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Wiltshire Minerals Local Plan
Alderbury Farm, Alderbury
Agricultural Land Classification

Prepared for MAFF by
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WILTSHIRE MINERALS LOCAL PLAN
ALDERBURY FARM, ALDERBURY
AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

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WILTSHIRE MINERALS LOCAL PLAN

ALDERBURY FARM, ALDERBURY

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION SURVEY

SUMMARY

The survey was carried out by ADAS on behalf of MAFF as part of its statutory role in the preparation of the Wiltshire Minerals Local Plan. The fieldwork at Alderbury Farm, Alderbury was completed in May 1995 at a scale of 1:10,000. Data on climate, soils, geology and from previous Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Surveys was used and is presented in the report. The distribution of grades is shown on the accompanying ALC map and summarised below. Information is correct at this scale but could be misleading if enlarged.

Distribution of ALC grades: Alderbury Farm

Grade	Area (ha)	% of Survey Area	% of Agricultural Land (58.2 ha)
2	4.8	8.2	8.8
3a	31.4	54.0	57.3
3b	8.6	14.8	15.7
4	10.0	17.2	18.2
Urban	0.4	0.7	0.0
Non Agricultural	2.3	4.0	0.0
Open water	0.7	1.1	0.0
TOTAL	58.2	100.0	100.0

Two thirds of the agricultural land surveyed (36.2 ha) has been mapped as 'best and most versatile'. The land to the west of Nythefield Copse and to the north of the track suffer from moderate droughtiness limitations due to the light soil textures and their high flint gravel contents. The fields to the west of Nythefield Copse mainly suffer from moderate and severe wetness limitations, although the land on the southern side of the track only has a minor wetness limitation.

1. INTRODUCTION

An Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Survey was carried out in April and May 1995 at Alderbury Farm, Alderbury on behalf of MAFF as part of its statutory role in the preparation of the Wiltshire Minerals Local Plan. The fieldwork covering 58.2 ha of land was conducted by ADAS at a scale of 1:10,000 with approximately one boring per hectare of agricultural land. A total of 57 auger borings were examined and 5 soil profile pits used to assess subsoil conditions.

The published provisional one inch to the mile ALC map of this area (MAFF, 1974) shows the grades of the site at a reconnaissance scale. This shows the northern half of the site as Grade 3 and the southern half of the site as Grade 4.

The north-east corner of the site was also surveyed in 1979 at a scale of 1:25,000. This area was all mapped as Subgrade 3a.

The recent survey supersedes these previous surveys having been carried out at a more detailed level and using the Revised Guidelines and Criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land (MAFF 1988). These guidelines provide a framework for classifying land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. The grading takes account of the top 120 cm of the soil profile. A description of the grades used in the ALC system can be found in Appendix 2.

2. CLIMATE

The grade of the land is determined by the most limiting factor present. The overall climate is considered first because it can have an overriding influence on restricting land to a lower grade despite other favourable conditions.

Estimates of climatic variables were interpolated from the published agricultural climate dataset (Meteorological Office 1989). The parameters used for assessing overall climate are *accumulated temperature, a measure of the relative warmth of a locality, and average annual rainfall, a measure of overall wetness.* The results shown in Table 1 indicate there is no overall climatic limitation.

Table 1: Climatic Interpolations: Alderbury Farm

Grid Reference	SU 175 252	SU 183 257	SU 179 261
Altitude (m)	40	47	40
Accumulated Temperature (day °)	1511	1503	1511
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	802	805	798
Overall Climatic Grade	1	1	1
Field Capacity Days	177	178	177
Moisture deficit (mm):			
Wheat	108	106	108
Potatoes	101	99	101

Climatic data on Field Capacity Days (FCD) and Moisture Deficits for wheat and potatoes are also shown. These data are used in assessing the soil wetness and droughtiness limitations referred to in later sections.

3. RELIEF AND LANDCOVER

The site is found on the flood plain of the River Avon and is relatively flat. The altitude is on average 40m AOD although it rises to 47m AOD at the start of the valley side on the eastern edge of the site. All of the gradients are of less than 7°. At the time of survey the land was being used for permanent pasture and arable cultivation. There is a small area of woodland in the centre of the site.

4. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The geology of the site is shown on the published 1:50,000 scale drift geology map, sheet 298 (Institute of Geological Sciences, 1976). Most of the valley floor is underlain by valley gravels, with areas of alluvium along the southern edge of the site and around Nythe field Copse. The valley sides are underlain by Reading Beds to the north of Alderbury Farm and Upper Chalk to the south of the farm.

