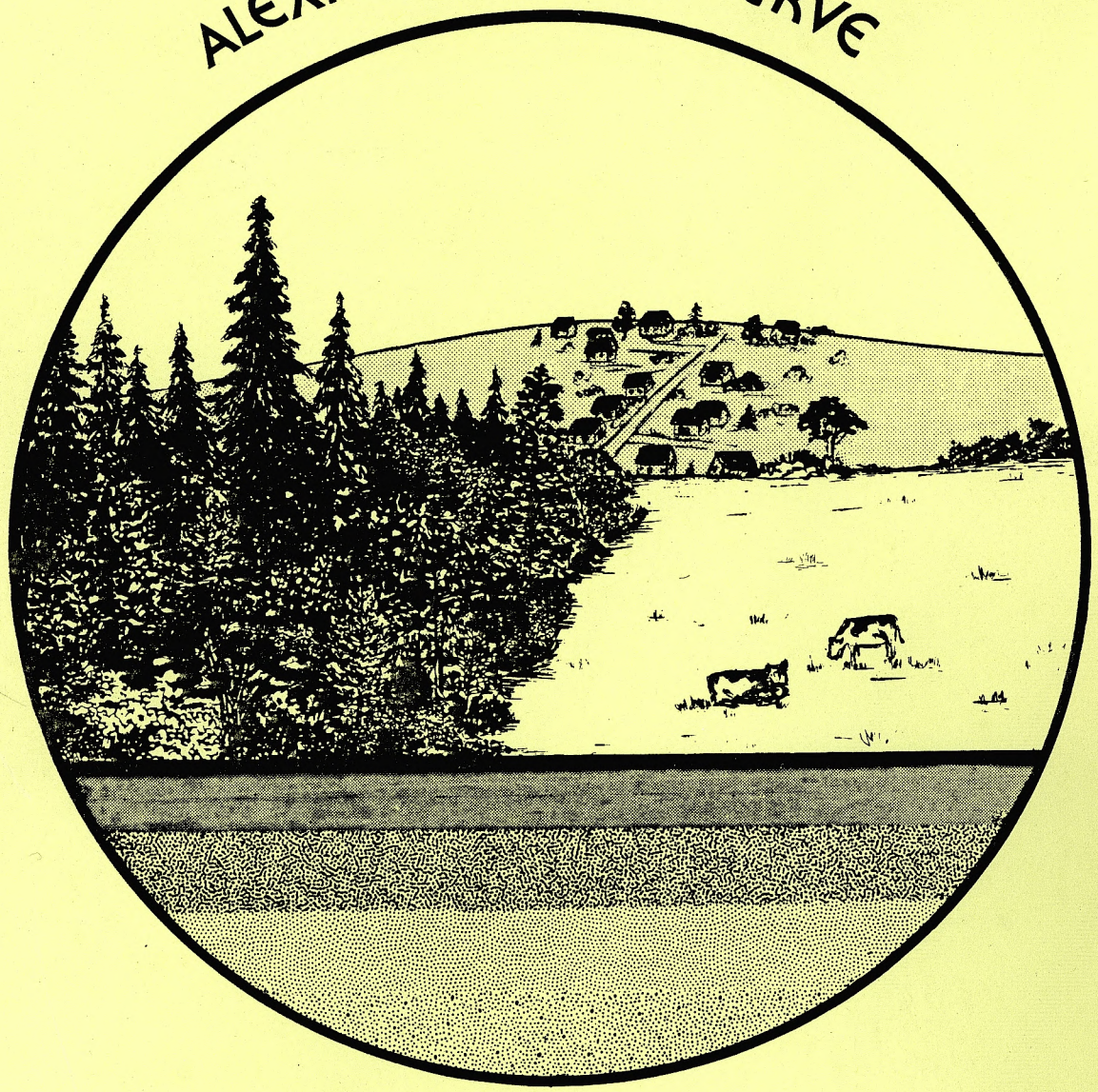
LAND RESOURCE SURVEY

ALEXIS INDIAN RESERVE



Pedology Consultants 1980

LAND RESOURCE SURVEY

ALEXIS INDIAN RESERVE 133

1980

Prepared for

Indian and Northern Affairs
Alberta Region

Prepared by

C. G. Heath, M.Sc., P.Ag.
L. A. Leskiw, M.Sc., P.Ag.
L. Nikiforuk, B.Sc., A.I.T.

Pedology Consultants

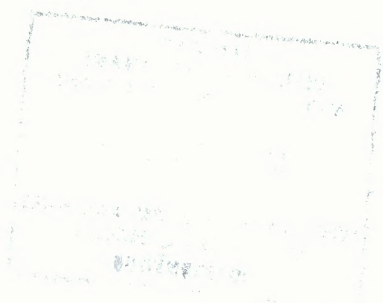


TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS, Continued . . .

LIST OF MAPS

TABLE OF CONTENTS, Continued . . .

PAGE

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Land Resource Survey is one of a series covering Alexander, Alexis, Beaver Ranch, Chipewyan, Clearwater River, Gregoire Lake, Sucker Creek and Wabamun Indian Reserves, located throughout Northern Alberta (Figure 1).

The main objectives of these surveys were:

- to map soils of the entire Reserves at a semi-detailed level
- to map selected Core Areas at a detailed level
- to interpret this soils information for settlement and agricultural uses
- to prepare, in addition to the Soil Maps, other maps showing

  Present Land Use
  Agricultural Capability
  Settlement Suitability
  Potential Land Use

A report which contains three main sections has been prepared for each of the Reserves. A "GENERAL" section of this report is referred to as "RESERVES" and it describes the geographic setting and key soils of the Alexis Indian Reserve and discusses the included maps. The "APPENDICES" contain: brief descriptions of sites inspected and profile descriptions of key uses; definitions of soil symbols and textural, drainage, topographic and stoniness classes, and a glossary of technical terms.

2.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MAPPING PROGRAM

2.1 THE ROLE OF LAND RESOURCE SURVEYS IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The soil resources of an area are one of the most important elements of the natural resource base, influencing both rural and urban development. Soil is the natural medium for the growth of plants; its properties and life serve to stabilize wastes and purify water; and it serves as a foundation for buildings, roads, playgrounds and all other man-made land-based structures. Knowledge of the soil resource and its ability to sustain development contribute to reducing development costs and help to avoid misuse of land. Such problems as malfunctioning septic tank sewage disposal systems, flood damages, footing and foundation failures, soil erosion, and stream and groundwater contamination are usually very costly to correct and may create grave personal hardships in comparison to the relatively simple steps required to avoid them. To assist in preventing misuse of the soil resource base, a comprehensive regional planning program is needed to examine how land and soils are presently used and how they can be used and managed better. A first requirement in regional planning, therefore, is having a land resource survey which provides definitive data about the geographic location of various kinds of soils; about the physical, chemical and biological properties of these soils; and about the ability of these soils to support various kinds of rural and urban land uses.

For planning application, the following soils investigations are necessary to permit initial assessment on a uniform, areawide basis of:

- the engineering properties of soils as an aid in locating residential, commercial, agricultural, and recreational developments
- the biological properties of soils, including both agricultural and nonagricultural soil-plant relationships as an aid in establishing distribution patterns for permanent agricultural and recreational greenbelts and open spaces.
- The suitability and limitations of soils for specific settlement applications, such as on-site sewage disposal facilities, foundations for buildings, road location, recreational facilities,

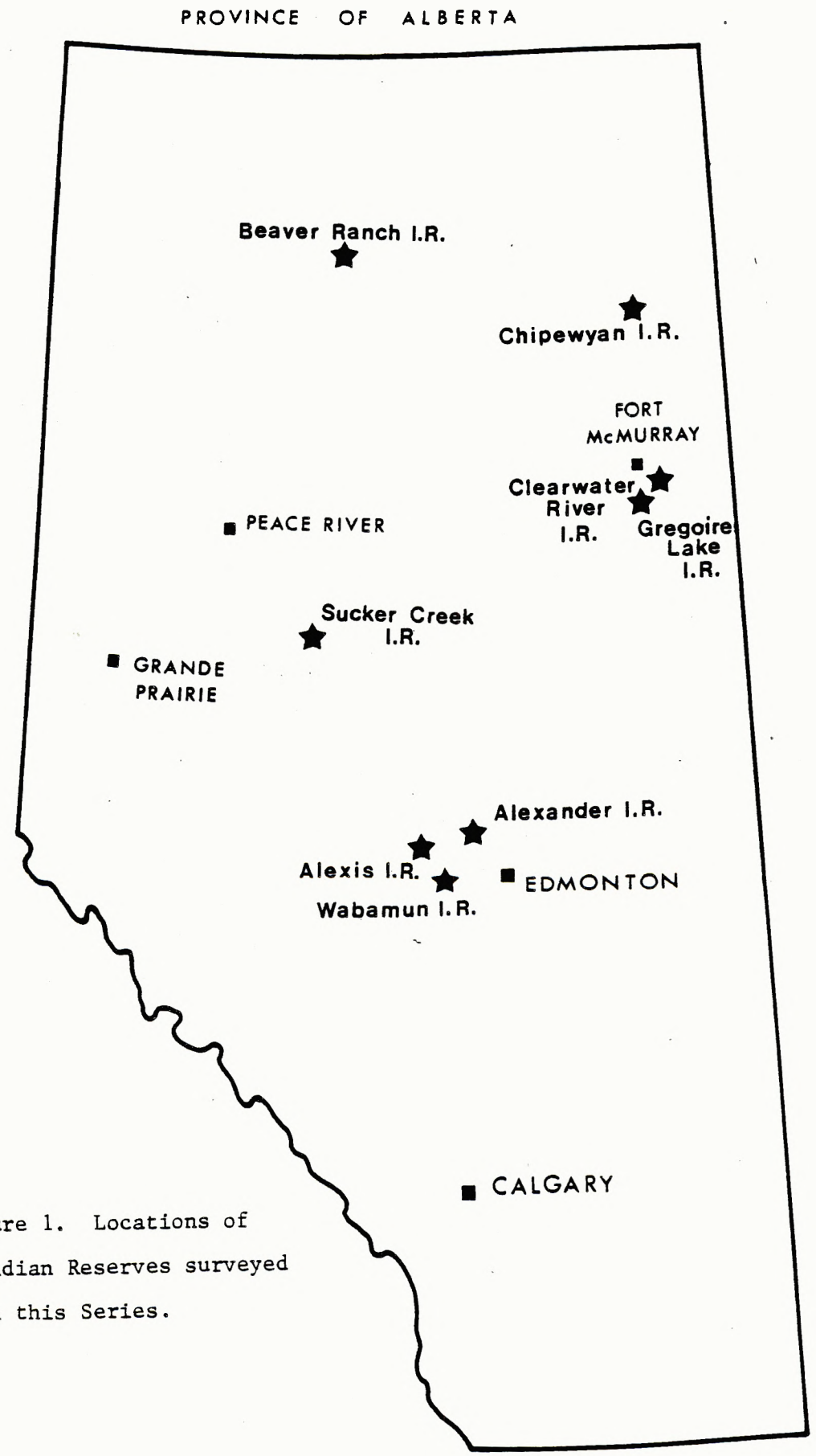


Figure 1. Locations of Indian Reserves surveyed in this Series.

and sewage lagoons and embankments as an aid in the planning and design of specific development proposals and in the application of such land-use plan implementation devices as zoning

- the location of potential sources of sand, gravel, and other soil-related mineral resources

Such an areawide soil resource survey is not intended to, and does not, eliminate the need for on-site engineering foundation investigations or the laboratory testing of soils in connection with the final design and construction of specific engineering works. Such an areawide study is intended to provide the means of predicting the suitability of land areas for various land uses and public works facilities and thereby to permit, during the planning stages, the adjustment of regional development patterns, broadly considered, to one important element of the natural resource base.

2.2 PREVIOUS STUDIES

Reconnaissance soil survey reports and maps published at a scale of 1:126,720 (1 inch to 2 miles) and Soil Capability for Agriculture, Canada Land Inventory Maps at a scale of 1:250,000 cover most Reserves. Both these sources of information have been used earlier, without more detailed field examination, to prepare one volume outlining the general agricultural capability and potential for crop production of all Indian Reserves in Alberta (Takyi and Pluth). Reconnaissance geological, surficial geology and hydrogeological studies have been published for most areas. All these provide valuable background information and they are suitable for land use planning at a broad level.

Other key sources of information include climatic data published by Environment Canada, and various publications, bulletins, pamphlets, etc. about farming prepared by the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

In 1979, Pedology Consultants conducted semi-detailed surveys of five entire Indian Reserves, and detailed surveys of Core Areas of these five plus six other Reserves. These reports contain soil maps as well as interpretive maps showing agricultural capability and soil suitability for a number of settlement uses. This information is being used by planners in preparing development plans at a local level for the Reserves. This series of Land Resource Surveys, conducted in 1980, is the result of continuation of the mapping program initiated the year before.

2.3 MAPPING SYSTEMS

2.3.1 Soil Mapping

Soils are natural materials that differ greatly in properties from one location to the next and even within the same area. The purpose of soil survey is to identify, describe and delineate soil patterns in the landscape and to present the information to the user.

The soil surveyor makes point observations of soils and extrapolates the information to areas with the aid of aerial photographs and by using principles of pedology, geomorphology, surficial geology, hydrology, hydrogeology and vegetation pattern indicators. Soil map units are distinguished on the basis of prominent soil features including textures, depths, and kinds of soil parent materials, topography, soil moisture conditions, and soil profile development. Since soils change gradually from one type to another, soil units are described as having a certain range of properties and the attributes recognized in separating soil areas are those considered important for the intended kinds and intensities of land uses.

The soils have been classified and described according to standards established by the Canada Soil Survey Committee (1978). Two levels of mapping are employed and these are described briefly as follows:

1. Semi-detailed mapping of entire Reserves:

   - field mapping scale is 1:20,000 (maps may be reduced for presentation)
   - inspection density ranges from about 8 inspections per square mile on uplands to 2 inspections per square mile in lowlying wet areas
   - map units are given numerical symbols (e.g. 1, 2, 3, etc) and they are described in the Legend
   - map units generally comprise two or more important soil types designated in the Legend as dominant, significant, and inclusions, representing more than 40% of a unit, 10 to 40%, and less than 10%, respectively
   - sampling density is sparse with only key soil parent materials being sampled for laboratory analyses

2. Detailed mapping of selected Core Areas:

- field mapping scale is 1:5,000 (same scale used in presentation)
- field inspection density is a minimum of 40 inspections to a depth of 1 metre or more per square mile
- a limited number of 2 to 3 metre holes have been augered to measure water table levels.
- map units are identified by numbers and letters (e.g. 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a, etc.) and they are described in the Legend
- map units generally comprise one dominant soil type but occassionally they have associated similar soils of significant extent or of minor occurrence
- key parent materials have been sampled for laboratory analyses

The location of the sampling sites is presented on the Soil Maps, profiles are described in the Appendix, and the results of the analyses are tabulated in the reports. Analyses have been conducted on the parent material samples tabulated in the report according to ASTM standards (ASTM, 1970) and include:

1. Soil Reaction (pH) which provides a measure of hydrogen ion activity, and gives an indication of nutrient availability and soluble carbonate content.
2. Soluble Sulphate which provides a measure of potential concrete corrosion hazard is analyzed where saline soils occur.
3. Particle Size Analysis (Hydrometer method) which provides soil texture information and is related to water holding capacity, erodibility, porosity, and bulk density.
4. Sieve Analysis and Atterberg Limits which characterize the engineering properties of the soils.

2.3.2 Present Land Use Mapping

Aerial photographs have been interpreted, and field checks made during the soil survey to determine categories of present land use for all the Reserves. These categories are displayed on the Present Land Use Map accompanying this report and include one or more of the following:

Cleared and cultivated land (C.C.) - These are areas that are presently under cultivation and used for grain and forage production.

Cleared Pasture (C.P.) - These are areas where clearing improvements have taken place but the predominant present use is grazing.

Forested and Rough Pasture (F) - These are areas of either forested land or areas where no improvements have been made.

Bogs (B) - These are poorly drained, frequently ponded areas containing organic soils. Vegetation consists mainly of black spruce, birch, willow, sedges and mosses.

Recreational areas (REC) - These are campgrounds, picnic areas, playgrounds, etc.

As well as the above land uses, Churches, Buildings, Gas Wells, and Trails have been noted on the Present Land Use Map.

The Present Land Use Map is intended as a base to monitor the progression of agricultural and other development projects. By superimposing the capability and suitability maps, areas can be selected with potential for development.

2.4 INTERPRETIVE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

2.4.1 The Soils Input

Growing public awareness of the need for a conservation ethic, increased demand and higher prices for land, and land use conflicts have necessitated rapid development and refinement of land use planning skills. It is very important that in making decisions concerning land use, land suitability information should carry its weight along with political, economic and social factors that are often the major, if not the only, considerations.

For Soil Maps and their associated descriptions of the soils to be most useful, they must be appropriately interpreted and generalized. Two primary steps in technical application of soil survey are:

1. Interpretation of the individual soil types for the desired uses.

   Example: Consider a well drained Orthic Gray Luvisol developed on clay loam till occurring on undulating topography.

