C	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	M			LOOSE
	45-120	C	25Y 62	75YR58	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	P		Y	DENSE
10	0-28	MZCL	10YR42					0	0	HR	2					
	28-62	HZCL	10YR53	10YR58	M	D		Y	0	0		0	M			
	62-120	ZC	25Y 7172	10YR58	M	D		Y	0	0		0	P		Y	PLASTIC
11	0-23	MCL	10YR42					0	0	HR	4					TOPSOIL MIXING
	23-35	HCL	25Y 62	75YR5658	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	M			
	35-90	C	25Y 62	75YR58	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	P		Y	DENSE
	90-120	C	25Y 6171	10Y5658	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	5	P		Y	PLASTIC
12	0-10	MCL	10YR4232					0	0	HR	0					
	10-38	MCL	25Y 63	10YR5846	M	D		0	0	HR	2	M				LOOSE
	38-48	HCL	25Y 6263	10YR5658	M	D		0	0	HR	2	M				
	48-65	C	05Y 62	10YR58	M	D		0	0	HR	2	P		Y	Y	DENSE
	65-120	C	05Y 6171	10YR58	M	D		0	0		0	P		Y	Y	PLASTIC

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	----MOTTLES-----			PED COL.	----STONES----			STRUCT/ CONSIST	SUBS				CALC			
				COL	ABUN	CONT		GLE	>2	>6		LITH	TOT	STR	POR		IMP	SPL	
1P	0-26	MCL	10YR42							0	0	HR	5						
	26-50	HCL	25Y 5262	10YR5658	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	5	MDCSAB	FR	M			POROUS	
	50-70	C	05Y 62	75YR58	M	B		Y	0	0		0	WDCAB	FM	P	Y	Y	PLASTIC	
2P	0-26	MZCL	10YR4142	10YR46	F	D				0	0	HR	2						
	26-40	MZCL	10YR5253	10YR58	C	D		Y	0	0	HR	3	MDCSAB	FR	M				
	40-59	HZCL	25Y 6263	10YR58	C	D		Y	0	0		0	MDCAB	FR	M			POROUS	
	59-120	ZC	25Y 52	10YR58	M	D		Y	0	0		0	MDCAB	FM	P	Y	Y	DENSE	
3P	0-27	MZCL	10YR42							4	2	HR	10						
	27-60	MZCL	10YR4243	10YR56	C	D				0	0	HR	36	MDCSAB	FR	M			LOOSE/STONE
	60-120	C	05Y 6263	75YR58	M	D		Y	0	0	HR	2	WKDCAB	FM	P	Y	Y	PLASTIC	

SAMPLE NO.	GRID REF	ASPECT USE	--WETNESS--		-WHEAT-		-POTS-		M. REL DRT	EROSN EXP	FROST DIST	CHEM LIMIT	ALC	COMMENTS
			GRDNT	GLEY	SPL	CLASS	GRADE	AP						
1	SZ64208770	CER				1	1	65	-52	65	-48	4		WD 3A IMP40 SEE 3P
2	SZ64108760	CER		45	45	3	3A	90	-27	101	-12	3B		WD 3A I70 SEE 3P
3	SZ64208760	CER SE	1			1	1	68	-49	68	-45	3B		WD 3A I40 SEE 3P
4	SZ64308760	CER SE	2	20	37	4	3B	90	-27	102	-11	3B		WE 3B
5	SZ64398759	CER SE	1	28	50	3	3A	130	13	108	-5	2		WE 3A SEE 1P
6	SZ64318752	CER SE	1	25	25	4	3B	79	-38	85	-28	3B		WE 3B IMP 60
7	SZ64408750	CER SE	1	30	75	2	2	136	19	114	1	2		WD 2 W/T 75 WET!
8	SZ64608730	PGR NW	2	27	68	3	3A	154	37	124	11	1		WE 3A SEE 2P
9	SZ64508730	PGR N	2	35	45	3	3A	135	18	113	0	2		WE 3A SEE 2P
10	SZ64608730	PGR NW	2	28	62	3	3A	142	25	120	7	2		WE 3A SEE 1P
11	SZ64508720	PGR N	2	23	35	4	3B	125	8	103	-10	2		WE 3B SEE 2P
12	SZ64608720	PGR NE	2	10	48	3	3A	129	12	106	-7	2		WE 3A SEE 2P
1P	SZ64398759	CER SE	1	26	50	3	3A	95	-22	107	-6	3B		WE 3A PIT TO 70 CM
2P	SZ64508730	PGR N	2	26	50	3	3A	138	21	113	0	2		WE 3A
3P	SZ64208760	CER SE	1	27	60	3	3A	120	3	96	-5	3A		WD 3A