The soils were mapped by the Soil Survey of England and Wales in 1983 at a reconnaissance scale of 1:250,000. This shows that the majority of the site contains soils from the Frome Association which are described as shallow calcareous and non-calcareous loamy soils over flint gravel which are affected by groundwater. There are also small areas of peat and a risk of flooding. The northern part of the site contains soils from the Hucklesbrook Association which are described as well drained coarse loamy and in cases sandy soils, commonly over gravel. Some similar permeable soils are affected by groundwater. On the valley sides to the south of Alderbury Farm the soils belong to the Andover 2 Association and are described as shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk. They are associated with deeper non-calcareous variably flinty, well drained fine silty and fine silty over clayey soils. To the north of the farm the soils come from the Oxpasture Association which are described as fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. There are also some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils.

The soils found during the recent survey were similar to those of the Frome and Hucklesbrook Associations. In the northern part of the site the profiles become more sandy but were still shallow over the flint gravel. To the south of the track running through the site there are areas of shallow profiles with high contents of flint gravel. An area of poorly drained clay profiles was found immediately to the east of Nythe field Copse. There are also profiles with peaty subsoils to the south and east of Nythe field Copse.

5. AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

The distribution of ALC grades is shown in Table 2 and on the accompanying ALC map. This information could be misleading if shown at a larger scale.

Table 2: Distribution of ALC grades: Alderbury Farm

Grade	Area (ha)	% of Survey Area	% of Agricultural Land (58.2 ha)
2	4.8	8.2	8.8
3a	31.4	54.0	57.3
3b	8.6	14.8	15.7
4	10.0	17.2	18.2
Urban	0.4	0.7	0.0
Non Agricultural	2.3	4.0	0.0
Open water	0.7	1.1	0.0
TOTAL	58.2	100.0	100.0

Grade 2

Two types of profile have been mapped as Grade 2. The profiles on the raised land along the eastern edge of the site suffer from a minor droughtiness limitation. They have medium sandy loam topsoils over medium sandy loam and sandy clay loam subsoils. They are deep and well drained and were assessed as Wetness Class I (see Appendix 3). The land either side of the track has a minor wetness limitation due to poor drainage conditions caused by a slowly permeable layer starting below 60cm and gleying starting below 40cm. They were assessed as Wetness Classes II and have medium sandy loam topsoils.

Subgrade 3a

The majority of the agricultural land, 31.4ha, has been mapped as Subgrade 3a. The areas to the west of Nytheheld Copse and along the northern side of the track have a moderate droughtiness limitation. The profiles are deep and well drained, and were assessed as Wetness Class I. They have medium sandy loam topsoils and stone contents of up to 16% by volume in the topsoil and 42% by volume in the subsoil. The profiles mapped as Subgrade 3a to the south of the track and in the south east corner of the site have a moderate wetness limitation. These profiles have been assessed as Wetness Classes II and III depending on the depth to gleying below 64cm). The topsoil textures near the track are medium clay loams and medium sandy loams. The profiles in the south east corner of the site also have peaty subsoils and organic topsoils.

Subgrade 3b

The areas of Subgrade 3b land along the western edge of the site suffer from a moderate droughtiness limitation. The profiles are deep and well drained and were assessed as Wetness Class I. The textures of the profiles are medium sandy loam topsoils with medium sand and loamy medium sand subsoils. These light textures together with stone contents of more than 30% by volume in the topsoil and more than 60% by volume in the subsoil limit the amount of water available for crops. The area of Subgrade 3b profiles to the north-east of Nytheheld Copse have a moderate wetness limitation. They have medium clay loam topsoils over clay and peat subsoils. Gleying and slowly permeable layers are present below 30cm so they were assessed as Wetness Class IV.

Grade 4

The area mapped as Grade 4 has a severe wetness limitation. The topsoils are shallow clays and organic clays over clays, and to the south of Nytheheld Copse over peaty horizons. Gleying and slowly permeable layers are present below 30cm so the profiles were assessed as Wetness Class IV. To the south of Nytheheld Copse there are profiles with organic clay topsoils over peaty subsoils. These profiles have evidence of wetness in their topsoils and were assessed as Wetness Class III.

Other Land

Within the site Nytheheld copse is mapped as non agricultural land and the farm track is shown as urban. Two small ponds have been shown as open water.

Resource Planning Team
Taunton Statutory Unit
May 1995

APPENDIX 1

REFERENCES

INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES (1976) Drift Edition, Sheet 298, Salisbury, 1:50,00 scale.

MAFF (1974) Agricultural Land Classification Map, Sheet 167, Provisional 1:63,360 scale.

MAFF (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales (Revised Guidelines and Criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land), Alnwick.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE (1989) Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification.

