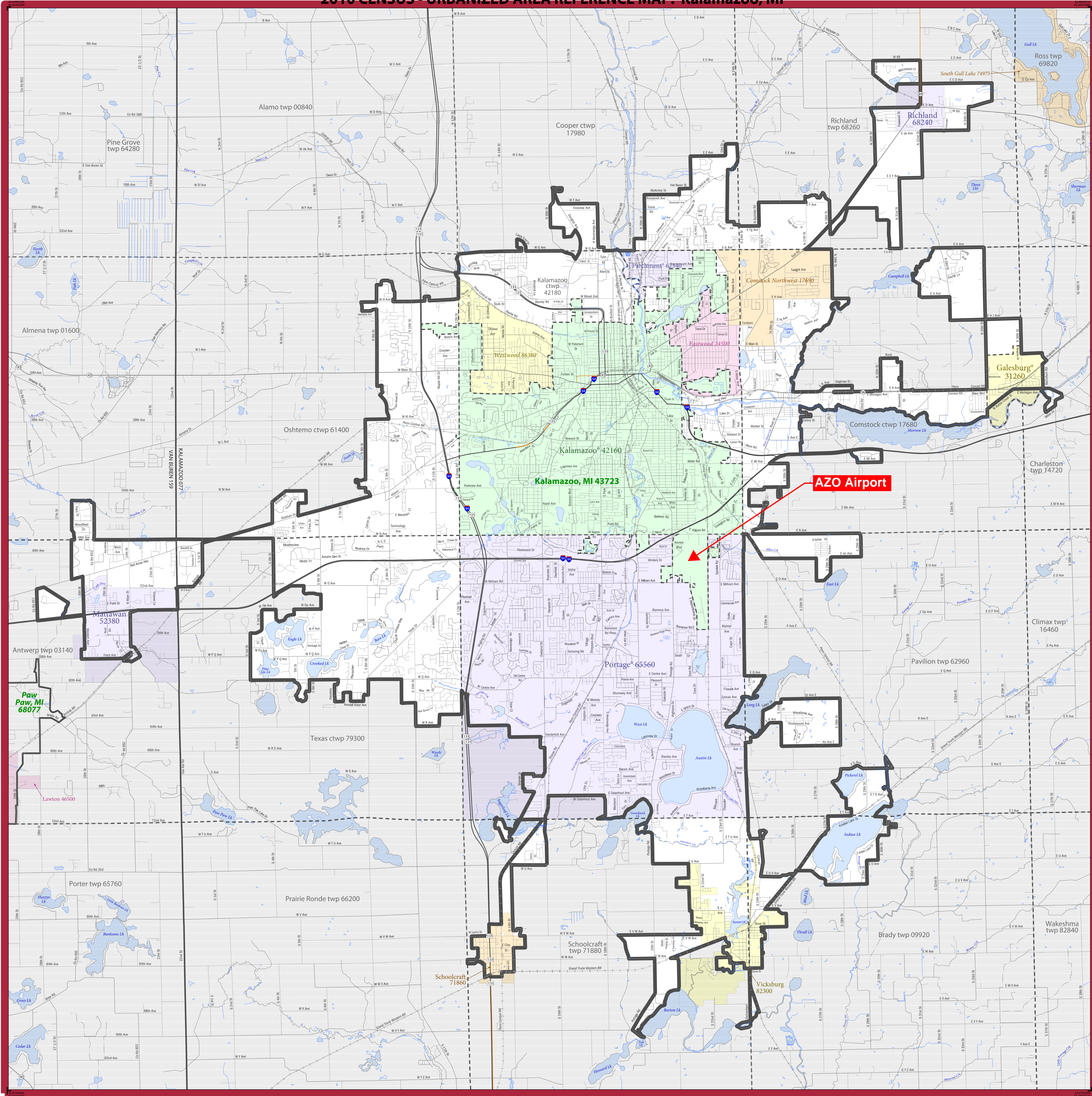


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## Appendix J – Farmland

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# 2010 CENSUS - URBANIZED AREA REFERENCE MAP: Kalamazoo, MI



### LEGEND

SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	LABEL STYLE
International	--- ---	CANADA
Federal American Indian Reservation	.....	L'ANSE RES 1880
Off-Reservation Trust Land	.....	11880
Urbanized Area	█	Dover, DE 24580
Urban Cluster	█	Toolee, VT 88057
State (or statistically equivalent entity)	---	NEW YORK 36
County (or statistically equivalent entity)	---	ERIE 029
Minor Civil Division (MCD) 1,2	---	Bristol town 07485
Consolidated City	.....	MILFORD 47500
Incorporated Place 1,3	.....	Davis 18100
Census Designated Place (CDP) 2	.....	Incline Village 35100

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Interstate	—+—	Water Body	■ Pleasant Lake
U.S. Highway	—+—	Military	■ Fort Belvoir
State Highway	—+—	Outside Subject Area	■
Other Road	—+—		
Railroad	—+—		
Perennial Stream	—+—		
Intermittent Stream	—+—		

Where international, state, county, and/or MCD boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these boundaries.