   This soil can be assigned definite ratings depending on the specifications (as outlined in Appendix A) required for the desired uses (housing, road location, etc.)

2. Interpretation of map units for the desired uses.

   Example: Consider a map unit which contains dominantly well drained Orthic Gray Luvisols in the uplands and significant extents of poorly drained Orthic Humic Gleysols in depressions, all developed on till with gently rolling topography.

   These two main soil types can be assigned separate ratings which are considerably different; however, for planning purposes one overall rating is often desirable. In such instances, one or more limitations given to a map unit may apply to the different soils occurring within that map unit. The overall rating either coincides with the rating of the dominant soil or it may be downgraded one class if a clearly inferior soil occupies a significant portion of the unit.

It is extremely important that the user of interpretive maps appreciates the significance of the two steps outlined above. In detailed mapping a great effort is made to separate different soil types, in terms of suitability for desired uses, thus making interpretation generally straight-forward. When a soil has characteristics which are borderline between two classes the final rating is determined by judgement.

In semi-detailed and more general mapping, contrasting soil types are often necessarily combined in one map unit. The land use planner or other users must therefore deal with land patterns rather than with individual soils. This is why semi-detailed and more general maps are suited only to "conceptual planning". Design and implementation require detailed mapping as a prerequisite. With this information it is possible to fit land uses to the capabilities of the soil in the most efficient and least destructive manner.

2.4.2 Agricultural Capability Classification

The soils are rated for agricultural capability according to the Canada Land Inventory guidelines (Canada Land Inventory, 1972). In this system, the mineral soils are grouped into seven classes according to their limitations for agricultural use. The first three classes are capable of sustained production of common cultivated crops; the fourth class is considered marginal; the fifth is capable of use for improved pasture and hay production; the sixth is capable of use for unimproved pasture; and the seventh class has no capability or potential for agricultural use.

The classes, the broadest category in the system, are an assessment of the degree or intensity of limitation. For example, a Class 4 soil has limitations which are more severe than a Class 3 soil. The second category, the subclass, describes the kind of limitation responsible for the class designation. Thus, when used together, the class and subclass provide information about the degree and kind of limitation. This information is useful for land use planning, and for determining conservation and management requirements for groups of farms when mapping is at a semi-detailed level.

The seven classes are broadly defined as follows:

Class 1 - these soils have no significant limitations to use for crops.

Class 2 - these soils have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 - these soils have moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.

Class 4 - these soils have severe limitations that restrict the range of crops that can be grown or require special conservation practices to overcome, or both.

Class 5 - these soils have very severe limitations that restrict their capability to producing perennial forage crops and improvement practices are feasible.

Class 6 - these soils are capable only of producing perennial forage crops and improvement practices are not feasible.

Class 7 - these soils or land types have no capability for arable culture or permanent pasture.

Organic - Organic soils are not rated in the Soil Capability for Agriculture System, but they have very severe limitations and are considered equivalent to Class 6.

It must be emphasized that soils within a capability class are similar only with respect to the degree or intensity of limitation, and not the kind of limitation. Each class includes many different kinds of soils, and many of the soils within any one class may require different management practices.

The subclass is a grouping of soils with the same kind of limitation. Seven different kinds of limitations are recognized as a result of adverse climate, soil, or landscape characteristics. The limiting effects of the climate are considered first since they affect the initial capability class or degree of limitation on a broad sub-regional basis. Next the soil and landscape limitations are considered.

The limitations, due to unfavourable soil and landscape characteristics, are:

C - adverse climate

D - adverse soil structure

F - low natural fertility

I - inundation (flooding) by streams

M - low available moisture holding capacity

S - a combination of two or more of the subclasses

T - adverse topography because of steepness or pattern of slopes

W - excessive soil moisture

Subclass C: adverse climate

This limitation applies to soil areas where the length of the frost-free period or the shortage of degree days are the major limitations to agriculture.

Subclass D: undesirable soil structure and/or low permeability

Often soils with eluviated (leached) surface horizons and illuviated (clay enriched) subsurface horizons exhibit structural limitations. The degree or intensity of limitation depends largely on the degree of development of these horizons, although the nature of the parent material (texture) provides some modifying effects.

The structure of eluvial horizons is quite unstable, and when cultivated, these horizons tend to pulverize easily. Eluvial horizons, such as the surface horizons of the Gray Luvisolic soils which are low in organic matter content, are the least stable. When wet, these soils tend to flow and "puddle" and are very susceptible to erosion even on gently rolling topography. On drying, these soils are subject to crusting, which tends to inhibit seedling emergence and tillering, and may restrict soil aeration.

The illuvial horizons or subsoil of some soils also present structural limitations that are restrictive to internal drainage and root penetration. These horizons occur in Luvisolic and Solonetzic soils of Alberta. The very compact nature of these horizons restrict root development and penetration, and when near the surface, makes maintenance of good tilth difficult. Root and moisture penetration is severely restricted resulting in a shallow root zone.

Subclass F: low natural fertility

Occassionally the natural fertility of soils is low due to one or more of these conditions: lack of available nutrients, high acidity or alkalinity, low exchange capacity, high levels of calcium carbonate or presence of toxic compounds.

Subclass I: inundation by streams or rivers

This limitation applies to soils subject to inundation (flooding) by streams or rivers, but not to depressional areas subject to ponding. The degree of limitation depends on the frequency of inundation.

Subclass M: low available moisture holding capacity

The available moisture holding capacity of soils is primarily evaluated on the basis of texture. That is, as the amount of clay decreases (sand and silt increases), the moisture holding capacity decreases and the degree of limitation increases. Also, the degree of limitation becomes more severe as climatic moisture decreases, and as the organic matter content of the surface horizon decreases.

Subclass T: adverse topography, both steepness of slopes and pattern

This subclass applies to areas where topography is considered to be a limitation to agricultural use. Assessment of this limitation includes evaluation of the hazards imparted to cultivation by the degree of slope as well as those due to irregularity of field patterns and lack of soil uniformity as a result of complex landform patterns. For example, areas of hummocky terrain with numerous knolls and poorly drained depressions have cumulative limitations which not only affect the ease of cultivation because of steep slopes, but also increase the difficulty of management (seeding and harvesting). The degree or intensity of limitation increases with the slope angle as well as the complexity of the landscape pattern. Generally, long simple slopes are not as restricting to agricultural use as are complex slopes of comparable degree.

Subclass W: excessive moisture

This subclass limitation applies to soils where excess moisture is a limitation, but does not include wetness due to inundation. Excessive moisture may be the result of poor soil drainage, a high water table, seepage, or the collection of run-off from surrounding areas. The degree of limitation is dependent on the duration of the period that these soils remain wet as it affects the timing of cultivation, seeding and harvesting.

2.4.3 Soil Interpretations for Settlements

Soil is the oldest and most used construction material. Information regarding the behavior of soils is of vital importance when selecting and planning new developments to avoid costly errors. The prime function of soil survey interpretations for engineering use is one of providing information on soil character and behavior as an adequate and reliable basis of design and construction (Aandahl). The interpretations can be very useful in predicting performance and identifying problem areas when planning new developments such as roads, airports, residential areas, commercial areas, and parks. The information provided by soil surveys is not intended to be site specific, nor does it serve as a substitute for on-site investigations. The intent is to provide a basis for area planning, to identify problem areas, to reduce the amount of further investigations, and to minimize costs. The interpretations are evaluations of performance, and not recommendations for use.

These interpretations are based on the Guide for Interpreting Engineering Uses of Soils published by United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (1972), and those used by Coen et al (1976). These evaluations consider such soil properties as: texture, which affects the stability and bearing strength for roads and foundations, shrink-swell potential, risk of frost heave, and the rate of infiltration and internal drainage; soil moisture conditions, which affect the location of buildings, roads, and services; and soluble salt content, which affects concrete foundation construction. Several terms used to describe soil such as texture, structure, and consistence differ in meaning between pedology and engineering. The pedological definitions are used in this report, many of which are in the Glossary (Appendix C).

The Soil Map Units recognized in each Reserve and Core Area are grouped into three categories according to their constraints or suitabilities for settlement uses. The categories are:

Low Constraints (Highly Suitable) - These are lands which generally have favourable soil, topographic and drainage conditions for most settlement uses. There are few problems expected since there are few potentially troublesome conditions identified.

Moderate Constraints (Moderately Suitable) - These are lands which have some favourable and some troublesome conditions, largely determined by soil, drainage and topographic conditions. With careful planning, design and management and possibly higher costs, the problems can be overcome.

Severe Constraints (Marginally Suitable to Unsuitable) - These are lands which generally have few favourable conditions and many troublesome conditions. The most common problems are due to wetness (poor drainage, high water tables or flooding), to rugged topography, or to the presence of organic soils. Costs of overcoming these problems, even with careful planning, design and good management, will generally make the proposed use questionable.

In this study, all Soil Map Units are evaluated, in table form, with respect to degree (Low, Moderate, Severe) and kind (flooding, low permeability, excessive slope, etc.) of constraint for various single purpose settlement uses (housing, septic tank field location, road location, etc.).

Settlement Suitability represents the combined evaluation of several single purpose uses which have similar requirements in terms of soils, topographic and drainage conditions. The single purpose uses include housing (with and without basements), subgrade conditions, septic tank field location, road location, and recreational uses (camping and picnic areas, and hiking trails). Key items affecting the different uses are outlined in Table 1 in the form of a checklist. Detailed guidelines for assessing soils for the specific uses are given in Appendix B.

The Settlement Suitability Map shows areas of Low, Moderate and Severe degrees of constraints, as well as the corresponding kinds of constraints, e.g., wetness (W), inundation (I), topography (T), etc.

Evaluations of soils for location for sewage lagoons and as a source of sand and gravel, are given separately in the Legend since requirements for these purposes are considerably different from requirements for the other settlement uses.

Also, the soils are rated as good (G), fair (F), poor (P), or unsuitable (U), sources of sand and gravel.

TABLE 1. Checklist for Assessing Soil Constraints for Settlement Uses.

This checklist indicates which soil and landscape characteristics are considered in evaluating soils for important settlement uses.

The reader is referred to Appendix B for detailed guidelines used in determining degrees of constraints for each use.

Key Items Affecting Use	Settlement Uses				
	Single Family Dwellings	Septic Tank Absorption Fields	Road and Parking Lot Location	Road Subgrade Material	Recreation Uses
Flooding	X	X	X		X
Soil Drainage	X	X	X	X	X
Water Table Depth	X	X			X
Slope	X	X	X	X	X
Volume Change Potential	X		X		
Unified Soil Group	X		X	X	X
AASHO Group Index			X	X	
Permeability		X			X
Frost Heave Potential	X		X		
Depth to Consolidated Bedrock	X	X	X		
Sulphate Content	X				

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ALEXIS INDIAN RESERVE 133

Location and Extent

The Alexis Indian Reserve is situated in north central Alberta approximately 65 kilometres (40 miles) west of Edmonton. The Study Area encompasses 6,181 hectares (15,263 acres) on the northwestern shore of Lac Ste. Anne. The Reserve lies within Townships 54 and 55, Ranges 3 and 4, West of the 5th Meridian.

Physiography and Drainage

The Reserve lies within the western edge of the Edmonton Plain (Pettapiece, in prep.). The topography varies from nearly level to strongly hummocky.

Three major landforms occur: gently undulating to gently rolling glaciolacustrine plains in the central and south western sections; gently undulating to strongly hummocky till deposits in the western and northeastern portions; and depressional to nearly level organic deposits occuring throughout the Reserve. The elevation of the Alexis Reserve ranges from 732 metres (2,400 feet) to 763 metres (2,500 feet) above mean sea level.

The area is drained from Lac Ste. Anne by the Sturgeon River to the North Saskatchewan River and eventually into Hudson's Bay.

Geology

The survey area is underlain by white weathering, bentonitic sandstone, clay and silty clay (Whitemud Formation) and purplish black, bentonitic sandstone (Battle Formation) (Green, 1972). These materials have a strong influence on the glacial drift which is generally less than 15 metres thick.

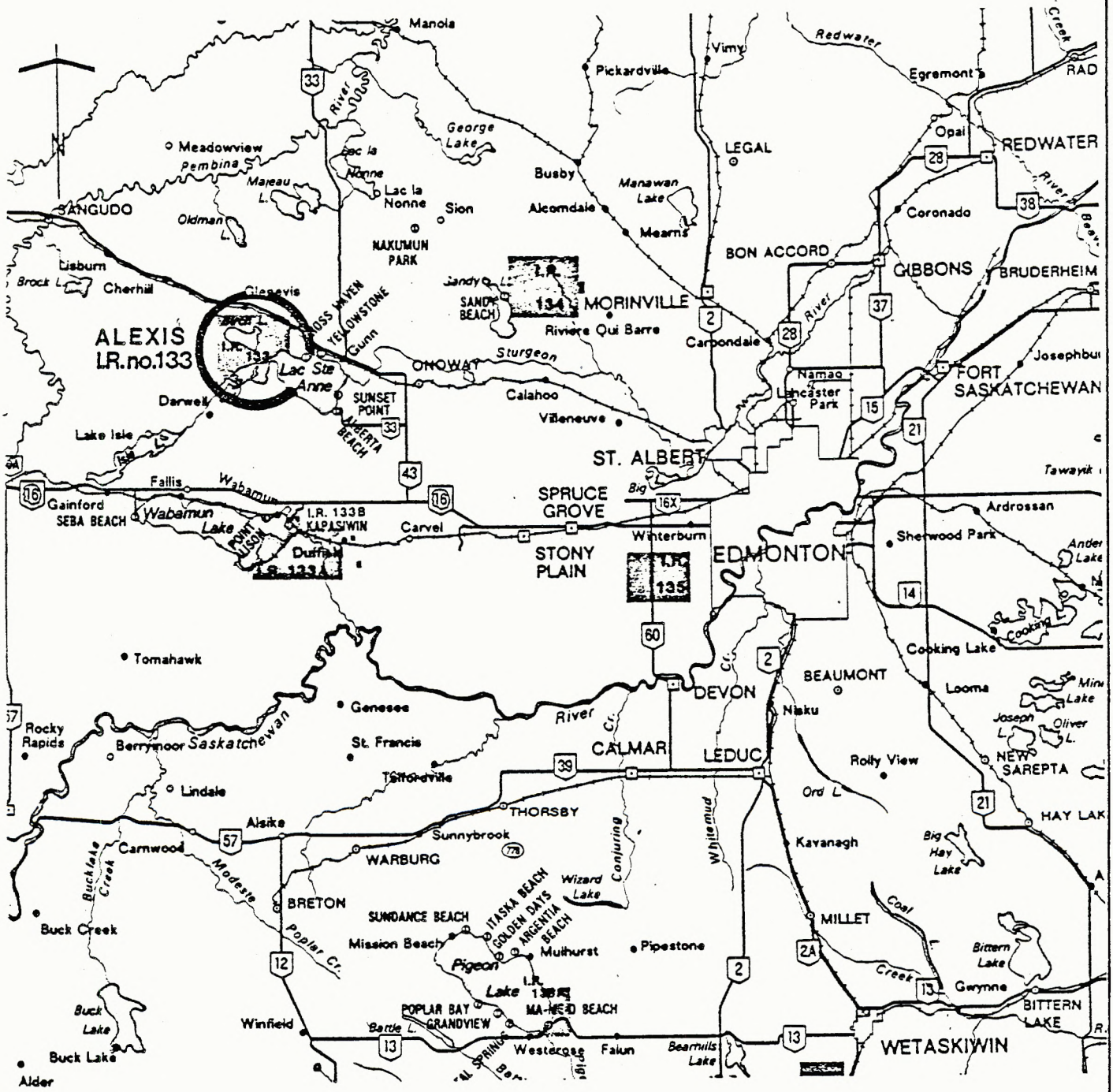


Figure 2. Location Map of Alexis Indian Reserve # 133

Scale: 1:750,000

Hydrogeology

Sustained yields of 23 to 113 1/min. (5 - 25 ig/min.) should be obtainable from the sandstone and shale beds underlying the north-east corner of the Reserve. Yields from the same formations underlying the remainder of the Reserve should be 113 to 455 1/min. (25 - 100 ig/min.) (Ozoray, 1972).

A well drilled to a depth of 30 metres (100 feet) in the north-west portion of the area found water at 15 metres (50 feet). Analysis of the water revealed that calcium and magnesium make up 90% of the cations present while carbonate and bicarbonate make up 75% of the anions with the remainding 25% made up of sulphate.

Climate

The climate is characterized by relatively warm summers and long cold winters with precipitation occuring throughout the year. Bowser (1967) places the Reserve in Climatic Zone 2H. Estimates of mean annual precipitation and mean monthly temperatures from stations near the Study Area are given in Table 2 and Table 3 (Environment Canada, 1975). The annual precipitation is approximately 470 mm, close to 60 percent of which falls in the growing season from May to August. (Table 2). The rainfall peak is reached early in July, the period of maximum vegatative growth. About one quarter of the precipitation occurs as snow during the winter months.

The mean annual temperature in the area is approximately 3° C (Lindsay, et al., 1968). January is the coldest month with a mean of -14 degrees Centigrade; July is the warmest month with a mean temperature of 16 degrees Centigrade (Table 3).

Vegetation

The Study Area lies within the Moist Mixed Wood Subregion of the Boreal Mixed Wood Ecoregion (Strong and Leggat, 1979). The dominant tree species is aspen with smaller quantities of balsam poplar present. Jack pine can also be found on soils of sandy texture.

TABLE 2. MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES (1941 - 1970)*

Station	Elevation (m)	Mean Temperatures J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Frost Free Period[1/] Days	Dates	Degree[2/] Days
Peavine	695	-15.6	-10.9	-5.5	3.1	10.2	13.4	16.1	14.7	10.2	4.9	-5.1	-11.3	91	June 1-Sept 1	1,324
Thorsby	744	-13.9	-11.2	-5.8	3.5	10.2	13.3	16.4	14.6	9.9	4.7	-4.1	-10.3	103	May 31-Sept 12	1,337
Sion	698						10.9	13.4	12.3	8.1				100	May 31-Sept 8	1,416

1/ Average based on 1941 - 1970 period of record.

2/ Degree days greater than 5°C.

TABLE 3. MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION DATA (1941 - 1970)*

Station	Elevation (m)	Precipitation (mm) May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	May-Sept.	Annual
Peavine	695	44	72	101	67	31	315	481
Thorsby	744	44	84	79	76	37	320	438
Sion	698	44	80	88	68	41	321	488

* Environment Canada, 1975.

The understory is diverse and consists of such species as reed grass, wild rye, pea vine, dogwood and willows.

In lower topographical positions and other poorly drained areas, black spruce accompanied by an understory of Labrador tea, cowberry and mosses can be expected.

4.0 METHODS

A semi-detailed soil survey was conducted on Alexis Indian Reserve 133. The soils were inspected at 68 sites (see Appendix A). Three samples of representative parent materials were obtained for laboratory analysis. The Soil Map is presented on an uncontrolled air photo mosaic (1977 photos) at a scale of 1:20,000 (back pocket).

A detailed soil survey was conducted on 136 hectares in the vicinity of the present town site. The soils were inspected at 32 sites (page A4, Appendix A). Two samples of representative parent materials were sampled for laboratory analysis. The Soil Map is presented on an uncontrolled air photo mosaic (1977 photos) at a scale of 1:5,000 (back pocket).

5.0 PRESENT LAND USE

A Present Land Use Map (page 23) has been prepared for the Reserve. The only areas presently under cultivation are immediately north of the Core Area and two small parcels in the south-western portion. Large sections of Cleared Pasture occur in the northwest, northeast and southwest. The remainder of the Reserve is either aspen forest or remains in Bog vegetation.

6.0 SOILS

In accordance with standard procedures (CSSS, 1978), important soil characteristics including parent material, texture, drainage, and surface stoniness along with landscape features such as topography (slope expression and pattern) and depth to bedrock, have been recognized.

PRESENT LAND USE LEGEND

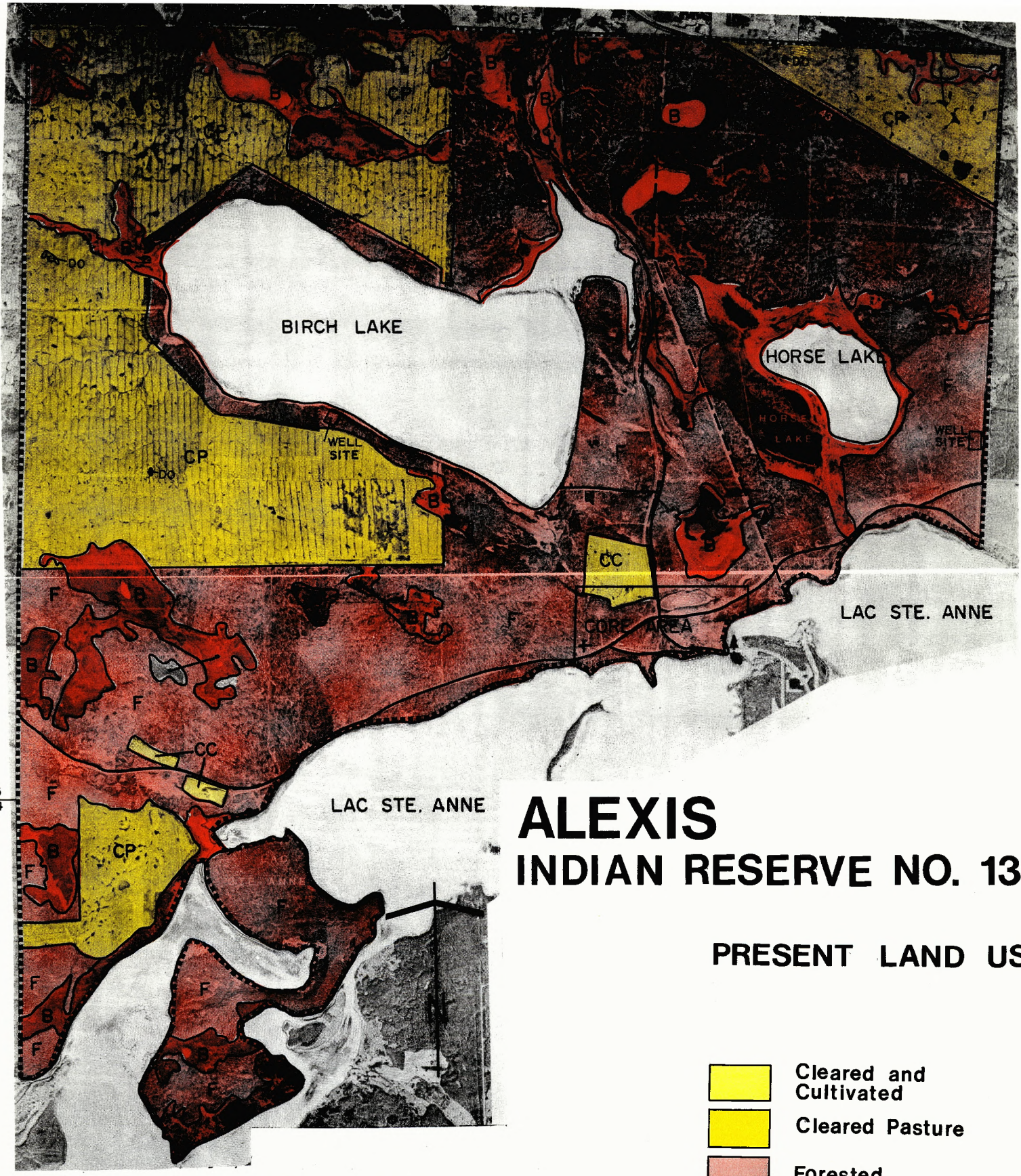
Bogs (B) - These are poorly drained, frequently ponded areas containing organic soils. Vegetation consists mainly of black spruce, birch, willow, sedges and mosses.

Cleared and Cultivated Land (C.C.) - These are areas that are presently under cultivation and used for grain and forage production.

Cleared Pasture (C.P.) - These are areas where clearing improvements have taken place but the predominant present use is grazing.

Forested and Rough Pasture (F) - These are areas of either forested land or areas where no improvements have been made.

BP - Borrow Pit
DO - Dug Out
+ - Cemetary
—— - Road
- - - - Overhead Power Line



ALEXIS
INDIAN RESERVE NO. 133

PRESENT LAND USE

- Cleared and Cultivated
- Cleared Pasture
- Forested
- Bog

PREPARED FOR INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS ALBERTA

PREPARED BY *Pedology Consultants*
DECEMBER, 1980

GRAPHICS: HEINE JOHNSON SUSTRONK WEINSTEIN AND ASSOCIATE LIMITED

SCALE: 1:50,000

Field investigations revealed the presence of three major soil forming parent materials separated into 9 map units due to differences in soils, topography and drainage as described below.

Soils on Glaciolacustrine Deposits over Till

Loamy, nonstony glaciolacustrine deposits about 0.5 to 1 m thick overlying till occur in the central portion of the Reserve bording Birch Lake and in the south west. The glaciolacustrine materials are categorized as CL according to the Unified Classification. They have low to moderate permeabilities, moderate shrink/swell potential and moderate to high frost heave potential. Sulphate content is negligable.

Distinguishing characteristics of the glaciolacustrine Map Units are:

Reserve Area

Map Unit	Slopes	Dominant Soil Subgroups
Well Drained		
1	2 to 5 %	Eluviated Black Chernozems*
2	6 to 9 %	Orthic Gray Luvisols*
Imperfectly Drained		
3	2 to 5 %	Gleyed Gray Luvisols*
Poorly Drained		
4	2 to 5 %	Rego Humic Gleysols*

Core Area

Moderately Well Drained		
3c	10 to 15%	Orthic Gray Luvisols*
Well and Poorly Drained		
3d	31 to 45%	Orthic Gray Luvisols*
	2 to 5 %	Orthic Humic Gleysols*
Imperfectly Drained		
3a	2 to 5 %	Gleyed Gray Luvisols*
Poorly Drained		
3b	2 to 5 %	Humic Luvic Gleysols*

* Representative detailed profile descriptions are given in Appendix A.

Soils on Till

The till is a loam to silt loam overlying clay loam textured deposit, which is slightly to very stony. In terms of physical properties it is generally similar to the glaciolacustrine materials described above. The till materials range from CL to SC according to the Unified Classification. They have low to moderate permeabilities, moderate shrink/swell and frost heave potential. Sulphate content is negligible.

Distinguishing characteristics of the till Map Units are:

Reserve Area

Map Unit	Slopes	Dominant Soil Subgroups
Moderately Well Drained		
5	6 to 9 %	Orthic Gray Luvisols*
6	10 to 15%	Orthic Gray Luvisols*
7	16 to 30%	Orthic Gray Luvisols*
Imperfectly Drained		
8	2 to 5 %	Gleyed Gray Luvisols*

Core Area

Imperfectly Drained		
8a	2 to 5 %	Gleyed Gray Luvisols*

Soils on Organic Deposits

Very poorly drained depressions with accumulations of approximately 0.6 to 1 m of organic deposits derived from moss and sedge peat occur throughout the Reserve. The peat varies widely with respect to stage of decomposition and depth, however an intermediate stage of decomposition (Mesisols) is dominant.

All organic soils are grouped into one Map Unit which has the following distinguishing characteristics:

Reserve Area

Map Unit	Slopes	Dominant Soil Subgroups
Very Poorly Drained		
9	0.5 to 2 %	Terric and Typic Mesisols

Core Area

Very Poorly Drained		
9a	0.5 to 2 %	Typic Mesisols

Miscellaneous Units and Symbols

Stream Channels (SC)

This unit which is mapped in both the Reserve and Core Areas, includes the banks, meander scars, and present channels of the unnamed streams draining the Reserve. The banks are commonly very steep and in places local relief is 10 to 15 metres. Valley bottoms are narrow and flooding can be expected during the spring thaw and following heavy rains.

A natural vegetative cover should be maintained to minimize soil and geological erosion.

Drainage Courses

This unit which is mapped in both the Reserve and Core Areas represents the location of intermittent drainage courses. The banks are commonly steep and in places local relief is 1 to 2 metres. These courses can be expected to be full during spring thaw and following heavy rains. In mid summer months they may carry little or no discharge.

Shore Line (SL)

This unit which occurs on only the Reserve Soil Map describes areas bordering Lac Ste. Anne and Birch Lake. The unit is characterized by hydrophytic vegetation and forms the boundary between land and water.

Disturbed Land (DL)

This unit represents the area in front of the Band Administration Offices within the Core Area. The upper 2 to 3 metres of material have been removed and the remains are nonstony sand textured well drained Orthic Regosols.

Borrow Pit (BP) and Dug Outs (DO)

The Borrow Pit represents the location of gravel and sand extraction occuring in the north central region of the Reserve.

Dug Outs, serving as water reservoirs for livestock are found within the portions of the Reserve that have been cleared for pasture.

7.0 LABORATORY ANALYSIS

The results of laboratory analysis conducted on representative glacio-lacustrine and till samples are given in Table 4. This information is used to aid in characterizing the soils and in making soil interpretaions.

8.0 AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITY

Soil capability for agriculture is displayed on the Agricultural Capability Map, Alexis Indian Reserve (Page 31) and in Table 5.

The Reserve has been placed in Agroclimatic Area 2H (Bowser 1967). Limitations such as undesirable soil structure (D); adverse topography (T); and excessive wetness (W) further limit the agricultural capability.

TABLE 4. Laboratory Test Data and Classification of Typical Materials in the Alexis Indian Reserve.

Materials	Site Horizon	Depth (cm)	% of 2 mm Passing Sieve No.		Atterberg Limits		Classification			EC mmhos/cm	% SO_4
			40	200	Liquid Limit	Plasticity Index	Unified	AASHO	USDA		
Till	5 Ck	80-100	93.1	67.6	36.3	17.6	CL	A-6	SCL	-	-
Till	22 BC	75-100	96.1	68.5	38.2	16.2	CL	A-6	SCL	-	-
Till	29 C	100-120	92.5	67.4	37.2	18.9	CL	A-6	SCL	-	-
Glacio-lacustrine	101 Ck	75-100	95.3	67.9	39.3	23.0	CL	A-6	SCL	0.32	0.003
Till	110 Ck	100-120	78.3	46.4	27.1	14.2	SC	A-6	SL	0.30	0.002

TABLE 5. AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITY RATINGS OF THE ALEXIS INDIAN RESERVE.

Capability Class	Subclass	Soil Map Unit
2	2C	1
4	4^{D}_{W}	3,8
	4^{T}_{D}	2,5
5	5W	4
	5^{T}_{D}	6,7
0	0	9
0-7W	0-7W	SC,SL

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITY MAP LEGEND

Agriculture Capability Class 2

Class 2 - these soils have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practises.

Agriculture Capability Class 4

Class 4 - these soils have severe limitations that restrict the range of crops that can be grown or require special conservation practises to overcome or both.

Agriculture Capability Class 5

Class 5 - these soils have very severe limitations that restrict their capability to producing perennial forage crops and improvement practises are feasible.

Agriculture Capability Class 7

Class 7 - these soils or land types have no capability for arable culture or permanent pasture.

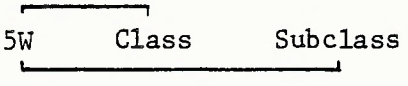
O - Organic Soils - not rated for agriculture.

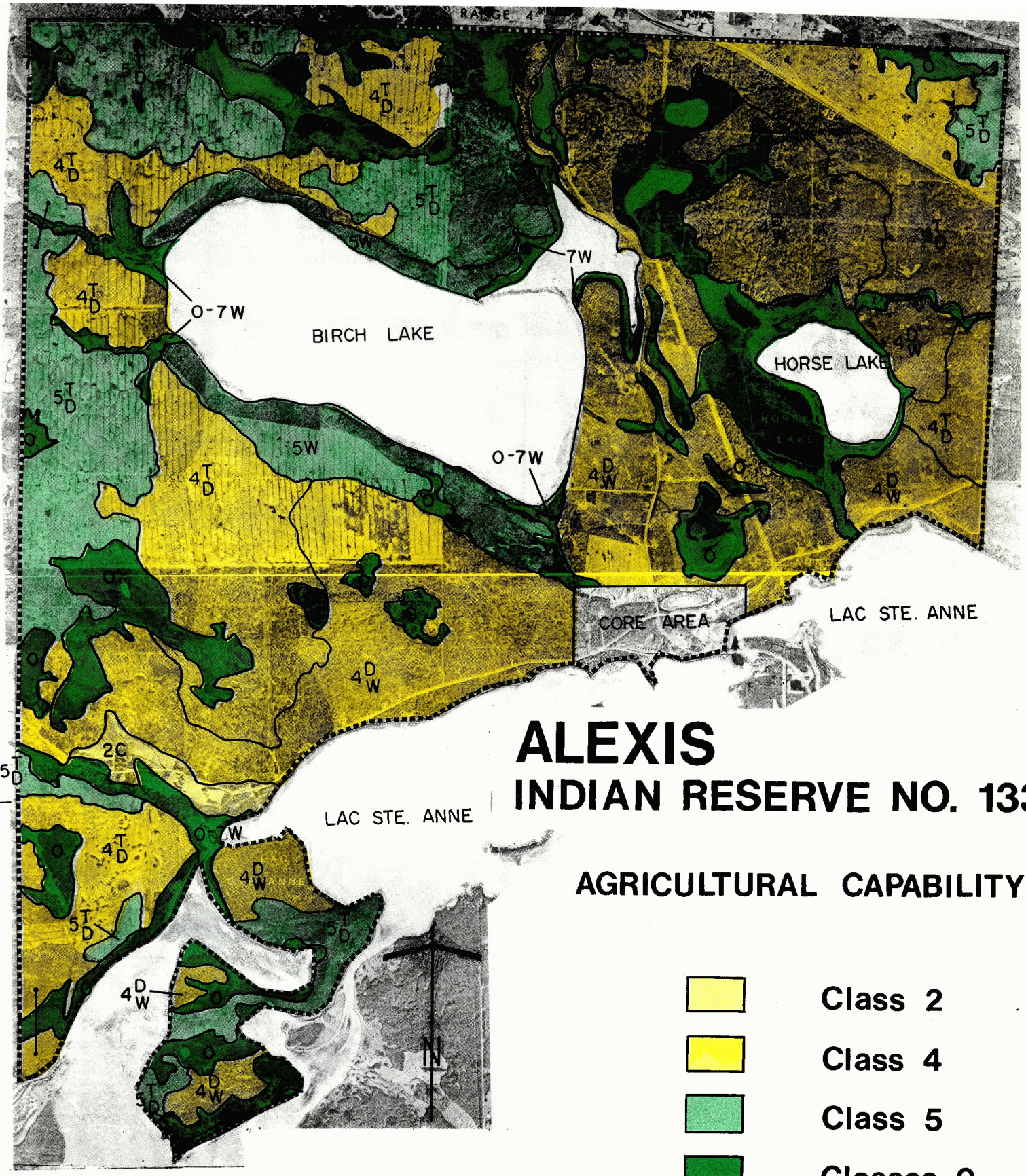
Soil Capability Subclasses

Limitations:

Subclass C - climatic limitations
D - undesirable soil structure and/or slow permeability
T - adverse topography, both steepness and pattern
W - excessive moisture

Notation:





ALEXIS
INDIAN RESERVE NO. 133

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITY

- Class 2
- Class 4
- Class 5
- Classes 0, 0-7W, 7W

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PREPARED BY *Pedology Consultants*

DECEMBER, 1980

GRAPHICS: HEINE JOHNSON SUSTRONK WEINSTEIN AND ASSOCIATE LIMITED

SCALE: 1:50,000

9.0 SETTLEMENT SUITABILITY

The settlement uses considered in evaluating Settlement Suitability are: single family dwellings (with and without basements), septic tank absorption fields, road and parking lot location, road subgrade material, and recreation uses. In addition, constraints for sewage lagoons and suitability as a source of sand and gravel are assessed since requirements for these uses differ from those for settlement suitability. Ratings for all Soil Map Units and all the above uses are given in Tables 6 and 7.

Areas of Low, Moderate and Severe constraints as well as kind of constraints are displayed on the map: Reserve Settlement Suitability Map, page and Core Area Settlement Suitability, back pocket.

9.1 Reserve

Low Constraints - Soil Map Units 1, 2 and 5.

The areas of low constraints to settlement occur on well drained glaciolacustrine deposits with very gently, undulating to gently rolling topography, and on gently hummocky moderately well drained till.

Although the land is generally favourable for development some site specific problems may be encountered. For example, possible low permeabilities will necessitate design of appropriate sewage disposal facilities, and care should be taken to avoid poorly drained depressions and drainage courses. Moderate shrink-swell of soils can be expected.

Moderate Constraints - Soil Map Units 3, 6 and 8.

Constraints to settlement include: imperfect soil drainage and water tables within 2 m (Units 3 and 8), and hummocky topography (Unit 6).

Careful site selection and proper design taking into account these constraints should enable successful development of these lands. Development costs will likely be higher than in areas of Low Constraints.

TABLE 6. Degrees and Kinds of Constraints for Various Settlement Uses of all Map Units Occurring in the Alexis Indian Reserve No. 133.

Soil Map Unit	Single Family Dwellings with Basements	Single Family Dwellings without Basements	Septic Tank Absorption Fields	Sewage Lagoons	Road and Parking Lot Location	Source of Road Subgrade Material	Source of Sand and Gravel	Recreation: Camp-grounds	Recreation: Picnic Areas	Recreation: Hiking Trails
RESERVE - Semi-detailed mapping										
1	M22	M22	M10	L	S13	P	p	L	L	L
2	M22	M22	M10	M3	S13	P	P	L	L	L
3	S2	M2,22	M2,10	M2	S13	P	P	M2	M2	M2
4	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2,13	P	P	S2	S2	S2
5	M22	M22	M10	M3	S13	P	P	L	L	L
6	M3,22	M3,22	M3	S3	S13	P	P	M3	M3	L
7	S3	S3	S3	S3	S3	P	P	S3	S3	M3
8	S2,22	M2,22	M2	M2	S2,13	P	P	M2	M2	M2
9	S19	S19	S19	S19	S19	U	U	S19	S19	S19

DEGREE OF CONSTRAINT:
L - Low
M - Moderate
S - Severe

SUITABILITY AS SOURCES:
G - Good
F - Fair
P - Poor
U - Unsuitable

KIND OF CONSTRAINT:
2. High ground water table or surface ponding
3. Excessive slope
10. Moderate permeability
13. High shrink swell potential
19. Organic soil
22. Moderate shrink swell potential

TABLE 7. Degrees and Kinds of Constraints for Various Settlement Uses of all Map Units Occurring in the Alexis Core Area.

Soil Map Unit	Single Family Dwellings with Basements	Single Family Dwellings without Basements	Septic Tank Absorption Fields	Sewage Lagoons	Road and Parking Lot Location	Source of Road Subgrade Material	Source of Sand and Gravel	Recreation: Camp-grounds	Recreation: Picnic Areas	Recreation: Hiking Trails
CORE AREA - Detailed Mapping										
3a	M2,22	M2,22	M2,10	M2	S13	P	P	M2	M2	M2
3b	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	P	P	S2	S2	S2
3c	M3,22	M3,22	M3,10	S3	M3,13	P	P	M3	M3	L
3d	S3	S3	S3	S3	S3	P	P	S3	S3	S3
8a	S2,22	M2,22	M2	M2	S2,13	P	P	M2	M2	M2
9a	S19	S19	S19	S19	S19	U	U	S19	S19	S19

DEGREE OF CONSTRAINT:
- L - Low
- M - Moderate
- S - Severe

SUITABILITY AS SOURCES:
- G - Good
- F - Fair
- P - Poor
- U - Unsuitable

KIND OF CONSTRAINT:
- 2. High ground water table or surface ponding
- 3. Excessive slope
- 10. Moderate permeability
- 13. High shrink swell potential
- 19. Organic soil
- 22. Moderate shrink swell potential

Severe Constraints - Soil Map Units 4, 7, 9, SC, SL and ⩔ (Slough)

Lands in this category are marginally suitable or unsuitable for development due to excessive slopes (Unit 7), excessive wetness (Units 4, SC SL and ⩔), and organic soils (Unit 9).

9.2 Core Area

Moderate Constraints - Soil Map Units 3a, 3c, 8a and DL.

Constraints to settlement include: imperfectly drained soils and water tables within 2 m (Units 3a, 8a and DL), and moderately inclined slopes (Unit 3c).

Proper site selection and corrective remedial measures such as drainage systems should enable successful development of these lands.

Severe Constraints - Soil Map Units 3b, 3d, 9a, Stream Channels Escarpments and Sloughs.

Lands in this category are predominantly unsuitable for development due to excessive wetness (Units 3b, Stream Channels and Sloughs), rugged topography (Units 3d and Escarpments), and organic soils (Unit 9a).

10.0 POTENTIAL LAND USE

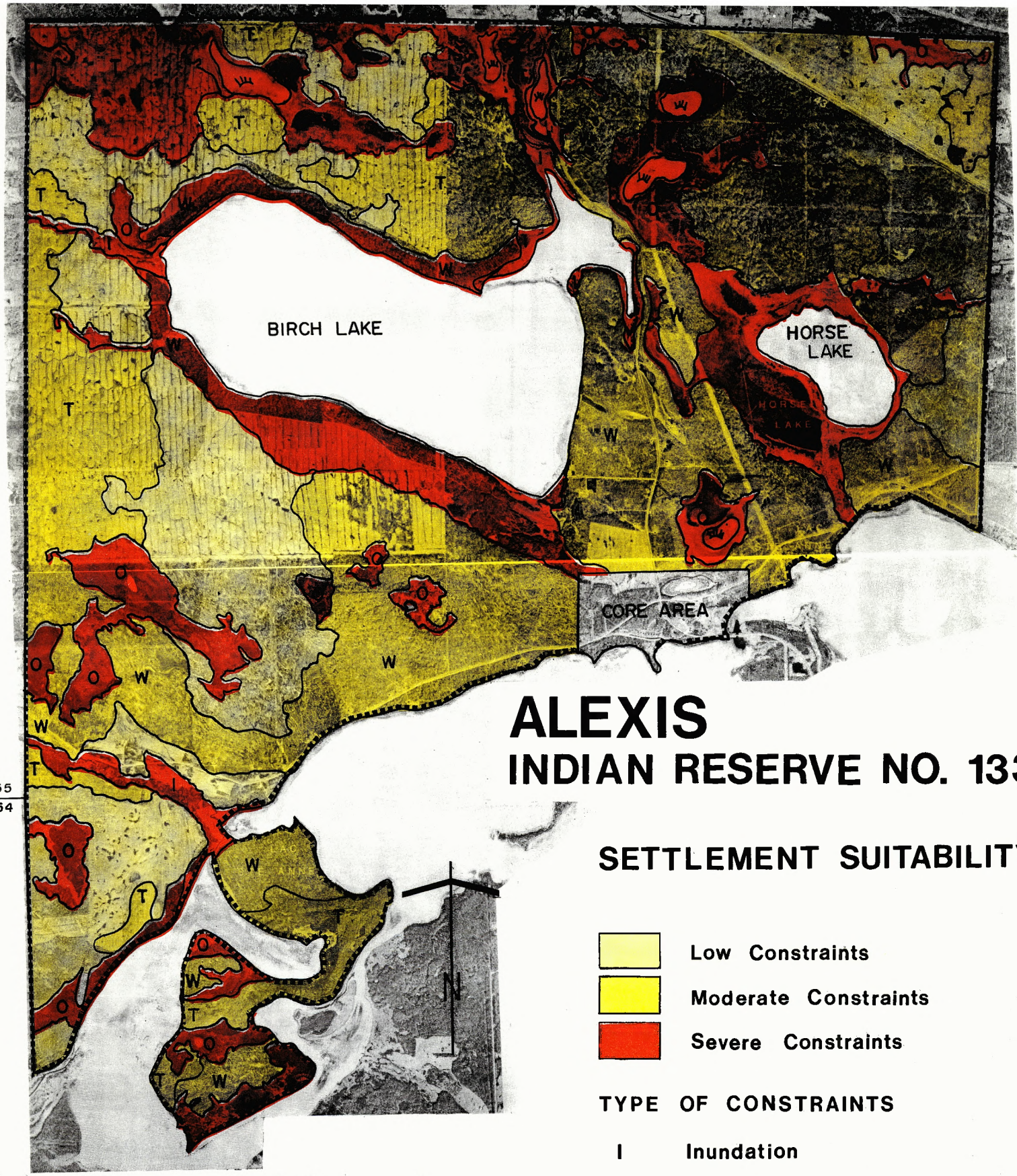
The various settlement uses and agricultural capability have been considered together in preparing a Potential Land Use Map (page 40). It shows four distinctive Areas in terms of development opportunities as outlined below.

Area A - Soil Map Units 1, 2, and 5.

This is land which has Low Constraints to settlement and it has High and Marginal Agricultural Capability for cultivated crops (Classes 2 and 4 respectively).

SETTLEMENT SUITABILITY

	Soil Characteristics and Qualities								
	LANDFORM	PERMEA-BILITY	RUN-OFF	WATER TABLE DEPTH	SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS	TOPO-GRAPHY (SLOPES)	UNIFIED TEXTURE	SHRINK/ SWELL POTENTIAL	FROST HEAVE POTENTIAL
LOW CONSTRAINTS	glaciolacustrine over till very gently undulating	low	low	>1.5 m	well	2 to 5%	CL	moderate	moderate
	glaciolacustrine over till gently rolling				well	6 to 9%			
	till hummocky				moderately well	6 to 9%			
MODERATE CONSTRAINTS	glaciolacustrine over till very gently undulating till very gently undulating	low	low	≈1.5 m	imperfectly	2 to 5%	CL	moderate	moderate
	till moderately hummocky	low	moderate	>1.5 m	moderately well	10 to 15%	CL	moderate	moderate
SEVERE CONSTRAINTS	glaciolacustrine very gently undulating	low	low	0.5 to 1.5 m	poorly	2 to 5%	CL	moderate	high
	till strongly hummocky	low	moderate	>1.5 m	moderately well	16 to 30%	CL	moderate	moderate
	organic nearly level	-	-	0 to 0.5 m	very poorly	0.5 to 2%	PT	-	-
	stream channel	-	-	-	imperfectly to very poorly	-	-	-	-
	shore line	-	-	0 to 0.2 m	very poorly	0.5 to 2.0%	-	-	-
	slough	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-



ALEXIS
INDIAN RESERVE NO. 133

P 55
TP 54

SETTLEMENT SUITABILITY

- Low Constraints
- Moderate Constraints
- Severe Constraints

TYPE OF CONSTRAINTS

I	Inundation
O	Organic materials
T	Topography
W	Wetness - poor drainage, shallow water table

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Area B - Soil Map Units 3, 6 and 8.

This area has Moderate Constraints to settlement and it has Marginal Agricultural Capability for cultivated crops (Class 4 - Soil Map Units 3 and 8) and lands that are generally suitable for improved pasture (Class 5 - Soil Map Unit 6).

Unfavourable characteristics include one or more of the following; moderately hummocky topography, imperfect soil drainage, less than 2 m to the water table, low permeability and undesirable soil structure.

Area C - Soil Map Units 4 and 7.

Constraints to settlement in Area C are Severe and Agricultural Capability is Class 5; land that is generally suitable for improved pasture and forage production, not for cultivated crops.

Strongly hummocky topography, undesirable soil structure, poorly drained soils, and shallow depth to the water table are the principal constraints.

Area D - Soil Map Units 9, SL, SC and Sloughs.

These lands are generally unsuitable for all uses considered. Constraints to settlement are Severe and Agricultural Capabilities are Class 0 and 0-7W.

Organic materials, excessive wetness, and the probability of inundation preclude development of these lands.

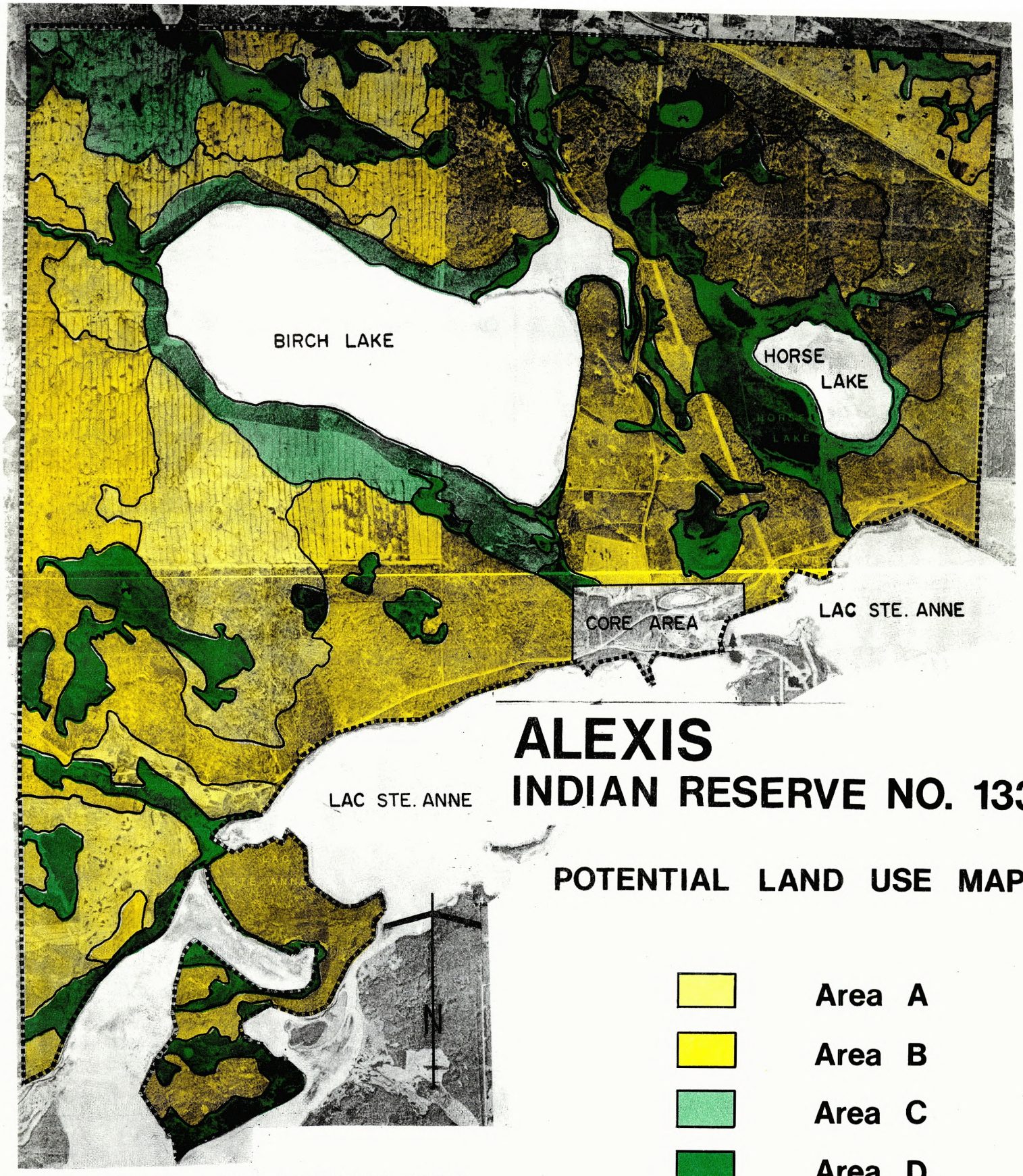
POTENTIAL LAND USE LEGEND

Area A - Low Constraints to Settlement.
Good and Marginal Agricultural Land.

Area B - Moderate Constraints to Settlement.
Marginal Agricultural Land.

Area C - Severe Constraints to Settlement.
Pasture and Forage Land.

Area D - Land that is unsuitable for all types of development.



ALEXIS
INDIAN RESERVE NO. 133

POTENTIAL LAND USE MAP

- Area A
- Area B
- Area C
- Area D

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11.0 SUMMARY

11.1 Reserve

- A Present Land Use Map at a scale of 1:50,000 has been prepared, based on photo-interpretation and field checking during the soil survey.

A significant portion of the Reserve has been cleared for agriculture predominantly for use as pasture. The remaining majority is in native forest cover or wetland vegetation.

- A semi-detailed soil survey of the Alexis Indian Reserve 133 was carried out. Soils were inspected at 68 sites and representative materials from 3 sites were sampled and analyzed. Nine principal map units have been recognized plus shore lines and stream channels. These are described in the text and Legend of the Soil Map which is presented on an aerial photo mosaic at a scale of 1:20,000.

- Three parent materials are extensive in the Survey Area: glaciolacustrine deposits over till, till, and organic deposits. Important soil types found on the mineral materials include Eluviated Black and Dark Gray Chernozems, Orthic and Dark Gray Luvisols, Gleyed subgroups of the foregoing, and Humic Gleysols. Terric Mesisols are dominant in the organic areas.

Well drained Eluviated Black Chernozems and Orthic Gray Luvisols along with imperfectly drained Gleyed Gray Luvisols and poorly drained Rego Humic Gleysols are the major soils on the loamy glaciolacustrine materials over till. Moderately well drained, loamy to clayey Orthic Gray Luvisols and imperfectly drained Gleyed Gray Luvisols are dominant in the till deposits.

- An Agricultural Capability Map has been prepared at a scale of 1:50,000. A very small portion of the Reserve in the southwest is suitable for cultivated crops. Climatic conditions are the major constraint to this Class 2 land.

Limitations of undesirable structure (D), adverse topography (T) and excessive wetness (W) restrict the Agricultural Capability for the vast

majority of the Reserve to Class 4, which is marginally suitable for cultivated crops, and Class 5 which is suitable for improved pasture.

- Soil interpretations or estimates of soil performance have been made using field and laboratory data,published guidelines and other soil surveys. The soil interpretations for settlement suitability include: constraints to family dwellings, road location, septic tank fields, recreation, sewage lagoon location and sources of sand, gravel and subgrade materials.

These ratings for specific uses have been considered jointly in preparing a Settlement Suitability Map. For each map area, favorable and potentially troublesome conditions are given, emphasizing; topography, drainage, wetness, soil physical properties and erosion hazard.

Areas of Low Constraints to settlement are present throughout the Reserve. Low permeabilities will necessitate proper design of septic systems within these areas.

Portions of the Reserve having Moderate Constraints to settlement, possess potentially troublesome conditions of imperfectly drained soils or adverse topography.

The remainder of the Reserve possesses Severe Constraints to settlement due to one or more of the following conditions: low permeability, shallow depth to the water table, poorly drained soils, high frost heave potential, adverse topography and organic materials.

- Finally, based on concerns of agriculture and settlement, a Potential Land Use Map is provided. Four areas are delineated in order of decreasing suitability or opportunities for development. Significant areas of good and marginal cropland with low constraints to settlement occur throughout the Reserve (Area A). Large areas of marginal cropland having moderate constraints to settlement are also extensive (Area B). Areas suited to pasture and forage land and severly constraint for settlement occur along Birch Lake and in the northwest (Area C). Areas of organics, flooded shorelines, and stream channels are rated as unsuitable for all uses (Area D).

11.2 Core Area

• A detailed soil survey of the Core Area was carried out. Soils were inspected at 32 sites and representative parent materials from two sites were sampled and analyzed. Six principal map units have been recognized plus stream channels and an area of disturbed land. The Soil Map is presented on an aerial photo mosaic at a scale of 1:5,000.

• The three soil parent materials occuring in the Core Area are: glaciolacustrine deposits over till, till deposits and organic deposits. Loamy over clayey imperfectly drained Gleyed Gray Luvisols are the dominant soil type in glaciolacustrine deposits over till. Present, to a lesser degree on these deposits, are poorly drained Humic Luvic Gleysols and well drained Orthic Gray Luvisols. The dominant soils on the loamy over clayey till deposits are imperfectly drained Gleyed Gray Luvisols. Small pockets of organic deposits also occur in the Core Area. Very poorly drained Terric Mesisols are dominant in these materials.

• Soil interpretations or estimates of soil performance have been made using field and laboratory data, published guidelines and other soil surveys. The soil interpretations for settlement suitability include: constraints to family dwellings, road location, septic tank fields, recreation, sewage lagoon location and sources of sand, gravel and subgrade materials.

These ratings for specific uses have been considered jointly in preparing a Settlement Suitability Map. For each map area, favorable and potentially troublesome conditions are given, emphasizing; topography, drainage, wetness, soil physical properties and erosion hazard.

Areas most suitable for settlement occur on glaciolacustrine over till and till deposits. These areas are rated as having moderate constraints to settlement due to the potentially troublesome conditions of imperfectly drained soils, slow permeabilities and adverse topography. These constraints can be lessened by proper site selection and design.

The remain ing areas of the Core are rated as having severe constraints to settlement. The potentially troublesome conditions likely to be encountered are slow permeabilities, less than 1.5 m to the water table, poorly and very poorly drained soils, organic materials, steep slopes, and flooding hazards.

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APPENDIX A

- Soil Inspection Sites -

Notations:

Soils

DGL	Dark Gray Luvisol
EBL	Eluviated Black Chernozem
GLCUHR	Gleyed Cumulic Humic Regosol
GLDG	Gleyed Dark Gray Chernozem
GLDGL	Gleyed Dark Gray Luvisol
GLGL	Gleyed Gray Luvisol
HM	Humic Mesisol
HULG	Humic Luvic Gleysol
OBL	Orthic Black Chernozem
ODG	Orthic Dark Gray Chernozem
OEB	Orthic Eutric Brunisol
OG	Orthic Gleysol
OGL	Orthic Gray Luvisol
OHG	Orthic Humic Gleysol
OLG	Orthic Luvic Gleysol
OR	Orthic Regosol
PHULG	Peaty Humic Luvic Gleysol
POHG	Peaty Orthic Humic Gleysol
PRG	Peaty Rego Gleysol
PRHG	Peaty Rego Humic Gleysol
RHG	Rego Humic Gleysol
TM	Terric Mesisol
TyM	Typic Mesisol

Parent Material

BS	beach sand
F	fluvial
Gf	glaciofluvial
Gl	glaciolacustrine
O	organic
T	till

Surface Stoniness Classes

S0	Nonstony
S1	Slightly stony
S2	Moderately stony
S3	Exceedingly stony

Topography

Class		Percent Slope
2	nearly level	0.5 - 2.5
3	very gentle slopes	2.5 - 5
4	gentle slopes	5 - 9
5	moderate slopes	9 - 15
6	strong slopes	15 - 30
7	very strong slopes	30 - 60

Textures

S	Sand
Si	Silt
C	Clay
F/f	Fine
G	Gravel
vf	Very fine
L	Loam

INSPECTION SITES - Semi-detailed Survey

Site	Soil	Parent Material	Drainage	Topo-graphy	Surface Stoni-ness	Textures 0-20	20-50	50-100	100-150
1	OHG	Gf	poorly	3	SO	L	G	G	
2	OHG	T	imperfectly	4	SO	L	SCL	CL	
3	EBL	F	well	3-4	SO	L	SiL	S	
4	OBL	F	well	3	SO	SL	S	CL	
5	OBL	Gl/T	well	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
6	OBL	T	moderately well	5	S1	L	CL	CL	
7	OGL	Gl/T	well	4	SO	L	SiL	C	
8	OGL	Gl/T	well	4	SO	L	SiCL	CL	
9	OGL	Gl/T	moderately well	4	SO	L	SiL	CL	
10	OGL	Gl/T	moderately well	3-4	SO	L	SiL	CL	
11	OGL	T	well	4	S2	L	SiL	G	
12	OGL	T	well	6	S2	L	SiL	CL	
13	OGL	T	well	5	S3	L	SiL		
14	OGL	T	well	5	S1	SiL	CL	CL	
15	OGL	T	well	5	S2	SiL	SiCL	CL	
16	OGL	T	well	4	S2	SiL	CL	CL	
17	OHG	Gl	poorly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
18	OGL	T	moderately well	3	S1	CL	CL	CL	CL
19	ODG	T	moderately well	3	S1	L	CL	CL	CL
20	HULG	Gl/T	poorly	3	SO	SiL	SiCL	CL	
21	ODG	T	moderately well	3	S1	SiL	CL	CL	
22	OG	Gl	poorly	3	SO	SiL	SiL	CL	
23	GLDG	Gl/T	imperfectly	3	SO	L	SiL	CL	
24	OGL	T	well	4	S3	GL	GC	GC	
25	GLCUHR	Gl	poorly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
26	HULG	F/T	poorly	3	SO	SL	S	CL	
27	GLDG	Gl/T	imperfectly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
28	GLDG	T	imperfectly	3-4	S1	L	SCL	SCL	
29	GLDG	T	imperfectly	4	S1	SiL	CL	CL	
30	GLDGL	Gl/T	imperfectly	2	SO	SiL	CL	CL	
31	OGL	T	well	4	S1	SiL	CL	CL	
32	DGL	T	well	4-5	SO	SiL	CL	CL	
33	PRG	O/Gl	poorly	4	SO	O	CL	CL	
34	GLDGL	T	imperfectly	4	S1	SiL	CL	CL	

INSPECTION SITES - Semi-detailed Survey (continued)

Site	Soil	Parent Material	Drainage	Topo-graphy	Surface Stoni-ness	Textures 0-20	20-50	50-100	100-150
35	DGL	T	well	4	SO	SiL	C	C	
36	OGL	T	well	6	SO	SiL	SCL	S	
37	GLDGL	T	imperfectly	3	SO	SiL	SCL		
38	PRHG	O/T	very poorly	2	SO	O	O	CL	
39	GLDGL	T	imperfectly	3	S1	L	CL	CL	CL
40	GLGL	T	imperfectly	3	S1	L	CL	CL	CL
41	OHG	T	poorly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
42	ODG	T	well	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
43	OGL	T	well	4	S1	SiL	CL	CL	
44	GLGL	T	imperfectly	3	S1	SiL	CL	CL	
45	GLGL	T	imperfectly	3	S1	SiL	CL	CL	
46	OGL	T	well	4	S1	SiL	CL	CL	
47	DGL	F/T	well	4	S3	L	SCL	SCL	
48	OR	T	well	6-7	S3	SCL	SCL	CL	
49	OGL	T	moderately well	4-5	S3	SiL	CL	CL	
50	OGL	T	moderately well	5	S3	SiL	CL	CL	
51	TyM	O	very poorly	2	SO	O	O	O	
52	OGL	T	moderately well	4-5	SO	VfSL	CL	CL	
53	GLDGL	T	imperfectly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
54	DGL	T	well	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
55	GLDGL	T	imperfectly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
56	TM	O	very poorly	2	SO	O	O	O	O
57	GLDGL	T	imperfectly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
58	EBL	G1/T	well	3	SO	L	SiL	CL	
59	HULG	G1	poorly	2-3	SO	SiL	SiL	SiL	
60	GLDGL	G1/T	imperfectly	3	SO	SiL	CL	CL	
61	GLGL	T	moderately well	5	SO	SiL	SiCL	CL	SiL
62	HM	O	very poorly	2	SO	O	O	O	O
63	TyM	O	very poorly	2	SO	O	O	O	O
64	GLGL	G1/T	moderately well	3	SO	SiL	CL	CL	
65	GLGL	T	moderately well	4	SO	SiL	CL	CL	
66	DGL	T	moderately well	5	SO	SiL	CL	CL	SCL
67	GLGL	T	moderately well	3	SO	SiL	CL	CL	
68	OGL	T	moderately well	4	SO	SiL	SCL	CL	

INSPECTION SITES - Detailed Survey

Site	Soil	Parent Material	Drainage	Topo-graphy	Surface Stoni-ness	Textures 0-20	20-50	50-100	100-150
101	GLDGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
102	HULG	Gl	imperfectly	2-3	SO	L	fSL-SL	CL	CL
103	HULG	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	
104	DGL	Gl	moderately well	3	SO	vfSL	CL	CL	
105	DGL	Gl	moderately well	5	S1	vfSL	CL	SCL	CL
106	GLGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	vfSL	CL	CL	CL
107	OGL	Gl	moderately well	3	SO	SiL	CL	CL	CL
108	PHULG	Gl	poorly	2	SO	L	CL	CL	CL
109	OGL	Gl	moderately well	3	SO	fSL	CL	CL	CL
110	OGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	SiL	SiCL	CL	CL
111	OGL	T	moderately well	3	S1	SiL	SCL	SCL	CL
112	OLG	Gl	poorly	3	SO	fSL	CL	CL	
113	GLGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	Sil	SiCL	CL	CL
114	GLGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	SiL	SiCL	CL	CL
115	GLGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	vfSL	CL	CL	CL
116	GLGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	vfSL	SiCL	CL	CL
117	GLGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	vfSL	CL	CL	CL
118	GLDGL	Gl	imperfectly	3	SO	vfSL	SiCL	CL	CL
119	OGL	Gl	moderately well	3	SO	SiL	CL	CL	CL
120	RHG	T	poorly	4	SO	CL	CL	CL	
121	OEB	BS/T	well	7	SO	S	SCL	CL	
122	ODG	T	moderately well	4	S1	L	CL	CL	CL
123	OGL	Gl	moderately well	3	SO	fSL	fSL	CL	CL
124	POHG	Gl	poorly	2	SO	L	L	CL	
125	OGL	Gl	moderately well	3	SO	fSL	CL	CL	
126	OGL	Gl	moderately well	3	SO	vfSL	SiCL	CL	CL
127	OGL	Gl	moderately well	7	SO	SiL	SiL	CL	CL
128	OR	Gf	well	2	SO	SL	SL	SL	
129	OGL	Gl	moderately well	3-4	SO	SiL	SiCL	CL	CL
130	TyM	O	poorly	2	SO	O	O	O	O
131	OHG	Gl	poorly	3	SO	L	CL	CL	CL
132	GLGL	T	imperfectly	2-3	SO	SiL	CL	CL	CL

CLASSIFICATION: Eluviated Black Chernozems (EBL)

DOMINANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 1

SIGNIFICANT IN MAP UNIT(S):

Profile:

Ah	0 - 12 cm; black (10YR 2/1 m) loam; moderate, medium, granular; friable; nonstony.
Ahe	12 - 20 cm; dark brown (10YR 3/3 m) sandy loam; weak, platy; friable.
Bt	20 - 60 cm; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 m) silt loam; weak, medium subangular blocky; friable.
11BC	60 - 100 cm; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 m) clay loam till; massive; firm.

COMMENTS: - where color value of A horizon in between 3.5 and 4.5 a profile is a Dark Gray Chernozem.

CLASSIFICATION: Orthic Gray Luvisol (OGL)

DOMINANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 2, 5, 6, 7, 1c, 1d

SIGNIFICANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 8, 3a, 8a

Profile:

LFH	5 - 0 cm; moderately decomposed leaf litter.
Ah	0 - 4 cm; very dark gray (10YR 3/1 m) loam; moderate, medium granular; friable; slightly stony.
Ae	4 - 18 cm; gray (10YR 5/1 m) sandy loam; moderate, medium platy; very friable.
Bt	18 - 40 cm; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2 m) clay loam; strong, medium subangular blocky; firm.
Ck	40 - 120 cm; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2 m) clay loam; massive; firm.

COMMENTS: - where Ah is greater than 5 cm profile is Dark Gray Luvisol (DGL).

CLASSIFICATION: Gleyed Gray Luvisol (GLG)

DOMINANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 3, 8, 3a, 8a

SIGNIFICANT IN MAP UNIT(S):

Profile:

LFH	5 - 0 cm; moderately decomposed leaf litter.
Ah	0 - 1 cm; dark gray (10YR 4/1 m) loam; moderate, medium granular; friable; slightly stony.
Ae	3 - 20 cm; grayish brown (10YR 5/2 m) sandy loam; moderate, medium platy; friable.
Btg	20 - 47 cm; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2 m) clay loam with common, medium distinct, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 m) mottles; strong, medium, subangular blocky; firm.
Ckg	47 - 120 cm; dark gray (10YR 4/1 m) clay loam with common, fine to medium, prominent, dark yellowish brown mottles; massive; firm.

COMMENTS: - where Ah is greater than 5 cm profile is a Gleyed Dark Gray Luvisol (GLDGL).

CLASSIFICATION: Orthic Humic Gleysol (OHG)

DOMINANT IN MAP UNIT(S):

SIGNIFICANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 4, 5, 6, 7

Profile:

Ah	0 - 30 cm; black (10YR 2/1 m) loam; moderate, medium granular; friable; stone-free.
btg	30 - 60 cm; brown to dark brown (10YR 4/3 m) clay loam; moderate, medium angular blocky; firm; stone-free.
DCg	60 - 110 cm; brown (10YR 5/3 m) clay loam; moderate, medium angular blocky; firm; stone-free.
Ckg	110 cm plus; brown (10YR 5/3 m) clay loam; massive; firm; stone-free.

COMMENTS: - where Aeg horizon is present between Ah and Btg profile becomes Humic Luvic Gleysol (HULG).

- where BCg horizon is absent profile becomes Rego Humic Gleysol (RHG).

CLASSIFICATION: Humic Luvic Gleysol (HUL.G)

DOMINANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 3b

SIGNIFICANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 3

Profile:

Ah	0 - 20 cm; black (10YR 2/1 m) loam; moderate, medium granular; friable; stone-free.
Aeg	20 - 32 cm; gray (10YR 5/1 m) fine, sandy loam; moderate, medium platy; friable; stone-free.
Btg	32 - 60 cm; brown to dark brown (10YR 4/3 m) clay loam; moderate, medium angular blocky; firm; stone-free.
BCg	60 - 110 cm; brown (10YR 5/3 m) clay loam; moderate, medium angular blocky; firm; stone-free.
Cg	110 cm plus; brown (10YR 5/3 m) clay loam; massive; firm; stone-free.

CLASSIFICATION: Rego Humic Gleysol (RHG)

DOMINANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 4

SIGNIFICANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 2

Profile:

Ah	0 - 30 cm; black (10YR 2/1 m) loam; moderate medium granular; friable; stone-free.
Ckg	30 - 120 cm; grayish brown (10YR 5/2 m) clay loam; massive; sticky; stone-free.

COMMENTS: - where a B horizon has developed between the A and C horizon profile becomes Orthic Humic Gleysol (OHG).

- where moderately decomposed peat overlies the Ah horizon the profile becomes a Peaty Rego Humic Gleysol (PRHG).

CLASSIFICATION: Terric Fibrisol (TF)

DOMINANT IN MAP UNIT(S): 9

SIGNIFICANT IN MAP UNIT(S):

Profile:

Om	0 - 100 cm; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2 m) layered or matted indiscernable moss peat.
Ckg	100 cm plus; dark gray (10YR 4/1 m) clay loam; massive; sticky; stone-free.

COMMENTS: - where the layer of peat (Om) exceeds 160 cm profile becomes Typic Fibrisol (TyF) which is dominant in Map Unit 9 and 9a.

APPENDIX B

- Guidelines for Soil Interpretations -

TABLE B1 Guidelines for Assessing Soil Constraints for Single Family Dwellings[1]

This guide provides ratings for undisturbed soils evaluated for single-family dwellings and other structures with similar foundation requirements. The emphasis for these ratings is on foundations, but slope, susceptibility to flooding, and seasonal wetness are also considered. On-site investigations are needed for specific placement of buildings, and for foundation design. All ratings are for undisturbed soils on information obtained from observations to a depth of 1 to 2 metres.

Items Affecting Use	Degree of Soil Constraint[2]		
	Low	Moderate	Severe
Flooding	None	None	Occasional flooding (once in 5 years).
Wetness[3] (soil drainage)	WITH BASEMENTS: Rapidly and well drained soils. Water-table below 1.5 m. WITHOUT BASEMENTS: Rapidly, well and moderately well drained soils. Water-table below 75 cm.	WITH BASEMENTS: Moderately well drained soils. Water-table 75-150 cm. WITHOUT BASEMENTS: Imperfectly drained soils. Water-table 50-75 cm.	WITH BASEMENTS: Imperfectly, poorly and very poorly drained soils. Water-table above 75 cm 1 month or more during the year. WITHOUT BASEMENTS: Poorly and very poorly drained soils. Water-table above 50 cm 1 month or more during the year.
Slope[4]	0 to 9%	9 to 15%	Greater than 15%
Shrink-swell Potential	Low-Unified Groups GW, GP, SW, SP, GM, GC, SM, SC, and CL with P.I. < 15	Moderate-Unified Groups ML, and CL with P.I. > 15	High-Unified Groups CH, MH, OL, OH and Peat
Frost Heave[5] Potential	Low (F1, F2)	Moderate (F3)	High (F4)
Depth to[6] Consolidated Bedrock	WITH BASEMENTS: More than 1.5 m WITHOUT BASEMENTS: More than 1 m	WITH BASEMENTS: 1 to 1.5 m WITHOUT BASEMENTS: .5 to 1 m	WITH BASEMENTS: Less than 1 m WITHOUT BASEMENTS: Less than .5 m
Sulphate attack on concrete	0 to 1000 p.p.m.	1000 to 2000 p.p.m.	Greater than 2000 p.p.m.

1. By reducing the slope limits 50%, this table can be used for evaluating limitations for buildings with large floor areas, but with foundation requirements not exceeding those of ordinary three-story buildings.
2. Some soils rated as having moderate or severe constraints may be good sites from an aesthetic or use standpoint, but require higher design and/or maintenance standards.
3. For explanation of soil drainage classes, see Appendix C.
4. Reduce slope limits 50% for those soils subject to hillside slippage.
5. Frost heave applies only where frost penetrates to the depth of the footings and soil is moist.
6. If the bedrock is soft enough so that it can be dug with light power equipment, reduce moderate to slight and severe to moderate.

TABLE B2 Guidelines for Assessing Soil Constraints for On-Site Sewage Disposal (Septic Tank Absorption Fields)

This guide applies to soils to be used as an absorption and filtering medium from septic tank systems. A subsurface tile system laid in such a way that effluent from the septic tank is distributed reasonably uniformly into the natural soil is assumed. Criteria are based on the ability of the soil to absorb effluent. A severe rating does not mean that a septic system should not be installed in a given soil, but rather indicates the difficulty which can be expected during installation and with subsequent maintenance. All ratings are based on soil information to a depth of 1 to 2 metres.

Items Affecting Use	Degree of Soil Constraint		
	Low	Moderate	Severe
Flooding	Not subject to flooding.	Not subject to flooding.	Subject to occasional flooding (once in 5 years).
Wetness[1] (soil drainage)	Rapidly, well and moderately well drained soils not subject to ponding or seepage. Water-table[3] below 3.0 m.	Imperfectly drained soils and soils subject to occasional ponding or seepage. Water-table 2.4 - 3.0 m.	Imperfectly drained soils subject to ponding. Poorly and very poorly drained soils. Rapidly drained soils if groundwater contamination hazard. Water-table[3] less than 2.4 m.
Slope	0 to 9%	9+ to 15%	Greater than 15%
Permeability[2]	Rapid to moderate (greater than 1.5 cm/hour)	Moderately slow (0.5 to 1.5 cm/hour)	Slow and very slow (less than 0.5 cm/hour). Very rapid and rapid if groundwater contamination hazard exists.
Depth to[3] Consolidated Bedrock	More than 3.0 m	2.4 to 3.0 m[4]	Less than 2.4 m

1. For an explanation of soil drainage classes, see Appendix C. It may, with caution, be possible to make some adjustment for the severity of the water-table constraint in those cases where seasonal use of the facility does not coincide with the period of high water-table.
2. Ratings should be related to the permeability of soil layers below the depth of the tile.
3. Depth to bedrock constraints based on an assumed tile depth of 1.8 metres and the need for at least 1.2 metres of soil below the bottom of the tile trench. The same depth constraints apply to water-table.
4. On slopes greater than 9 percent, a depth to bedrock of 2.4 to 3.0 metres becomes a severe constraint.

TABLE B3 Guidelines for Assessing Soil Constraints for Road and Parking Lot Location

This guide applies to soils evaluated for the location and maintenance of local roads and parking lots. These are improved roads and parking lots which have some kind of all-weather surfacing, and they are graded to shed water and have ordinary provisions for drainage.

The properties most affecting these ratings are slope, shrink-swell potential, frost heave potential, flooding hazard, and seasonal wetness.

These ratings do not substitute for on-site investigations for specific developments.

Items Affecting Use	Degree of Soil Constraint		
	Low	Moderate	Severe
Flooding	None	Once in 5 years	More than once in 5 years
Wetness[1] (soil drainage)	Rapidly, well and moderately well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly and very poorly drained
Slope	0 to 9%	9+ to 15%	Greater than 15%
Shrink-swell[2] Potential	Low-very to moderately coarse textured soils	Moderate-medium to moderately fine textured soils	High-moderately fine to very fine textured soils
Unified Groups	GW, GP, SW, SP, GM, GC, SM, SC	CL with P.I. less than 15. ML	CL with P.I. 15 or more. CH, MH, OH, OL, Peat
AASHO group index	0 to 4	5 to 8	More than 8
Frost Heave[3] Potential	Low (F1, F2)	Medium (F3)	High (F4)
Depth to[4] Consolidated Bedrock	More than 1 m	0.5 to 1 m	Less than 0.5 m

1. For explanation of soil drainage classes, see Appendix C.
2. For explanation of soil texture classes, see Appendix C. P.I. means plasticity index.
3. Frost heave applies where frost penetrates below the improved surface layer and moisture is sufficient to form ice lens at the freezing point.
4. If bedrock is soft enough so that it can be dug with power equipment, reduce moderate to slight and severe to moderate.

TABLE B4 Guidelines for Assessing the Suitability of Soils as a Source of Road Subgrade Material

This guide applies to rating of soils as a source of road subgrade material. The properties that influence these ratings are those that affect the load supporting capacity and stability of the subgrade (Unified and AASHO classification, wetness) and those that effect the workability (slope, wetness).

These ratings do not substitute for on-site investigations.

Items Affecting Use	Degree of Suitability[1]		
	GOOD (G)	FAIR (F)	POOR (P)
Wetness[2] (soil drainage)	Rapidly to moderately well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly and very poorly drained
Engineering[3] Groups			
Unified Group	GW, GP, GC,[4] SW, SP, SM, SC[4]	ML, CL with P.I. less than 15	CH, MH, OL, OH, Pt, and CL with P.I. more than 15
AASHO Group Index	0 to 4	5 to 8	Greater than 8
Slope	0 to 15%	15 to 30%	more than 30%

1. A fourth degree of soil limitation - Unsuitable (U) - is also defined: slopes greater than 50%; permanently wet and organic soils; soils which flood every year; rock outcrops.
2. For explanation of soil drainage classes, see Appendix C.
3. This item estimates the strength of the soil as it applies to roadbeds and assuming the roads would be surfaced. On unsurfaced roads, very sandy soils may cause rough roads.
4. Downgrade to moderate if content of fines is greater than 30%.

TABLE B5 Guidelines for Assessing Soil Constraints for Camping Areas

This guide provides ratings for soils to be used intensively for tents, truck campers, and small trailers as well as the accompanying activities of outdoor living. It is assumed that little site preparation will be done other than shaping and levelling for tent and parking areas. The soil should be suitable for heavy foot traffic. Soil suitability for growing and maintaining vegetation is not a part of this guide, but is an important consideration in the final evaluation of a specific site.

Items Affecting Use	Degree of Soil Constraint		
	Low	Moderate	Severe
Flooding	None	None during season of use	Subject to flooding during season of use
Wetness[1] (soil drainage)	Rapidly, well and moderately well drained soils with no ponding. Water-table below 1 m during season of use	Moderately well and imperfectly drained soils with no ponding. Water-table below 50 cm during season of use	Imperfectly drained soils with occasional ponding of short duration, poorly and very poorly drained soils. Water-table above 50 cm during season of use
Slope	0 to 9%	9+ to 15%	Greater than 15%
Permeability	Very rapid to moderate inclusive (more than 1.5 cm/hour)	Moderately slow (0.5 to 1.5 cm/hour)	Slow and very slow (less than 0.5 cm/hour)
Surface[2] Stoniness	Classes 0 to 2	Class 3	Classes 4 and 5
Surface[3] soil texture	SL, FSL, VFSL, L and LS with textural B horizon. Not subject to soil blowing	CL, SCL, SiCL, SiL, LS and S other than loose sand	SC, SiC, C, loose sand and soils subject to severe blowing. Organic soils

1. For explanation of soil drainage classes, see Appendix C.
2. For explanation of stoniness classes, see Appendix C.
3. Influences ratings as it affects foot trafficability, dust, and soil permeability. See Appendix C for textural class definitions.

TABLE B6 Guidelines for Assessing Soil Constraints for Picnic Areas

This guide provides ratings for soils to be used as park-type picnic areas that are subject to heavy foot traffic. It is assumed that all vehicular traffic will be confined to access roads and parking lots. Soil suitability for growing and maintaining vegetation is not a part of this guide, but is an important item to consider in the final evaluation of site.

Items Affecting Use	Degree of Soil Constraint		
	Low	Moderate	Severe
Flooding	None during season of use	May flood 1 or 2 times for short periods during season of use	Floods more than 2 times during season of use
Wetness[1] (soil drainage)	Rapidly, well and moderately well drained soils. Water-table below 50 cm during season of use	Moderately well drained soils subject to occasional ponding. Imperfectly drained soils not subject to ponding. Water-table above 50 cm for short periods during season of use	Poorly and very poorly drained soils. Imperfectly drained soils subject to ponding. Water-table above 50 cm and often near the surface for a month or more during season of use
Slope	0 to 9%	9+ to 15%	Greater than 15%
Permeability	Very rapid to moderately slow inclusive (more than 0.5 cm/hour)	Slow (0.2 to 0.5 cm/hour)	Very slow (less than 0.2 cm/hour)
Surface[2] Stoniness	Classes 0 to 2	Class 3	Classes 4 and 5
Surface soil[3] texture	SL, FSL, VFSL, L and LS with textural B horizon. Not subject to soil blowing	CL, SCL, SiCL, SiL, LS and sand other than loose sand	SC, SiC, C, sand and soils subject to severe blowing. Organic soils

1. For explanation of soil drainage classes, see Appendix C.
2. For explanation of stoniness classes, see Appendix C.
3. Influences ratings as it affects foot trafficability, dust, and soil permeability. See Appendix C for textural class definitions.

TABLE B7 Guidelines for Assessing Soil Constraints for Hiking Trails

This guide provides ratiogs for soils to be used for local and cross country hiking trails. It is assumed that these areas will be used as they occur in nature, and that little or no soil will be moved. The steeper the slope upon which a trail is to be built, requires that more soil be moved to obtain a level tread, and the more miles of trail needed to cover a given horizontal distance. Severe constraint does not mean a trail cannot be built, but indicates high design requirements, costs of construction, and maintenance.

Items Affecting Use	Degree of Soil Constraint		
	Low	Moderate	Severe
Flooding	Not subject to flooding during season of use	May flood 1 or 2 times during season of use	Subject to flooding more than 2 times during season of use
Wetness[1] (soil drainage)	Rapidly, well and moderately well drained soils. Water-table below 50 cm during season of use	Moderately well drained soils subject to occasional seepage or ponding, and imperfectly drained soils. Watar-table may be above 50 cm for short periods during season of use	Poorly and very poorly drained soils. Water-table above 50 cm and often near the surface for a month or more during season of use
Slope[2]	0 to 15%	15+ to 30%	Greater than 30%
Surface[3] Stoniness	Classes 0 to 2	Class 3	Classes 4 and 5
Surface soil[4] texture	SL, FSL, VFSL, and L	SiL, SiCL, SCL, CL, and LS	SC, SiC, C, Sand and soils subject to severe blowing. All very gravelly, very cherty, very cobbly and very channary soils. Organic soils

1. For explanation of soil drainage classes, see Appendix C.
2. Slope refers to the slope of the ground surface, and not the slope of the tread of the trail.
3. For explanation of stoniness classes, see Appendix C.
4. Influences ratings as it affects foot trafficability, dust, design, or maintenance. See Appendix C for textural class definitions.

TABLE B8 Guidelines for Assessing the Suitability of Soils as a Source of Sand and Gravel

This guide provides ratings of soils related only to their suitability as a source of sand and/or gravel. These ratings do not relate to the quality of the sand and gravel for specific uses such as road subgrade or concrete aggregate. On-site investigations are required to determine quality.

Items Affecting Use	Degree of Suitability[1]		
	GOOD (G)	FAIR (F)	POOR (P)
Unified soil group	SW, SP, GW, GP	SW-SM, SP-SM, GW-GM, GP-GM	SM, SW-SC, SP-SC, GM, GW-GC, GP-GC (all other groups unsuitable)
Thickness of overburden	Less than 0.6 m	0.6 to 1.5 m	More than 1.5 m
Wetness[2] (soil drainage)	Drainage class not determining if better than poorly drained		Poorly and very poorly drained
Flooding	None	May flood occasionally for short periods	Frequent flooding or constantly flooded

1. A fourth degree of soil limitation - Unsuitable (U) - is also defined: organic soils; clayey soils; rock outcrops; steep slopes; permanently flooded soils.
2. For explanation of soil drainage classes, see Appendix C.

TABLE 119 Guidelines for Evaluating Soil Constraints for Sewage Lagoons.

A sewage lagoon (aerobic) is a shallow lake used to hold sewage for the time required for bacterial decomposition. The soils are considered for two functions (1) as a vessel for the impoundad area and (2) as soil material for the enclosing embankment. Criteria for each function are given in Charts A and B respectively.

In Chart A the low constraints class includes soils that are effective in functioning as sealed basin floors and that are low in organic matter. Soils in the moderate constraint class are those that require special practices or treatment to modify constraints to their use as sites for sewage lagoons. Soils placed in the severe constraint class are those that are very porous, or that are high in organic matter, or that have other constraints that prevent their use as sites for sewage lagoons.

Chart B indicates properties and major behavior qualities that affect, especially adversely, the performance of soils if used in constructing earthfills intended for holding back water.

Chart A. Soil constraint ratings for sewage lagoons.

Item affecting use	Degree of soil constraint		
	Low	Moderate	Severe
Depth to water table (seasonal or year-round)	More than 150 cm	100-150 cm[1.]	Less than 100 cm[1.]
Permeability	Less than 1.5cm/hr.	1.5-5 cm/hr.	More than 5 cm/hr.
Depth to bedrock	More than 150 cm	100-150 cm	Less than 100 cm
Slope	Less than 5%	5-9%	More than 9%
Coarse fragments, less than 25 cm in diameter; percent, by volume	Less than 20%	20-50%	More than 50%
Percent of surface area covered by coarse fragments more than 25 cm in diameter	Less than 3%	3-15%	More than 15%
Organic matter	Less than 2%	2-15%	More than 15%
Flooding[2.]	None	None	Soils subject to flooding
Soil groups (Unified)[3.] (rated for use mainly as floor of sewage)	GC, SC, CL, and CH	GM, ML, SM and MH	GP, GW, SW, SP, OL, OH, and PT

1. If the floor of the lagoon is nearly impermeable material at least 60 cm thick, disregard depth to watertable.
2. Disregard flooding if it is not likely to enter or damage the lagoon. (low velocity and the depth less than about 1.5 m).
3. For interpretations for material for embankments see "Characteristics of Materials for Compacted Embankments".

Chart B. Characteristics of Materials for Compacted Embankments.

Unified Classification	Shear Strength	Compressibility	Permeability of Compacted Soil	Susceptibility to Piping	Compaction Characteristic
GW	High	Low	High	Low	Good
GP	High	Low	High	Low	Good
GM	High to medium	Low	Medium to low	Medium to low	Fair to good
GC	Medium	Low to medium	Low	Medium to low	Good to fair
SW	High	Low	High	Medium	Good
SP	Medium	Low	High	Medium to high	Good
SM	Medium	Low to medium	Medium to low	Medium to high	Fair to good
SC	Medium to low	Low to medium	Low	Medium to low	Good to fair
ML	Medium to low	Medium	Medium to low	High	Fair to poor
CL	Medium to low	Medium	Low	Low to medium	Fair to good
MH	Low	High	Low to medium	Medium to low	Poor
CH	Medium to low	High	Low	Low	Fair to poor
OL[1.]	Low	High	Low to medium	Medium to high	Fair to poor
OH[1.]	Low	High	Low	Medium to low	Poor
Pt[2.]					

1. Suitable for use in low embankments with very low hazard only.
2. Not suitable for embankments.

APPENDIX C

i. Definition of Soil Horizon Symbols

ii. Soil Textural Classes

iii. Soil Drainage Classes

iv. Topography Classes

v. Surface Stoniness Classes

vi. Glossary of Terms

TABLE C1 Definition of Soil Horizon Symbols (Canada Soil Survey Committee, 1978)

Organic Horizons

Organic horizons are found in Organic soils and commonly at the surface of mineral soils. They may occur at any depth beneath the surface in buried soils or overlying geologic deposits. They contain more than 17% organic C (approximately 30% organic matter) by weight. Two groups of these horizons are recognized, the O horizons and the L, F, and H horizons.

O - This is an organic horizon developed mainly from mosses, rushes, and woody materials. It is divided into the following subhorizons.

Of - This is an O horizon consisting largely of fibric materials that are readily identifiable as to botanical origin. A fibric horizon (Of) has 40% or more of rubbed fiber by volume and a pyrophosphate index of 5 or more. If the rubbed fiber volume is 75% or more, the pyrophosphate criterion does not apply. Fiber is defined as the organic material retained on a 100-mesh sieve (0.15 mm), except for wood fragments that cannot be crushed in the hand and are larger than 2 cm in the smallest dimension.

Om - This is an O horizon consisting of mesic material, which is at a stage of decomposition intermediate between fibric and humic materials. The material is partly altered both physically and biochemically. It does not meet the requirements of either a fibric or a humic horizon.

Oh - This is an O horizon consisting of humic material, which is at an advanced stage of decomposition. The horizon has the lowest amount of fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest saturated water-holding capacity of the O horizons. It is very stable and changes very little physically or chemically with time unless it is drained. The rubbed fiber content is less than 10% by volume and the pyrophosphate index is 3 or less.

L,F, and H - These are organic horizons that developed primarily from the accumulation of leaves, twigs, and woody materials with or without a minor component of mosses. Usually they are not saturated with water for prolonged periods.

L - This is an organic horizon that is characterized by an accumulation of organic matter derived from leaves, twigs, and woody materials in which the original structures are easily discernible.

F - This is an organic horizon that is characterized by an accumulation of partly decomposed organic matter derived mainly from leaves, twigs, and woody materials. Some of the original structures are difficult to recognize. The material may be partly comminuted by soil fauna as in moder, or it may be a partly decomposed mat permeated by fungal hyphae as in mor.

H - This is an organic horizon that is characterized by an accumulation of decomposed organic matter in which the original structures are indiscernible. This horizon differs from the F by having greater humification due chiefly to the action of organisms. It is frequently intermixed with mineral grains, especially near the junction with a mineral horizon.

Master Mineral Horizon and Layers

Mineral horizons contain 17% or less organic C (about 30% organic matter) by weight.

A - This is a mineral horizon formed at or near the surface in the zone of leaching or eluviation of materials in solution or suspension, or of maximum in situ accumulation of organic matter or both. The accumulation of organic matter is usually expressed morphologically by a darkening of the surface soil (Ah), and conversely the removal of organic matter is usually expressed by a lightening of the soil color usually in the upper part of the solum (Ae). The removal of clay from the upper part of the solum (Ae) is expressed by a coarser soil texture relative to the underlying subsoil layers. The removal of iron is indicated usually by a paler or less red soil color in the upper part of the solum (Ae) relative to the lower part of the subsoil.

B - This is a mineral horizon characterized by enrichment in organic matter, sesquioxides, or clay; or by the development of soil structure; or by a change of color denoting hydrolysis, reduction, or oxidation. The accumulation in B horizons of organic matter (Bh) is evidenced usually by dark colors relative to the C horizon. Clay accumulation is indicated by finer soil textures and by clay cutans coating peds and lining pores (Bt). Soil structure developed in B horizons includes prismatic or columnar units with coatings or stainings and significant amounts of exchangeable sodium (Bn) and other changes of structure (Bm) from that of the parent material.

Color changes include relatively uniform browning due to oxidation of iron (Bm), and mottling and gleying of structurally altered material associated with periodic reduction (Bg).

C - This is a mineral horizon comparatively unaffected by the pedogenic processes operative in A and B, (C), except the process of gleying (Cg), and the accumulation of calcium and magnesium carbonates (Cca) and more soluble salts (Cs, Csa). Marl, diatomaceous earth, and rock no harder than 3 on Mohs' scale are considered to be C horizons.

R - This is a consolidated bedrock layer that is too hard to break with the hands (>3 on Mohs' scale) or to dig with a spade when moist and does not meet the requirements of a C horizon. The boundary between the R layer and any overlying unconsolidated material is called a lithic contact.

Lowercase Suffixes

b - A buried soil horizon.

e - A horizon characterized by the eluviation of clay, Fe, Al, or organic matter alone or in combination. When dry, it is usually higher in color value by one or more units than an underlying B horizon. It is used with A (Ae).

g - A horizon characterized by gray colors, or prominent mottling, or both, indicative of permanent or periodic intense reduction. Chromas of the matrix are generally 1 or less.

h - A horizon enriched with organic matter. When used with A it must show one Munsell unit of value darker than the horizon below, or have 0.5% more organic matter than the IC. It contains less than 17% organic carbon by weight.

j - Used as a modifier of suffixes, e, f, g, n, and t, to denote an expression of, but failure to meet, the specified limits of the suffix it modifies. It must be placed to the right and adjacent to the suffix it modifies.

k - Denotes the presence of carbonate as indicated by visible effervescence when dilute HCl is added.

m - A horizon slightly altered by hydrolysis, oxidation, or solution, or all three to give a change in color or structure, or both.

p - A horizon or layer disturbed by man's activities, that is, by cultivation, or pasturing, or both. It is used with A or O.

t - An eluvial horizon enriched with silicate clay. It is used with B alone (Bt), with B and g (Btg), with B and n (Bnt), etc.

Soil Texture Classification

Throughout the report reference is made to soil texture and to soil drainage classes. Soil texture is according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) textural classification which is described below.

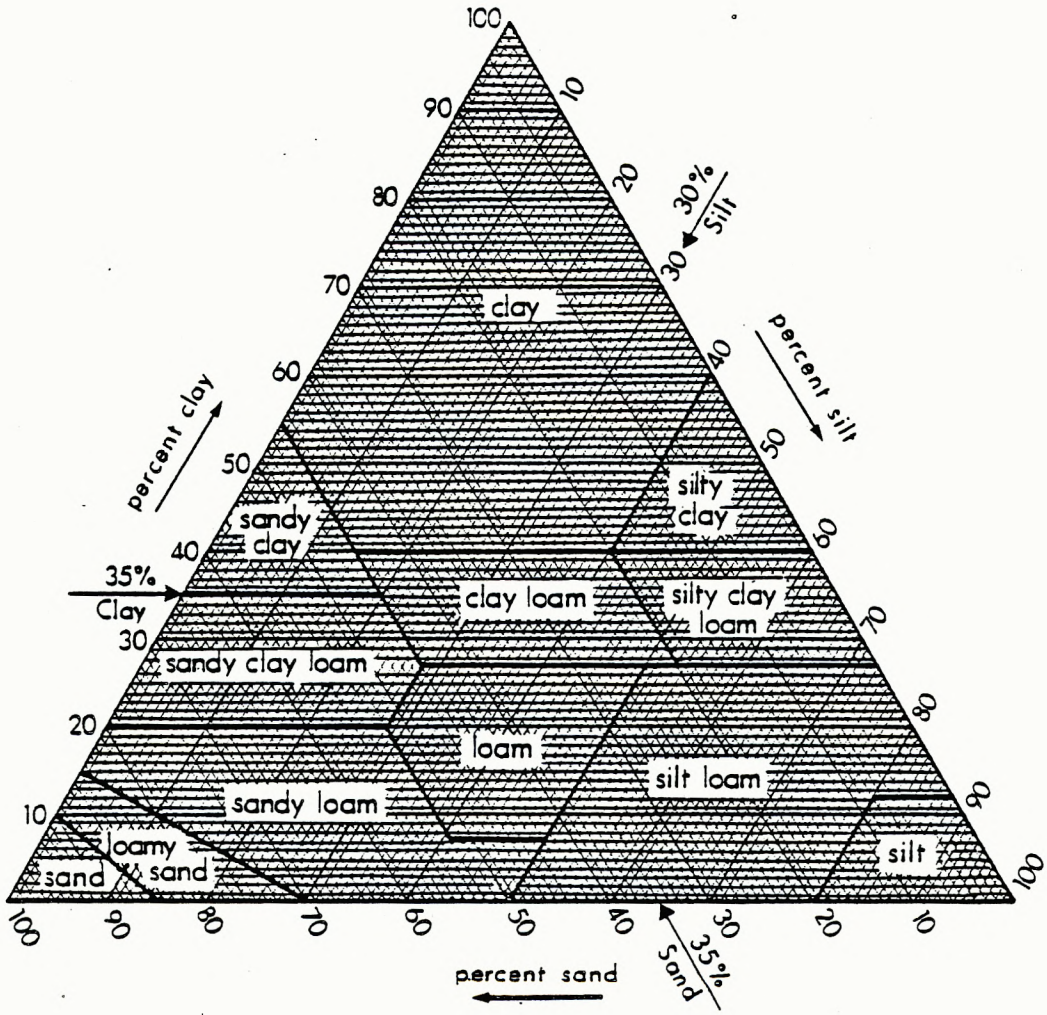
Soil Separates (Particle Size) on which Textural Classes are based:

Separates		Diameter in Millimeters
Very Coarse Sand (VCS)		2.0 - 1.0
Coarse Sand (CS)		1.0 - 0.5
Medium Sand (MS)	Sand (S)	0.5 - 0.25
Fine Sand (FS)		0.25 - 0.10
Very Fine Sand (VFS)		0.10 - 0.05
Silt (Si)		0.05 - 0.002
Clay (C)		less than 0.002

By knowing the particle size distribution of the soil separates one can determine the textural class by using the soil textural triangle shown in Figure 3.

The soil textural classes are grouped according to the Canada Department of Agriculture (1974) as follows:

Very coarse textured:	sands, loamy sands.
Moderately coarse textured:	sandy loam, fine sandy loam.
Medium textured:	very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt.
Moderately fine textured:	sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam.
Fine textured:	sandy clay, silty clay, clay (40 to 60% clay).
Very fine textured:	heavy clay (more than 60% clay).



Using Materials less than 2.0 mm in size. If approx. 20% or more of the soil material is larger than 2.0 mm the texture term includes a modifier.

EXAMPLE : Gravelly sandy loam.

Example of use: A soil material with 35% clay, 30% silt and 35% sand is a clay loam.

Figure 3. Guide for USDA soil textural classification (after U.S.D.A., 1972)

Soil Drainage Classes

Soil drainage classes are defined in terms of (a) actual moisture content in excess of field moisture capacity, and (b) the extent of the period during which such excess water is present in the plant root zone (C.D.A., 1974).

Rapidly drained - soil moisture content seldom exceeds field capacity in any horizon, except immediately after water addition.

Well drained - soil moisture content does not normally exceed field capacity in any horizon except possibly the C, for a significant part of the year.

Moderately well drained - soil moisture in excess of field capacity remains for a small, but significant period of the year.

Imperfectly drained - soil moisture in excess of field capacity remains in subsurface horizons for moderately long periods during the year.

Poorly drained - soil moisture in excess of field capacity remains in all horizons for a large part of the year.

Very poorly drained - free water remains at or within 30 cm of the surface most of the year.

Topographic Classes (after C.S.S.S., 1978)

1	level	- 0	- 0.5%	slopes
2	nearly level	- 0.5	- 2.0%	slopes
3	very gently undulating	- 2	- 5%	slopes
4	gently rolling	- 5	- 9%	slopes
5	moderately rolling	- 9	- 15%	slopes
6	strongly rolling	- 15	- 30%	slopes
7	hilly	- 30	- 45%	slopes
8	very hilly	- 45	- 70%	slopes
9	steep	-	> 70%	slopes

Surface Stoniness Classes (after C.S.S.S., 1978)

S0: nonstony

S1: slightly stony land - There are some stones, but they offer only slight to no hinderance to cultivation.

S2: moderately stony land - There are enough stones to cause some interference with cultivation.

S3: very stony land - There are enough stones to constitute a serious handicap to cultivation and some clearing is required.

S4: exceedingly stony land - There are enough stones to prevent cultivation until considerable clearing is done.

S5: excessively stony land - This land is too stony to permit any cultivation (Boulder or stone pavement).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This is included to define terms commonly used in the report; it is not a comprehensive soil glossary.

AASHO classification - The official classification of soil materials and soil aggregate mixtures for highway construction used by the American Association of State Highway Transportation officials.

Acid soil - a soil having a pH of less than 7.0.

Aeration - The process by which air in the soil is replaced by air from the atmosphere.

Aggregate - a group of soil particles cohering so as to behave mechanically as a unit.

Alkaline soil - a soil having a pH greater than 7.0.

Alluvial deposit - sediments deposited by moving water.

Atterberg Limits - Various moisture contents of a soil at which it changes from one major physical condition to another. The Atterberg limits which are most useful for engineering purposes are liquid limit and plastic limit.

The liquid limit is the moisture content at which a soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

The plastic limit is the moisture content at which a soil changes from a semi-solid to a plastic state.

Plasticity index (P.I.) is defined as the numerical difference between liquid limit and plastic limit.

Available plant nutrients - that portion of any element or compound in the soil that can be readily absorbed and assimilated by growing plants.

Bearing capacity - the average load per unit area that is required to rupture a supporting soil mass.

Bedrock - The solid rock that underlies soil and the regolith or that is exposed at the surface.

Blanket - Herein used as a term to describe a mantle of unconsolidated materials thick enough to mask minor irregularities in the underlying unit but which still conforms to the general underlying topography.

Bulk density, soil - the mass of dry soil per unit bulk volume.

Cation - an ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity (C.E.C.) - a measure of the total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil. It is expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil.

Coarse fragments - rock or mineral particles greater than 2 mm in diameter.

Compressibility - the susceptibility of a soil to decrease in volume when subjected to a load.

Concretion - a local concentration of a chemical compound, such as calcium carbonate or iron oxide, in the form of a grain or nodule of varying size, shape, hardness and color.

Consistence - (a) the resistance of a material to deformation or rupture;
(b) the degree of cohesion or adhesion of the soil mass.

Control section - the vertical section upon which soil classification is based.

Creep - a slow mass movement of soil material down rather steep slopes primarily under the influence of gravity, but aided by saturation with water and alternate freezing and thawing.

Droughty soil - sandy or rapidly drained soil.

Eluviation - the removal of soil material in suspension or in solution from a layer or layers of the soil.

Engineering tests - laboratory tests made to determine the physical properties of soils that affect their uses for various types of engineering construction.

Erosion - the wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, or other erosive agents. It includes both normal and accelerated soil erosion. The latter is brought about by changes in natural cover or ground conditions and includes those due to human activity.

Fertility - the status of a soil in relation to the amount and availability to plants of elements necessary for plant growth.

Flood plain - The land bordering a stream, built up of sediments from overflow of the stream and subject to inundation when the stream is at flood stage.

Fluvial deposits - All sediments, past and present, deposited by flowing water, including glaciofluvial deposits. Wave worked deposits and deposits resulting from sheet erosion and mass wasting are not included.

Frost-free period - season of the year between the last frost of spring and first frost of fall.

Frost heave, in soil - the raising of a surface caused by ice formation in the underlying soil.

Glaciofluvial deposits - Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and may occur in the form of outwash plains, deltas, kames, eskers, and kame terraces.

Gley - gleying is a reduction process that takes place in soils that are saturated with water for long periods of time. The horizon of most intense reduction is characterized by a gray, commonly mottled appearance, which on drying shows numerous rusty brown iron stains or streaks. Those horizons in which gleying is intense are designated with the subscript "g".

Gleysolic soil - soil developed under wet conditions resulting in reduction of iron and other elements and in gray colors and mottles.

Ground moraine - unsorted mixture of rocks, boulders, sand, silt, and clay deposited by glacial ice. Predominantly till with some stratified drift. Ground moraine is usually in the form of undulating plains having gently sloping swells, sags, and enclosed depressions.

Groundwater - that portion of the total precipitation which at any particular time is either passing through or standing in the soil and the underlying strata and is free to move under the influence of gravity.

Horizon - a layer in the soil profile approximately parallel to the land surface with more or less well-defined characteristics that have been produced through the operation of soil forming processes. Soil horizons may be organic or mineral. See Table 14 in Appendix C.

Hummocky dead-ice moraine - a till deposit composed of knobs and depressions with local relief generally in excess of 13 metres. May also include stratified drift.

Humus - that more or less stable fraction of the soil organic matter remaining after the major portion of added plant and animal residues have decomposed. Usually it is dark colored.

Illuviation - the process of deposition of soil material removed from one horizon to another in the soil, usually from an upper to a lower horizon in the soil profile. Illuviated compounds include silicate clay, iron and aluminum hydrous oxides and organic matter.

Immature soil - a soil having weakly developed horizons.

Infiltration - the downward entry of water into the soil.

Morphology, soil - the makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, consistence, color, and other physical, mineralogical and biological properties of the various horizons of the soil profile.

Mottles - spots or blotches of different color or shades of color interspersed with the dominant color. Mottling in soils usually indicates poor aeration and drainage.

Organic matter - the decomposition residues of plant material derived from: (i) plant materials deposited on the surface of the soil, and (ii) roots that decay beneath the surface of the soil.

Parent material - unconsolidated mineral material or peat from which the soil profile develops.

Peat - unconsolidated soil material consisting largely of undecomposed to partially decomposed organic matter accumulated under conditions of excessive moisture.

Ped - a unit of soil structure such as a prism, block, or granule, formed by natural processes (in contrast to a clod, which is formed artificially).

Pedology - those aspects of soil science involving the constitution, distribution, genesis and classification of soils.

Percolation, soil water - the downward movement of water through soil. Especially the downward flow of water in saturated or nearly saturated soil at hydraulic gradients of the order of 1.0 or less.

Permeability - the ease with which gases, liquids, or plant roots penetrate or pass through a bulk mass of soil or a layer of soil. Since different horizons of soil vary in permeability, the particular horizon under question should be designated.

pH - see soil reaction.

Phase, soil - a subdivision of a taxonomic class based on soil characteristics or combinations thereof which are considered to be potentially significant to man's use or management of the land.

Profile - a vertical section of the soil throughout all its horizons and extending into the parent material.

Relief - the elevations or inequalities of the land surface when considered collectively. Minor configurations are referred to as "microrelief."

Seepage (groundwater) - the emergence of water from the soil over an extensive area in contrast to a spring where it emerges from a local spot.

Shrink-swell potential - tendency of soils to undergo volume changes with changes in water content.

Soil reaction - the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, usually expressed as a pH value. Descriptive terms commonly associated with certain ranges in pH are: extremely acid, < 4.5; very strongly acid, 4.5-5.0; strongly acid, 5.1-5.5; moderately acid, 5.6-6.0; slightly acid, 6.1-6.5; neutral, 6.6-7.3; slightly alkaline, 7.4-7.8; moderately alkaline, 7.9-8.4; strongly alkaline, 8.5-9.0; and very strongly alkaline, > 9.0.

Soil structure - the combination or arrangement of primary soil particles into secondary particles, units, or peds. The secondary units are characterized and classified on the basis of size, shape, and degree of distinctness into classes, types and grades.

Solum (plural-sola) - the part of the soil profile that is above the parent material and in which the processes of soil formation are active. It comprises the A and B horizons.

Subsoil - technically, the B horizon; broadly, the part of the profile below plow depth.

Texture (soil)- the relative proportions of the various-sized soil separates in a soil as described by the textural class names.

Till - unstratified glacial drift deposited directly by ice and consisting of nonsorted clay, silt, sand and boulders.

Topsoil - (i) the layer of soil moved in cultivation. (ii) the A-horizon. (iii) the Ah-horizon. (iv) presumably fertile soil material used to topdress roadbanks, gardens and lawns.

Trafficability - the capacity of a soil to withstand traffic by people, horses, or vehicles.

Unified Soil Classification System (Engineering) - A classification system based on the identification of soils according to their particle size, gradation, plasticity index and liquid limit.

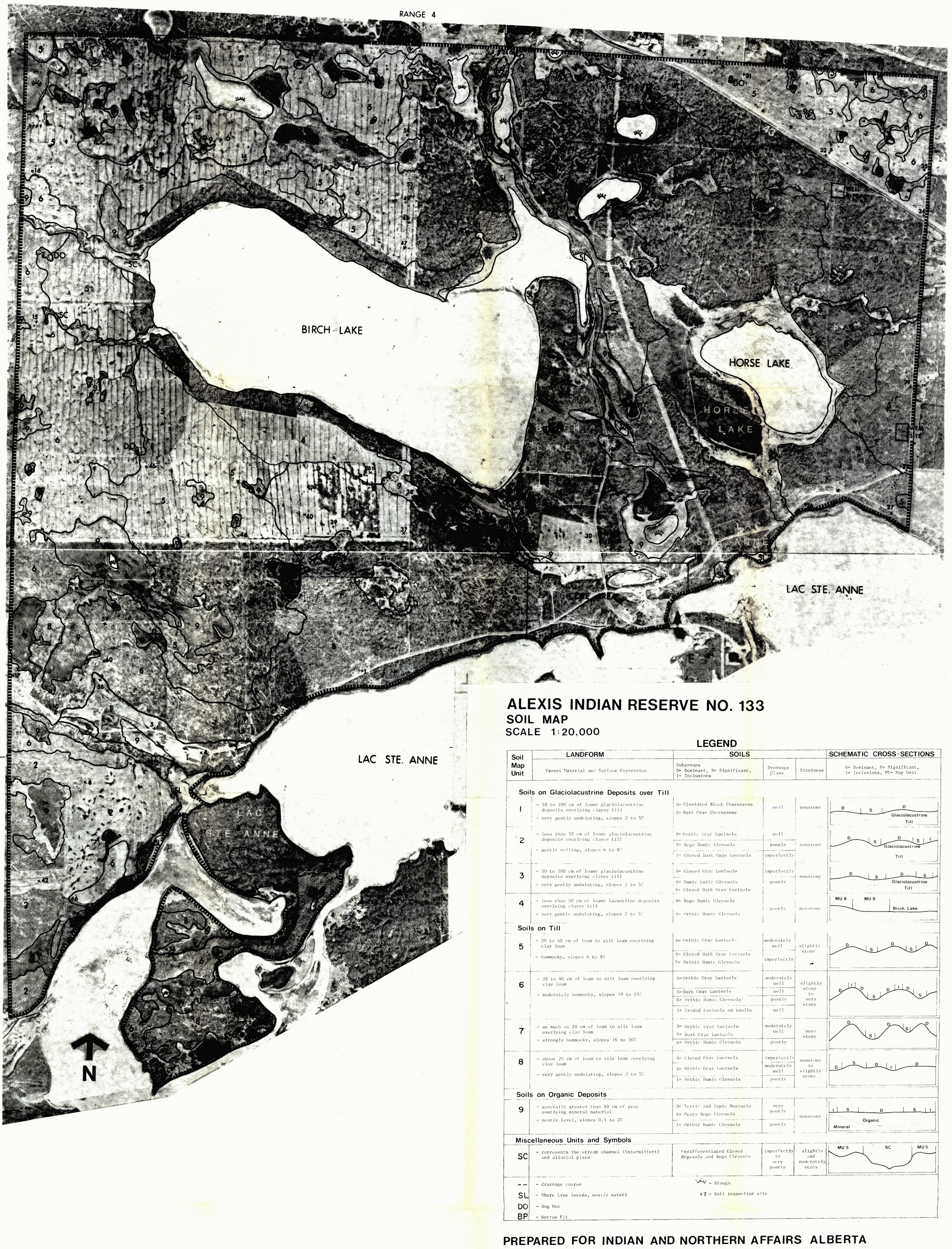
Veneer - Herein used as a term to describe a mantle of unconsolidated materials too thin to mask the minor irregularities of the underlying unit surface. A veneer will range from 10 cm to 1 m in thickness and will possess no form typical of the materials genesis.

Water-holding capacity - the ability of soil to hold water. The water-holding capacity of sandy soils is usually considered to be low while that of clayey soils is high. Often expressed in mm of water per cm depth of soil.

Watertable - the upper limit of the part of the soil or underlying rock material that is wholly saturated with water.

Weathering - the physical and chemical disintegration, alteration, and decomposition of rocks and minerals at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents.

RANGE 4



ALEXIS INDIAN RESERVE NO. 133

SOIL MAP

SCALE 1:20,000

LEGEND

Soil Map Unit	LANDFORM: Parent Material and Surface Expression	SOILS: Subgroups D= Dominant, S= Significant, I= Inclusions	Drainage Class	Stoniness	SCHEMATIC CROSS-SECTIONS: D= Dominant, S= Significant, I= Inclusions, MU= Map Unit
Soils on Glaciolacustrine Deposits over Till					
1	- 50 to 100 cm of loamy glaciolacustrine deposits overlying clayey till - very gently undulating, slopes 2 to 5%	D= Eluviated Black Chernozems S= Dark Gray Chernozems	well	nonstony	D S D Glaciolacustrine Till
2	- less than 50 cm of loamy glaciolacustrine deposits overlying clayey till - gently rolling, slopes 6 to 9%	D= Orthic Gray Luvisols S= Rego Humic Gleysols I= Gleyed Dark Gray Luvisols	well poorly imperfectly	nonstony	D S D S I Glaciolacustrine Till
3	- 50 to 100 cm of loamy glaciolacustrine deposits overlying clayey till - very gently undulating, slopes 2 to 5%	D= Gleyed Gray Luvisols S= Humic Luvic Gleysols S= Gleyed Dark Gray Luvisols	imperfectly poorly	nonstony	D S D S Glaciolacustrine Till
4	- less than 50 cm of loamy lacustrine deposits overlying clayey till - very gently undulating, slopes 2 to 5%	D= Rego Humic Gleysols S= Orthic Humic Gleysols	poorly	nonstony	MU 8 MU 9 Birch Lake
Soils on Till					
5	- 20 to 40 cm of loam to silt loam overlying clay loam - hummocky, slopes 6 to 9%	D= Orthic Gray Luvisols S= Gleyed Dark Gray Luvisols S= Orthic Humic Gleysols	moderately well imperfectly	slightly stony	D S D S D
6	- 20 to 40 cm of loam to silt loam overlying clay loam - moderately hummocky, slopes 10 to 15%	D= Orthic Gray Luvisols S= Dark Gray Luvisols S= Orthic Humic Gleysols I= Eroded Luvisols on knolls	moderately well well poorly well	slightly stony to very stony	D D S D D S
7	- as much as 20 cm of loam to silt loam overlying clay loam - strongly hummocky, slopes 16 to 30%	D= Orthic Gray Luvisols S= Dark Gray Luvisols S= Orthic Humic Gleysols	moderately well poorly	very stony	D D S D
8	- about 20 cm of loam to silt loam overlying clay loam - very gently undulating, slopes 2 to 5%	D= Gleyed Gray Luvisols S= Orthic Gray Luvisols I= Orthic Humic Gleysols	imperfectly moderately well poorly	nonstony to slightly stony	D S D D
Soils on Organic Deposits					
9	- generally greater than 60 cm of peat overlying mineral material - nearly level, slopes 0.5 to 2%	D= Terric and Typic Mesisols S= Peaty Rego Gleysols I= Orthic Humic Gleysols	very poorly poorly	nonstony	S D S Organic Mineral
Miscellaneous Units and Symbols					
SC	- represents the stream channel (intermittent) and alluvial plain	Undifferentiated Gleyed Regosols and Rego Gleysols	imperfectly to very poorly	slightly and moderately stony	MU 5 SC MU 5

-- - drainage course
SL - Shore Line (weeds, mostly water)
DO - Dug Out
BP - Borrow Pit
- Slough
47 - Soil inspection site

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DECEMBER 1980

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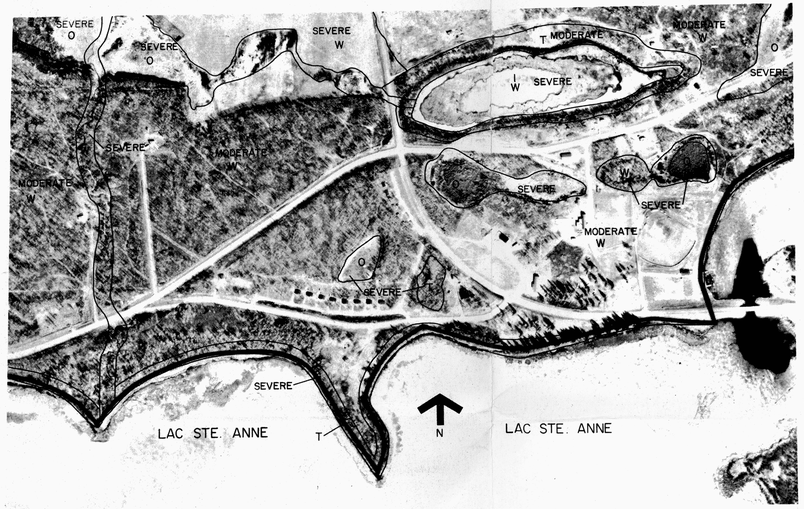
ALEXIS INDIAN RESERVE NO 133
Core Area - Settlement Suitability



SCALE: 1:5000

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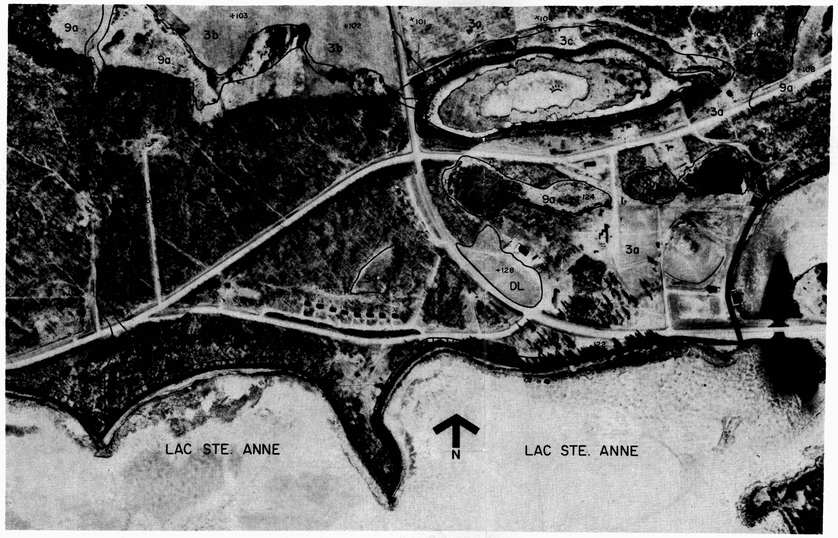
TYPE OF CONSTRAINT
I - Inundation
O - Organics
T - Topography
W - