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Test Valley Local Plan Review Sites 92 93 Romsey Agricultural Land Classification Semi Detailed Survey ALC Map and Report

January 1997

Resource Planning Team Eastern Region FRCA Reading RPT Job Number 1512/177/96 MAFF Reference EL 15/00292

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

TEST VALLEY LOCAL PLAN REVIEW SITES 92 93 ROMSEY HAMPSHIRE

SEMI DETAILED SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

1 This report presents the findings of a semi detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey of approximately 70 hectares of land to the north of North Baddesley Hampshire The survey was carried out during January 1997

2 The survey was commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF) from its Land Use Planning Unit in Reading in connection with the Test Valley Local Plan Review The results of this survey supersede any previous ALC information for this land The land to the immediate south east of the current area of survey was surveyed in 1993 (ADAS Ref 1512/068/93) and so was not re visited on this occasion

3 Prior to 1st April 1997 the work was conducted by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Guildford Statutory Group of ADAS After this date the work was completed by the same team as part of the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA) Reading 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 agricultural land on this site was mostly in permanent grassland. The western most half of the site comprised overgrown grassland with scattered trees and shrubs which was being used as common land and grazed by horses. The areas of the site shown as Other Land consist of woodland and scrub a pond and a house and driveway.

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 overleaf

Grade/Other land	Area (hectares)	% Total survey area	% Total site area
2	27 4	49 7	39 0
3a	13 4	24 3	191
3Ь	12 3	22 3	175
4	06	11	09
5	14	26	20
Other land	15 1		21 5
Total survey area	55 1	100 0	
Total site area	70 2		100

Table 1 Area of grades and other land

7 The fieldwork was conducted at an average density of 1 boring every 2 hectares A total of 30 borings and 3 soil pits were described

8 The land at this site has been classified as Grade 2 (very good quality) Subgrade 3a (good quality) Subgrade 3b (moderate quality) with small pockets of Grade 4 (poor quality) and Grade 5 (very poor quality) Soil wetness and soil droughtiness are the principal limitations throughout The soils on the site are derived from interbedded deposits of the Bracklesham Group and as such were found to be very variable both spatially and vertically through the profiles

9 Many of the soil profiles suffer from wetness problems to varying degrees The topsoils comprise fine or coarse loamy textures These often overlie similar upper subsoils which pass to poorly structured clay loams or clays The depth to these poorly structured horizons will determine the final ALC grade Where these poorly structured horizons are shallow the drainage will be severely restricted and land is classified as Subgrade 3b whereas when they occur deeper within the profile the resultant ALC grade will be Grade 2 or Subgrade 3a These clayey soils cause drainage to be impeded so that land utilisation is restricted

10 Localised parts of the site have severe drainage problems caused by seepage and spring lines Grades 4 and 5 are mapped where the presence of hydrophilous vegetation and an uneven surface form suggest permanent waterlogging The area assigned to Grade 5 is a degree worse than that mapped as Grade 4 and the land will only be suitable for seasonal grazing at best

11 On occasions when soil wetness is less significant the soil profiles are better drained and are often sandier and/or more stony at depth Soil droughtiness may be equally or more restricting in these cases The combination of soil properties and the prevailing climate results in soil droughtiness which will restrict the amount of profile available water for crops Crop growth and yields will therefore be adversely affected to different degrees depending on the severity of the droughtiness limitation Grades 2 3a and 3b have been mapped as a result

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALC GRADE

Climate

12 Climate affects the grading of land through the assessment of an overall climatic limitation and also through interactions with soil characteristics

13 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)

Factor	Units	Values		
Grid reference	N/A	SU 388 206	SU 398 207	
Altitude	m AOD	35	55	
Accumulated Temperature	day C (Jan June)	1514	1491	
Average Annual Rainfall	mm	819	820	
Field Capacity Days	days	174	174	
Moisture Deficit Wheat	mm	108	106	
Moisture Deficit Potatoes	mm	102	99	
Overall climatic grade	N/A	Grade 1	Grade 1	

Table 2 Climatic and altitude data

14 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

15 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 (ATO January to June) as a measure of the relative warmth of a locality

16 The combination of rainfall and temperature at this site mean that there is no overall climatic limitation. Local climatic factors such as exposure and frost risk do not adversely affect land quality at this location. The site is climatically Grade 1. However, climatic factors do interact with soil properties to influence soil wetness and soil droughtiness. At this locality the climate is relatively warm and moist in regional terms. The likelihood of soil wetness problems may therefore be enhanced.

Site

17 The site lies at altitudes in the range 35 57 m AOD The highest land occurs along the eastern site boundary with land falling through slight to moderate gradients towards the north west and west Most of the site is not affected by site restrictions (i e gradient micro relief or flooding) However along the field boundary which marks the eastern edge of land classified as Grade 5 the land falls very sharply The extent of this steep slope is not sufficient to map separately at this scale of mapping but the land affected is included within the Grade 5 mapping unit. These slopes will severely restrict the safe and efficient use of farm machinery

Geology and soils

18 The most detailed published geological information for the site (BGS 1987) shows the majority of it to be underlain by solid deposits of the Bracklesham Group Much of the northern and western parts of the site are mapped as the Wittering Formation whilst the south and east are shown as Earnley Sand In addition to these solid deposits there are isolated patches of drift deposits notably a band of alluvium towards the west of the site and undifferentiated river terrace deposits towards the south and east

19 The most detailed published soils information covering the area (SSEW 1983) shows it to comprise entirely soils of the Wickham 3 association. These soils are described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and coarse loamy over clayey similar more permeable soils with slight waterlogging (SSEW 1983). Soils broadly consistent with this description were observed across parts of the site fine and coarse loamy soils overlie clay in the subsoil at variable depth. Occasional more sandy and/or gravelly soils were found

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

20 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

21 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

Grade 2

22 Very good quality agricultural land has been mapped across approximately half of the area surveyed Soils within the Grade 2 mapping units are very variable having developed from the inter mixed sands and clays of the Bracklesham Beds Soil textures and drainage status vary considerably over short distances and within profiles

23 The Grade 2 land on this site is influenced by minor soil wetness and soil droughtiness limitations either acting singly or in combination Profiles comprise non calcareous fine or medium sandy loam occasionally medium clay loam or sandy clay loam topsoils. These were recorded as having relatively high organic matter contents and were frequently defined as organic mineral topsoils. Generally stones were found to be absent or only very few flints Subsoil textures vary considerably although typically they become heavier with depth sometimes passing to lighter textures once more in the lower subsoil. Horizons of sandy loam sandy clay loam heavy clay loam clay and loamy sand were all observed. Stone contents were estimated to be at a maximum of 5% flints throughout these subsoils. Soil pit 1 (see Appendix II) is representative of the range of soil profiles seen.

24 Soils within the Grade 2 mapping units experience seasonal waterlogging as evidenced by gleying to varying extents This is sometimes caused by impeded drainage through slowly permeable clay loarn or clay horizons or by a fluctuating watertable The drainage characteristics of these soils places them into a range of wetness classes from I to III Taking into account topsoil textures (many of which are light and easily workable) and the prevailing climate land is classified as Grade 2 on the basis of minor soil wetness

Where soil wetness is not the overriding limitation to agricultural use soil droughtiness is an important factor. The combination of the soil properties as described in paragraph 23 above and climatic factors shows there to be a potential shortfall in the availability of soil moisture to crops during the year. This is especially apparent where the soils contain more sandy horizons. Land which is droughty may cause the level and consistency of crop yields to be depressed.

Subgrade 3a

26 Much of the land classified as Subgrade 3a good quality is affected by soil wetness Soils comprise non calcareous medium sandy loam medium clay loam or fine restrictions sandy silt loam topsoils These may contain up to 6 % total flints by volume (1.4% > 2 cm in)size) Topsoils overlie similar upper subsoils which pass to heavier textures of sandy clay loam heavy clay loam and clay with depth Soil pit 2 (see Appendix II) is typical of these soils It proved the existence of poorly structured sandy clay loam and clay horizons which are slowly permeable and which thereby impede drainage and cause seasonal waterlogging Many of the profiles were gleved at shallow depth evidence of the seasonal waterlogging. The depth to these slowly permeable clay subsoils (between 30 and 55 cm) results in soils being assigned to wetness class III or IV The combination of imperfect soil drainage topsoil textures (many of which are light and/or organic and thereby easily workable) and climatic factors gives rise to a land classification of 3a Excessive soil wetness may adversely affect crop growth and development as well as limiting the flexibility of the land due to the reduction in the number of days when the soil is in a suitable condition for cultivation trafficking by machinery or grazing by livestock

27 Localised areas of the land classified as Subgrade 3a most notably on the higher land south of Body Farm are graded on the basis of a soil droughtiness limitation Non calcareous sandy loam or medium clay loam topsoils containing up to 18% total flints by volume (8% of which are > 2 cm in size) rest on similar upper subsoils Profiles were found to be impenetrable to the soil auger within 40 cm As a result soil pit 3 was examined to establish the nature of the subsoils Upper subsoils were found to contain up to about 40 45% flints These pass to heavier and less stony lower subsoils The overriding limitation is one of droughtiness The stony subsoils restrict the moisture content of the profiles and moisture balance calculations indicate that the amount of water available to a growing crop may not be sufficient to meet its needs throughout the growing season The resulting drought stress may cause the level and consistency of yields to be depressed Subgrade 3a is therefore appropriate

Subgrade 3b

28 Moderate quality land is found in conjunction with parts of the site affected by significant soil wetness. Soils typically comprise non calcareous medium clay loam or sandy clay loam topsoils which may contain 2 10% total flints by volume. These pass to heavier subsoils typically heavy clay loam and clay. These profiles are all gleyed within 40 cm evidence of severely impeded drainage arising from the presence of slowly permeable horizons between 28 and 42 cm. Such drainage characteristics equate to a wetness class of IV which

when considered alongside topsoil textures and the prevailing climatic conditions results in a land classification of Subgrade 3b

A small unit of Subgrade 3b land to the immediate north of the industrial works is also classified as such on the basis of soil wetness but as a result of high ground water levels which may be difficult to control This mapping unit in coincident with a patch of river terrace gravels Soils are thereby stony and gravelly and impenetrable to the soil auger at shallow depth At the time of survey the watertable was observed at 35 40 cm resting at the junction of the soil and the gravelly substrata beneath The drainage status was assessed as being consistent with wetness class IV leading to a land classification of Subgrade 3b

Grade 4

30 A small unit of poor quality land has been delineated towards the west of the site in association with an area of seepage The presence of hydrophilous vegetation e.g. Juncus sp is suggestive of permanent waterlogging Such conditions give rise to land which is severely restricted in its agricultural use and suitable for seasonal grazing only

Grade 5

31 Very poor quality agricultural land has been mapped where seepage as described in paragraph 30 above is so severe as to cause permanent waterlogging to the surface which probably persists throughout the year and an uneven micro relief. The extent of seepage is assessed as being a degree worse than for land assigned to Grade 4 and therefore Grade 5 is appropriate. The land is only suitable for low intensity rough grazing.

> Michelle Leek Resource Planning Team FRCA Reading

SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1987) Sheet No 315 Southampton 1 50 000 Solid & Drift Edition, BGS London

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land 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 1 250 000 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 I 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 vields 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

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

- 3 GRDNT Gradient as estimated or measured by a hand held optical clinometer
- 4 GLEY/SPL 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

MREL	Microrelief limitation	FLOOD	Flood risk	EROSN	Soil erosion risk
EXP	Exposure limitation	FROST	Frost prone	DIST	Disturbed land
CHEM	Chemical limitation		•		

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

OC	Overall Chimate	AE	Aspect	ST	Topsoil Stoniness
FR	Frost Risk	GR	Gradient	MR	Microrelief
FL	Flood Risk	TX	Topsoil Texture	DP	Soil Depth
СН	Chemical	WE	Wetness	WΚ	Workability
DR	Drought	ER	Erosion Risk	WD	Soil Wetness/Droughtiness

Soil Pits and Auger Borings

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TEXTURE soil texture classes are denoted by the following abbreviations

S	Sand	LS	Loamy Sand	SL	Sandy Loam
SZL	Sandy Silt Loam	CL	Clay Loam	ZCL	Silty Clay Loam
ZL	Silt Loam	SCL	Sandy Clay Loam	С	Clay
SC	Sandy Clay	ZC	Silty Clay	OL	Organic Loam
Р	Peat	SP	Sandy Peat	LP	Loamy Peat
PL	Peaty Loam	PS	Peaty Sand	MZ	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

F Fine (more than 66 / of the sand less than 0 2mm)

- M Medium (less than 66/ fine sand and less than 33/ coarse sand)
- C Coarse (more than 33% of the sand larger than 0 6mm)

The ciay loam and silty ciay loam classes will be sub-di id d according to the ciay content M Medium ($\langle 27/$ ciay) 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

HR	all hard rocks and stones	FSST	soft fine grained sandstone
ZR	soft argillaceous or silty rocks	СН	chalk
MSST	soft medium grained sandstone	GS	gravel with porous (soft) stones
SI	soft weathered igneous/metamorphic rock	GH	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	WK ST	weakly developed strongly de eloped	MD	moderately developed
Ped size	F C	fine coarse	М	medium
Ped shape	S GR SAB PL	sıngle graın granular sub-angular blocky platy	M AB PR	massı e angular blocky prismatic

9 CONSIST Soil consist nce is d scribed using the following notation

L loose	FM firm	EH extremely hard
VF very fnable	VM very firm	
FR fnable	EM 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 0.57 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

APW	available ater capacity (in mm) adjusted for wheat
APP	avail ble water capacity (in mm) adjusted for potatoes
MBW	moisture balance wheat
MBP	moisture balance potatoes

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

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			APP 112	mm M8P	10	0 mm					
FINAL ALC	GRADE	2									
MAIN LIMI	TATION	Hetness									

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

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MAIN LIMITATION Wetness

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

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MAIN LIMITATION Droughtiness

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9	0.30	ocl	10YR21 00	10YR44 00 F				0	0 н	R 1				Border (0)FSZL
	30 40	mcl	25Y 61 62	10YR58 00 C			Y	0	0 Н	R 3		M		
	40 70	с	25Y 51 61	75YR58 00 M			Ŷ	0	ОН	R 5		Р	Ŷ	Wate logged
10	020	ocl	10YR31 00						ОН					PSD (0)FSZL
	20 60	с	25Y 61 62	75YR58 00 M			Ŷ	0	0	0		Р	Ŷ	
	0.07	5-1	10YR33 00					^	^ U					
11	027 2755	fsl msl	107R35 00						0 Н 0 Н			м		
	55-60	scl		10YR58 00 C			Y	0	0	~ <u>2</u>		M		
	60 80	c		10YR58 00 C			Ý	õ		0		P	Y	
	00 00	•	20 .0. 00					•	-	•				
12	0 27	mzcl	10YR43 00					0	0	0				
	27 48	mcl	25 Y62 O0	75YR58 00 C			Y	0	0	0		м		
	48 80	с	25 Y63 00	75YR68 00 M			Y	0	0	0		Ρ	Y	+ and le
13	0 27	mcl	10YR41 00	10YR56 00 C			Ŷ	0	он	R 2				fine sand
	27 42	hcl		10YR58 00 C	(Domnoo	00 Y		0 H			м		
	42 60			75YR58 68 M			Y		0 H			P	Y	
	60 <i>B</i> 0	c	25 Y62 00	75YR58 68 M	ć	25YR46	00 Y	0	0	0		Р	Ŷ	
	0.00		10YR43 00					•	ОН	R 5				
14	030 3070	sc] c]	107R43 00					ō	0 H			м		
	30 70 70 110	msl	25 Y63 53					õ	он			M		
	110 120	hcl	25 Y53 00					0	0	0		M		
15	0.30	f 1	10YR31 32					0	0	0				
	30 40	scl	10YR54 56	75YR58 00 F				0	0	0		М		Border HCL
	40 60	cl		75YR58 00 M			¥	0	0	0		м		Bord HCL
	60 85	с	25Y 51 61	75YR58 00 M			Ŷ	0	0	0		Р	Y	and
								-	• •	•				
16	0 35	of 1	10YR31 00			10YR31	~~	0 0	0 н 0			м		
	35 50 50 60	f 1 fs1	10YR54 00 25Y 54 56			UTKSI	00	0	0	0		M		
	50 B0 60 B0	scl		10YR56 00 F				0	0	0		M		I thedded S+C
	80 100	msl		10YR56 00 C			Y	0	0	0		M		
	100 120	c]		10YR56 00 C			Ŷ	D	D	o		м		
17	0 27	omsl	10YR31 00					0	0 н	R 1				
	27 55	lms	75YR32 00					0	0	Û		М		Fe/OM pod o1
	55 65	hc1		75YR68 00 C			Y	0	0	0		M		
	65 9 0	с	25 Y53 00	75YR68 00 M			Y	0	0	0		Р	Y Y	
	0.00		107033 00					~	0.1	10 F				
18	0 30	ofsl	10YR22 00	10YR56 00 C			v		0 H 0 H			M		Fee ched
	30 40 40 60	omcl hcl		104858 00 C			Y Y		0	ir 2 0		M		
	40 80 60 90	18-1		10YR68 00 M			Ŷ		0	0		P	Y	Sandy le e
	00 90		20 .07 00				,	•	-	•		•	•	

program ALCO11

				-MOTTLES	PED			STONES	S STRUC	t/ SUBS		
SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	COL ABUN	CONT COL	() FY	2			ST STR POR I	MP SPI CALC	
JATEL	ULFIN	TEATORE					-	0				
19	0 28	scl	10YR43 00				0	0 HR	10			
	28-35	scl		10YR58 00 C		Y	0	0 HR	2	м		
-	35-85	с	25 Y62 00	10YR68 00 M	05YR56	00 Y	0	0	0	Р	Y	+ sand
-												
20	0 30	fszl	10YR33 00				0	0	0			
-	30-45	mcl	10YR46 00	10YR68 00 C		S	0	0	0	м		
_	45-50	hcl	10YR46 00	10YR58 00 C	10YR64	00 S	0	0	0	м		
	50 85	с	10YR63 00	75YR56 00 C		Y	0	0	0	Р	Y	
21	0 25	omsl	10YR21 00				0	0	0			
	25-45	msl		75YR58 00 M		Y	0	0 HR	2	M		
	45 60	scl	-	75YR58 00 C		Y	0	0	0	м		
	60 80	scl	25Y 51 62	75YR58 00 M		Y	0	0	0	P	Y	Borde C
									_			
22	0 25	omcl	10YR31 00				0		5			
-	25-58	mcl		10YR78 00 C		Y	0		10	M		Wtable 35-40
	58 65	lms		10YR58 00 C		Y	0		10	M		t1].
	65-80	с	25 962 00	10YR78 00 C		Y	U	0 HR	20	M		Imp gravelly
-	0.00	. (.)	10/021 00				•	0	•			
23	030	ofs1	10YR31 00	000M00 00 C	00FE00	00		0 0	0 0	м		Fe/OM pod ol
	30 50 50 75	lms lms		75YR58 00 C	007200	Ŷ		0	0	M		refuir poulor
	50 75 75-85	lms scl		75YR68 00 M		Ý		0	0	M		
	85-95	scr		75YR68 00 M		Ý	-	õ	õ	M		
	95 120	scl		75YR68 00 M		Ŷ		0	0 0	M		
	33 120	301	00 102 00			•	•	•	·			
24	0 27	msl	10YR42 00	10YR46 00 C		Y	0	0 HR	2			
	27 40	scl		10YR58 00 C		Y	0	OHR	5	м		
	40 70	с	25 Y53 63	75YR68 00 M		Y	0	0	0	Р	Y	
_	70 80	scl	25 Y63 00	75YR68 00 M		Y	0	0	0	м		
	80 90	ms ໄ	25 Y63 00	75YR68 00 M		Y	0	0	0	м		
	90 110	scl	25 Y63 00	75YR68 00 M		Y	0	0	0	м		
-	110 120	ms l	25 Y63 00	75YR68 00 M		Y	0	0	0	M		
-												
25	0 28	ms l	10YR42 00					OHR	15			
	28 40	scl	10YR43 00				0	0 HR	20	м		Imp g elly
	.	. .					-	• •	•			
26	0 28	fs 1	10YR32 00					0 HR	2			
	28 40	scl		10YR56 00 F				0 HR	2	M		
	40 50	c .		10YR68 00 C		Ŷ		OHR	5	M		+ MS
	50 55	scl		10YR68 00 C 10YR68 00 M		Y Y		0 0	0	M M		
	55 120	ms l	25 Y53 UU	TUTKOS UU M		Y	v	U	0	Pi		
27	0 28	of 1	10YR22 00				^	0 HR	2			
	28 40	mc1		10YR56 00 C		Ŷ		0 HR	15	м		Imp g avelly
	20 40	116-1	IUIKJE UU	101830 00 0		T	v	V HK	1.2			ing gurung
28	030	fsl	10YR42 00	10YR46 00 F			0	0 HR	2			
	30 43	msl	10YR43 00				ō	OHR	2	м		
	43 65	hcl		10YR58 00 C		Y	ō	0	0	м		
-	65 85	scl		75YR68 00 M		Ŷ	0	0	0	м		
-	85 120	msl		75YR68 00 M		Ŷ	0	0	0	м		

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				ŕ	OTTLES		PED			STONES	STRUCT/	SUBS	
Sample	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	COL	ABUN	CONT	COL	GLEY	2	6 LITH T	OT CONSIST	STR POR	IMP SPL CALC
29	0 28	fsl	10YR42 00						0	0 HR	5		
	28-40	msl	10YR52 00	10YR58	3 00 C			Y	0	0 HR	5	м	
	40 50	hc1	25 Y53 00	75YR68	3 00 C			Y	0	0	0	м	
	50-80	c	25 Y53 00	75YR68	3 00 M	()5YR56	00 Y	0	0	D	Ρ	Y
30	0 28	f 1	10YR42 00	10YR46	5 00 C			Y	0	0 HR	2		
	28-53	ms]	10YR43 00						0	0 HR	5	м	
	53-65	msl	10YR53 00	10YR58	3 00 C			Y	0	0	0	м	
	65-85	с	25 Y62 00	75YR68	3 00 M			Y	0	0	0	Р	Y
	85-120	scl	25 Y62 00	75YR68	8 00 M			Y	0	0	0	м	

prog am ALCO12

	MPi	LE	A	SPECT				WET	NESS	- WH	AT	PO	TS	м	REL	EROSN	FROST	Ċ	HEM	ALC	
NO)	GRID REF	USE		GRONT	GLEY	y spl	CLASS	GRADE	AP	MB	AP	MB	DRT	FL000	E	XP O	IST	LIMIT		COMMENTS
_	1	SU39502130	DCD	NILI	01	027		2	1	091	17	091	11	3A					DR	3A	
	•	SU39302090		W	01		060	3	2	144		112	10	1					WE	2	
		SU39402120			01		045	4	2 3A	000		000	ō	•					WE	2 3A	
		SU39702070		W	02	0	035	4	3A	135		105	3	2					WE	3A	FSL TOPSOIL
		SU39602120		NW	02	-	045	4	3B	000		000	0	-					WE	3B	BORDER 3A
	-					•••		•			-		•								
	3P	SU39902070	PGR			060	060	3	2	112	4	080	22	3A					DR	3A	
		SU39802120				050	050	3	- 3A	106		111	9	3A					WE	3A	
		SU39102110				050		1	1	178		132	30	1						1	
		SU39502110		SW	01	030	040	4	3A	103	5	112	10	3A					WE	3A	
	7	SU39902110	PGR	NW	02	0	080	2	2	142	34	116	14	1					WE	2	
-	8	SU39802100	PGR	NW	02	0	055	3	3A	000	0	000	0						WE	3A	
-	9	SU38902090	RGR			030	040	4	38	000	0	000	0						WE	3B	VERY WET
1	0	SU39102090	RGR			020	020	4	3A	000	0	000	0						WE	3A	ORGANIC TOP
• 1	1	SU39302090	PGR	W	02	055	060	3	2	000	0	000	0						WE	2	
1	2	SU39502090	PGR	N	01	027	048	3	3A	000	0	000	0						WE	3A	
۱ 🛃	3	SU39702090	PGR			0	042	4	3B	000	0	000	0						WE	3B	
۱	4	SU39902090	PGR	W	03			1	1	149	41	106	4	2					DR	2	
1	5	SU38802080	RGR			040	060	3	2	113	5	113	11	3A					WD	2	
1	6	SU39002080	RGR	W	04	080		1	1	198	90	156	54	1						1	SANDY
- 1	7	SU39202080	RGR	N	01	055	065	2	1	121	13	118	16	2						1	
1	8	SU39402080	RGR			030	060	3	2	000	0	000	0						WE	2	
8,		SU39802080		W	02		035	4	- 38	000	0	000	0						WE	3B	
2	0	SU38902070	RGR	W	01	050	050	3	2	000	0	000	0						WE	2	SL GLEY 30
2	1	SU39102070	RGR			025	060	3	2	133	25	135	33	2					WE	2	
2	2	SU39302070	RGR	N	01	025		4	38	000	0	000	0						WE	38	WTABLE 40
a ²	3	SU39502070	PGR	N	01	050		1	1	155	47	113	11	1						1	ALMOST 2
2	4	SU39702070			04	0	040	4	3A	143	35	103	1	2					WE	3A	
-	5	SU39902070			02			1	1	056		056	46	4					DR	3A	IMP 40 SEE 3P
_	6	SU39102060			01	040		1	1	170		123		1						1	
2	7	SU39202060	RGR	W	01	028		2	1	093	15	093	9	3A					DR	3A	IMP 40 SEE 3P
.	8	SU39602060	DCP	s		043		1	1	157	40	115	13	1						1	
a 2		SU39802060 SU39802060		S	02	028	050	3	2	000		000	0	,					WE	2	
	. 20	SU39802060 SU39702050			02	020	050	2	2 1	146		110	-	2					DR	2	
H ,	0	3039702030	ran	3	01	0	005	۲	•	140	30	ΠV	0	۲					UK	2	