1 A "+" following an MCD name denotes a false MCD. A "+" following a place name indicates that a false MCD exists with the same name and FIPS code as the place; the false MCD label is not shown.

2 MCD boundaries are shown in the following states in which some or all MCDs function as general-purpose governmental units: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. (Note that Illinois and Nebraska have some counties covered by nongovernmental precincts and Missouri has most counties covered by nongovernmental townships.)

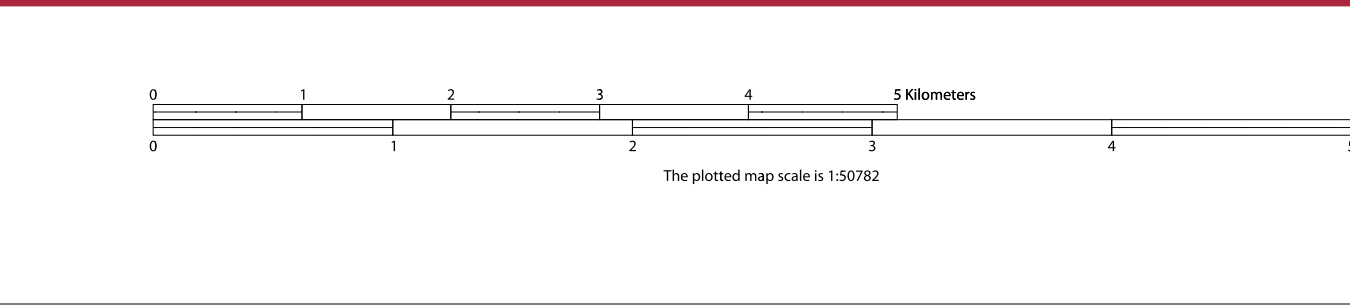
3 Place label color corresponds to the place fill color.  
Label colors: Davis Davis Davis Davis Davis

**SUBJECT AREA COUNTIES ON MAP SHEET**  
 26077 Kalamazoo  
 26159 Van Buren

All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. Urban areas are based on results from the 2010 Decennial Census. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

Geographic Vintage: 2010 Census (reference date: January 1, 2010)  
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau's MAI/TIGER database (TAB10)  
 Map Created by Geography Division: March 09, 2012

Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic  
 Datum: NAD83  
 Spheroid: GRS 80  
 1st Standard Parallel: 42 47 51  
 2nd Standard Parallel: 47 12 16  
 Central Meridian: 86 16 13  
 Latitude of Projection's Origin: 41 41 45  
 False Easting: 0  
 False Northing: 0