SOIL SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1983) Sheet 5, Soils of South West England, 1:250,000 scale.

APPENDIX 2

DESCRIPTION OF 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 include 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 and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the 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.

Grade 3 - good to moderate quality agricultural land

Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where 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 level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (eg cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In most 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 very severe limitations which restrict use to permanent pasture or rough grazing, except for occasional pioneer forage crops.

Descriptions of other land categories used on ALC maps

Urban

Built-up or 'hard' uses with relatively little potential for a return to agriculture including: housing, industry, commerce, education, transport, religious buildings, cemeteries. Also, hard-surfaced sports facilities, permanent caravan sites and vacant land; all types of derelict land, including mineral workings which are only likely to be reclaimed using derelict land grants.

Non-agricultural

'Soft' uses where most of the land could be returned relatively easily to agriculture, including: private park land, public open spaces, sports fields, allotments and soft-surfaced areas on airports/airfields. Also active mineral workings and refuse tips where restoration conditions to 'soft' after-uses may apply.

Agricultural buildings

Includes the normal range of agricultural buildings as well as other relatively permanent structures such as glasshouses. Temporary structures (eg polythene tunnels erected for lambing) may be ignored.

Open water

Includes lakes, ponds and rivers as map scale permits.

Land not surveyed

Agricultural land which has not been surveyed.

Where the land use includes more than one of the above landcover types, eg buildings in large grounds, and where may be shown separately. Otherwise, the most extensive cover type will usually be shown.

Source: MAFF (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales (Revised Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land), Alnwick.

APPENDIX 3

DEFINITION OF SOIL WETNESS CLASSES

Wetness Class I

The soil profile is not wet within 70 cm depth for more than 30 days in most years.

Wetness Class II

The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for 31-90 days in most years or, if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80 cm depth, it is wet within 70 cm for more than 90 days, but not wet within 40 cm depth for more than 30 days in most years.

Wetness Class III

The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for 91-180 days in most years or, if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80 cm depth, it is wet within 70 cm for more than 180 days, but only wet within 40 cm depth for between 31 and 90 days in most years.

Wetness Class IV

The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for more than 180 days but not within 40 cm depth for more than 210 days in most years or, if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80 cm depth, it is wet within 40 cm depth for 91-210 days in most years.

Wetness Class V

The soil profile is wet within 40 cm depth for 211-335 days in most years.

Wetness Class VI

The soil profile is wet within 40 cm depth for more than 335 days in most years.

Notes: The number of days specified is not necessarily a continuous period. 'In most years' is defined as more than 10 out of 20 years.

Source: Hodgson, J M (in preparation), Soil Survey Field Handbook (revised edition).

SITE NAME Aldbury Farm		PROFILE NO. Pit 1 (ASP 29)	SLOPE AND ASPECT 0°	LAND USE Cereal	Av Rainfall: 798 mm ATO: 1511 day °C	PARENT MATERIAL Valley Gravel
JOB NO. 24/95		DATE 27/4/95	GRID REFERENCE SU 178 256	DESCRIBED BY HLJ	FC Days: 177 Climatic Grade: 1 Exposure Grade: 1	SOIL SAMPLE REFERENCES RPT/HLJ/151

Horizon No.	Lowest Av. Depth (cm)	Texture	Matrix (Ped Face) Colours	Stoniness: Size, Type, and Field Method	Mottling Abundance, Contrast, Size and Colour	Mangan Concs	Structure: Ped Development Size and Shape	Consistence	Structural Condition	Pores (Fissures)	Roots: Abundance and Size	Calcium Carbonate Content	Horizon Boundary: Distinctness and form
1	35	MSL	10YR42	5% HR >2cm(S) 44% HR <2cm(S+D) 49% HR Total	None	None	WCSAB (assumed due to stones)	Friable	M (assumed)	GOOD	FF + VF	-	Gradual smooth
2	90	SCL	10YR44	13% HR > 2cm(S) 47% HR <2cm(S+D) 60% HR Total	None	None	Weak (too stony)	Friable	M (assumed)	Good	FVF	-	Gradual smooth
3	120	MS	10YR54	15%HR >2cm(S) 55%HR <2cm (S) 70% HR Total	None	None	Weak (too stony)	Very Friable	M (assumed)	Good	None	-	-

Profile Gleyed From: Not gleyed

Depth to Slowly Permeable Horizon: No spl

Wetness Class: I

Wetness Grade: 1

SE336

Available Water Wheat: 72 mm

Potatoes: 61 mm

Moisture Deficit Wheat: 108 mm

Potatoes: 101 mm

Moisture Balance Wheat: -35 mm

Potatoes: -40 mm

Droughtiness Grade: 3b (Calculated to 120 cm)

Final ALC Grade: 3b

Main Limiting Factor(s): Drought

Remarks:

SITE NAME Alderbury Farm		PROFILE NO. Pit 2 (ASP10)	SLOPE AND ASPECT 0°	LAND USE Cereal	Av Rainfall: 798 mm ATO: 1511 day °C	PARENT MATERIAL Valley Gravel
JOB NO. 24/95		DATE 27/4/95	GRID REFERENCE SU 179 260	DESCRIBED BY HLJ	FC Days: 177 Climatic Grade: 1 Exposure Grade: 1	SOIL SAMPLE REFERENCES RPT/HLJ/152,153

Horizon No.	Lowest Av. Depth (cm)	Texture	Matrix (Ped Face) Colours	Stoniness: Size, Type, and Field Method	Mottling Abundance, Contrast, Size and Colour	Mangan Concs	Structure: Ped Development Size and Shape	Consistence	Structural Condition	Pores (Fissures)	Roots: Abundance and Size	Calcium Carbonate Content	Horizon Boundary: Distinctness and form
1	33	MSL	10YR43	8% HR >2cm(S) 25% HR <2cm(S+D) 33% HR Total	None	None	WCSAB	Friable	Good	Good	MF+VF	-	Clear Smooth
2	55	MSL	10YR44	15% HR >2cm(S) 47% HR <2cm(S+D) 62%HR Total	None	None	Too stony	Friable	M (assumed)	Good	CF+VF	-	Clear Irregular
3	120	LMS	10YR62	25% HR>2cm (S) 41% HR<2cm (S+D) 66% HR Total	None	None	Too stony	Very Friable	M (assumed)	Good	None	-	-

Profile Gleyed From: Not gleyed

Depth to Slowly Permeable Horizon: No spl

Wetness Class: I

Wetness Grade: 1

SE336

Available Water Wheat: 71 mm

Potatoes: 60 mm

Moisture Deficit Wheat: 108 mm

Potatoes: 101 mm

Moisture Balance Wheat: -36 mm

Potatoes: -41 mm

Droughtiness Grade: 3b (Calculated to 120 cm)

Final ALC Grade: 3b

Main Limiting Factor(s): Drought

Remarks:

SITE NAME Alderbury Farm		PROFILE NO. Pit 3 (ASP43)	SLOPE AND ASPECT 0°		LAND USE Cereal	Av Rainfall: 798 mm ATO: 1511 day °C FC Days: 177		PARENT MATERIAL Alluvium				
JOB NO. 24/95		DATE 1/5/95	GRID REFERENCE SU 177 254		DESCRIBED BY HLJ	Climatic Grade: 1 Exposure Grade: 1		SOIL SAMPLE REFERENCES RPT/HLJ/158				

Horizon No.	Lowest Av. Depth (cm)	Texture	Matrix (Ped Face) Colours	Stoniness: Size, Type, and Field Method	Mottling Abundance, Contrast, Size and Colour	Mangan Concs	Structure: Ped Development Size and Shape	Consistence	Structural Condition	Pores (Fissures)	Roots: Abundance and Size	Calcium Carbonate Content	Horizon Boundary: Distinctness and form
1	30	MSL	10YR43	6%HR >2cm(S) 10%HR <2cm (S+D) 16%HR Total	None	None	WCSAB	Friable	Good	Good	FF	-	Gradual smooth
2	77	MSL	10YR44	12%HR >2cm (S) 20%HR <2cm (S+D) 32%HR Total	None	None	WCSAB	Friable	Good	Good	FVF	-	Gradual smooth
3	95	MSL	10YR53	2%HR>2cm(S) 7%HR<2cm(S+D) 9%HR Total	CDFO (10YR64,56)	Few	WCAB	Friable	Good	Good	FVF	-	Gradual smooth
4	120	HCL	10YR53	8%HR >2cm (S) 30%HR <2cm(S+D) 38% HR Total	CDMO (75YR58,66)	Common	WCSAB (too stony)	Firm	Moderate	Good (well fissured)	None	-	-

Profile Gleyed From: 77cm

Depth to Slowly Permeable Horizon: no spl

Wetness Class: I

Wetness Grade: 1

SE336

Available Water	Wheat: 129 mm
	Potatoes: 91 mm
Moisture Deficit	Wheat: 108 mm
	Potatoes: 101 mm
Moisture Balance	Wheat: 22 mm
	Potatoes: -10 mm
Droughtiness Grade:	2 (Calculated to 120 cm)

Final ALC Grade: 2

Main Limiting Factor(s): Drought

Remarks:

H4 has patches of lighter and heavier textured material. Only just 2 on drought, nearly 3a. Mapped in 3a unit.

SITE NAME Alderbury Farm		PROFILE NO. Pit 4 (ASP16)	SLOPE AND ASPECT 0°	LAND USE Permanent Grass	Av Rainfall: 798 mm ATO: 1511 day °C	PARENT MATERIAL Valley Gravel	
JOB NO. 24/95		DATE 1/5/95	GRID REFERENCE SU 181 259	DESCRIBED BY HLJ	FC Days: 177 Climatic Grade: 1 Exposure Grade: 1	SOIL SAMPLE REFERENCES RPT/HLJ/155	

Horizon No.	Lowest Av. Depth (cm)	Texture	Matrix (Ped Face) Colours	Stoniness: Size, Type, and Field Method	Mottling Abundance, Contrast, Size and Colour	Mangan Concs	Structure: Ped Development Size and Shape	Consistence	Structural Condition	Pores (Fissures)	Roots: Abundance and Size	Calcium Carbonate Content	Horizon Boundary: Distinctness and form
1	22	MSL	10YR44	5% HR Total (Vis)	FDFO (7.5YR58)	None	WCSAB	Friable	M	Good	MF+VF	-	Clear Smooth
2	43	MCL	10YR54	1%HR Total (Vis)	CDFO (10YR66)	None	MM+CSAB	Friable	M (G)	Good	CF+VF	-	Gradual Smooth
3	70	HCL	10YR53	1% HR Total (Vis)	CDFD + G (10YR56,62)	None	(WCPR breaking to) MCSAB	Friable	M	Good	FVF	-	Clear Smooth
4	100+	C	10YR53	1%HR Total (Vis)	CDMD + G (10YR68,72)	None	WCPR	Firm	P	Poor	FVF	-	-

Profile Gleyed From: 43cm

Depth to Slowly Permeable Horizon: 70cm

Wetness Class: II

Wetness Grade: 2

SE336

Available Water Wheat: 135 mm

Potatoes: 112 mm

Moisture Deficit Wheat: 108 mm

Potatoes: 101 mm

Moisture Balance Wheat: 27 mm

Potatoes: 11 mm

Droughtiness Grade: 2 (Calculated to 120 cm)

Final ALC Grade: 2

Main Limiting Factor(s): Wetness and Drought

Remarks:

SITE NAME Alderbury Farm		PROFILE NO. Pit 5 (ASP7)	SLOPE AND ASPECT 0°	LAND USE Cereal	Av Rainfall: 798 mm ATO: 1511 day °C FC Days: 177 Climatic Grade: 1 Exposure Grade: 1	PARENT MATERIAL Valley Gravel
JOB NO. 24/95		DATE 1/5/95	GRID REFERENCE SU 180 261	DESCRIBED BY HLJ		SOIL SAMPLE REFERENCES RPT/HLJ/157

Horizon No.	Lowest Av. Depth (cm)	Texture	Matrix (Ped Face) Colours	Stoniness: Size, Type, and Field Method	Mottling Abundance, Contrast, Size and Colour	Mangan Concs	Structure: Ped Development Size and Shape	Consistence	Structural Condition	Pores (Fissures)	Roots: Abundance and Size	Calcium Carbonate Content	Horizon Boundary: Distinctness and form
1	33	MSL	10YR43	1%HR >2cm(S) 9%HR <2cm(S+D) 10% HR Total	None	None	WCSAB	Friable	Good	Good	CF + VF	-	Gradual Smooth
2	50	MSL	10YR44	8%HR >2cm (S) 28%HR <2cm(S+D) 36% HR Total	None	None	WCSAB	Friable	Good	Good	FF + VF	-	Gradual Smooth
3	90	LMS	10YR63	10%HR >2cm(S) 32%HR <2cm(S+D) 42% HR Total	None	None	WFGR	Very Friable	Good	Good	MF + VF	-	Clear Smooth
4	110	MS	10YR74	40%HR Total (Vis)	None	None	WCSAB	Very Friable	Good	Good	None	-	-

Profile Gleyed From: Not gleyed

Depth to Slowly Permeable Horizon: No spl

Wetness Class: I

Wetness Grade: 1

SE336

Available Water Wheat: 95 mm

Potatoes: 82 mm

Moisture Deficit Wheat: 108 mm

Potatoes: 101 mm

Moisture Balance Wheat: -13 mm

Potatoes: -19 mm

Droughtiness Grade: 3a (Calculated to 120 cm)

Final ALC Grade: 3a

Main Limiting Factor(s): Drought

Remarks: