Municipal District of Wainwright No. 61

Soil Capability for Agriculture

0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5
Miles

0 1 2 4 6 8
Kilometers

N

Wainwright
Edgerton
Irma
Chauvin

Soil Classes

Case 1 - Soils in this class have no significant limitations in use for crops. The soils are deep, are well to imperfectly drained, hold moisture well, and in the virgin state were well supplied with plant nutrients. They can be managed and cropped without difficulty. Under good management they are moderately high to high in productivity for a wide range of field crops.

Class 2 - Soils in this class have moderate limitations which restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices. The soils are deep and hold moisture well. The limitations are moderate and the soils can be managed and cropped with little difficulty. Under good management they are moderately high to high in productivity for a fairly wide range of crops.

Class 3 Soils in this class have moderately severe limitations which restrict the range of crops, or require special conservation practices. The limitations are more severe than for Class 2 soils. They affect one or more of the following practices: timing and ease of tillage, planting and harvesting, choice of crops, and method of conservation. Under good management they are fair to moderately high in productivity for a fair range of crops.

Class 4 Soils in this class have severe limitations which restrict the range of crops, or require special conservation practices, or both. The limitations seriously affect one or more of the following practices: timing and ease of tillage, planting and harvesting, choice of crops, and method of conservation. The soils are low to fair in productivity for a fair range of crops but may have high productivity for a specially adapted crop.

Class 5 Soils in this class have very severe limitations which restrict their capability to producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are feasible. The limitations are so severe that soils are not capable of use for sustained production of annual field crops. The soils are capable of producing native or tame species of perennial forage plants, and may be improved by use of farm machinery. The improvement practices may include clearing of bush, cultivation, seeding, fertilizing or water control.

Class 6 Soils in this class are capable only of producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are not feasible.The soils provide some sustained grazing for farm animals, but the limitations are so severe that improvement by use of farm machinery is impractical, terrain may be unsuitable for use of farm machinery, the soils may not respond to improvement, or the grazing season may be very short.

Class 7 Soils in this class have no capability for arable culture or permanent pasture. This class also includes rock land, other non-soil areas and bodies of water too small to show on maps at mapping scale.

Sub Classes

'C' Adverse climate - This subclass denotes a significant adverse climate for crop production as "median" climate which is defined as one with sufficiently high rowing-season temperatures to bring crops to maturity.

'S' There are two interpretations accorded to subclass S. In the case of maps generally produced before 1969, subclass S will be used in place of subclasses D,F,M or N. If two or more of subclasses D,F,M or N are applicable to the same area, then again subclass S will be substituted. On most of the maps subsequent to 1969, the applicable subclass D,F,M or N will appear if an area is classified with a single subclass. For areas classified with two or more of D,F,M or N then subclass S will appear, denoting a combination of subclasses.

'T' Topography = This subclass is made up of soils where topography is a limitation. Both the percent of slope and the pattern or frequency of slopes in different directions affect the cost of farming and the uniformity of growth and maturity of crops as well as the hazard of erosion.

'W' Excess water - This subclass includes soils where excess water other than that brought about by inundation is a limitation to agricultural use. Excess water may result from inadequate soil drainage, a high water table, seepage or from runoff from surrounding areas.

'X' This subclass is comprised of soils having a limitation resulting from the cumulative effect of two or more adverse characteristics.

Data provided by: Canada Land Inventory, National Soil DataBase, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. 1998.