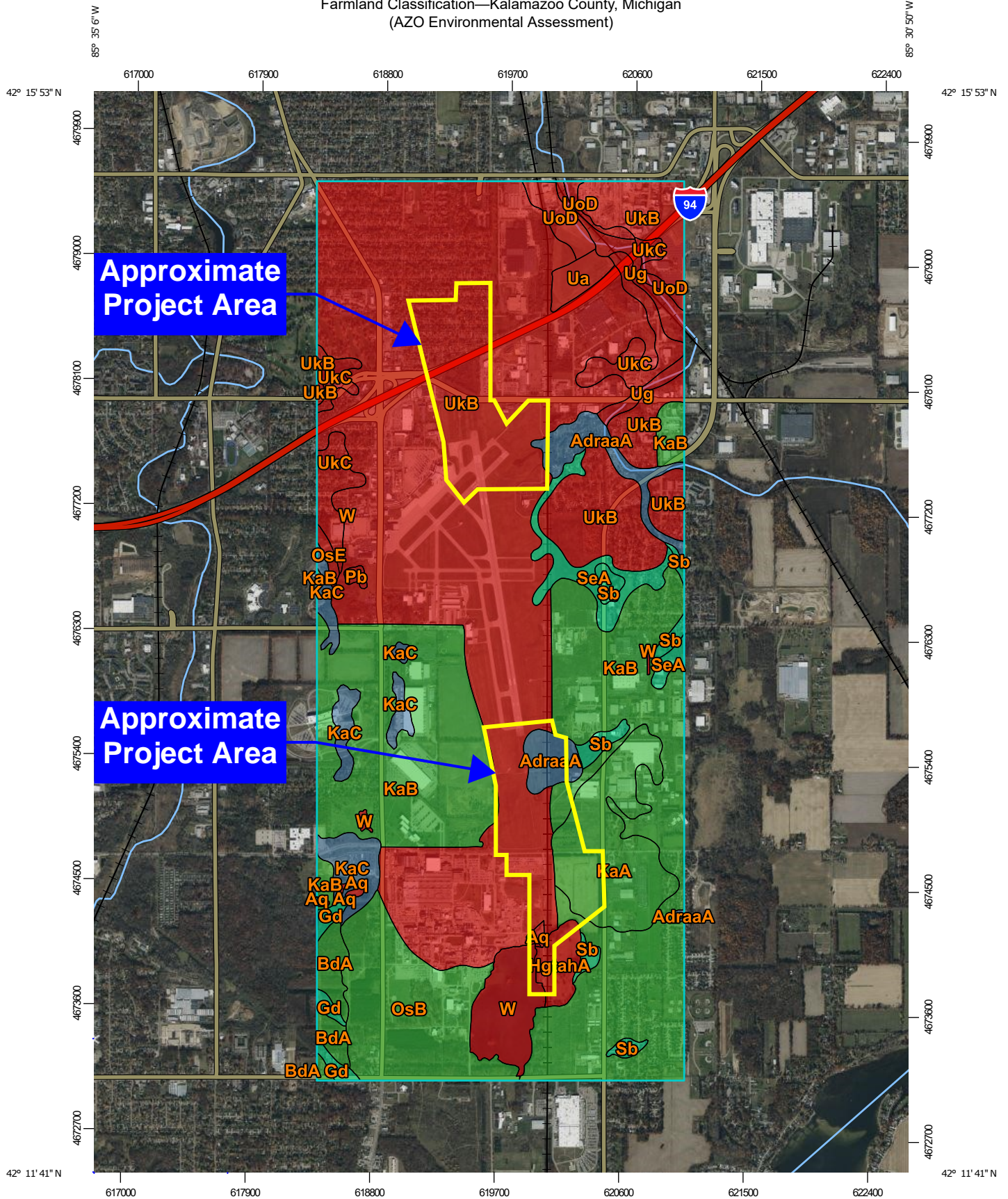


PARENT SHEET 1  
 Total Sheets: 1  
 Index Sheets: 0  
 Parent Sheets: 1

UA NAME: Kalamazoo, MI  
 UA CODE: 43723  
 ENTITY TYPE: Urbanized Area (UA)  
 ST: Michigan (26)

# Farmland Classification Map

Farmland Classification—Kalamazoo County, Michigan  
(AZO Environmental Assessment)



Approximate Project Area

Approximate Project Area

Map Scale: 1:37,900 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84



Natural Resources Conservation Service


Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey

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Farmland Classification—Kalamazoo County, Michigan  
(AZO Environmental Assessment)









**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

Farmland Classification—Kalamazoo County, Michigan  
(AZO Environmental Assessment)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		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 reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		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		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		<b>Soil Rating Points</b>		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, if irrigated and 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				Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough				Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		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 thawed				Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of local importance				Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated				Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									

Farmland Classification—Kalamazoo County, Michigan  
(AZO Environmental Assessment)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed</li> <li> Farmland of local importance</li> <li> Farmland of local importance, if irrigated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of unique importance</li> <li> Not rated or not available</li> </ul> <p><b>Water Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Streams and Canals</li> </ul> <p><b>Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Rails</li> <li> Interstate Highways</li> <li> US Routes</li> <li> Major Roads</li> <li> Local Roads</li> </ul> <p><b>Background</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Aerial Photography</li> </ul>	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.</p> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Kalamazoo County, Michigan Survey Area Data: Version 17, Aug 26, 2022</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 4, 2022—Nov 7, 2022</p> <p>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.</p>
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## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AdraaA	Adrian muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	89.3	2.1%
Aq	Aquents and Histosols ponded	Not prime farmland	7.7	0.2%
BdA	Brady sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	45.5	1.1%
Gd	Gilford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, gravelly subsoil	Prime farmland if drained	21.4	0.5%
HgtahA	Houghton muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	37.1	0.9%
KaA	Kalamazoo loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	194.1	4.6%
KaB	Kalamazoo loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	1,027.3	24.1%
KaC	Kalamazoo loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	94.1	2.2%
OsB	Oshtemo sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	245.8	5.8%
OsE	Oshtemo sandy loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	7.2	0.2%
Pb	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland	4.6	0.1%
Sb	Sebewa loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	45.9	1.1%
SeA	Sleeth loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	67.4	1.6%
Ua	Udipsamments, level to steep	Not prime farmland	25.8	0.6%
Ug	Urban land-Glendora complex	Not prime farmland	47.8	1.1%
UkB	Urban land-Kalamazoo complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,051.9	48.1%
UkC	Urban land-Kalamazoo complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	114.9	2.7%
UoD	Urban land-Oshtemo complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	46.3	1.1%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	87.6	2.1%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>4,261.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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.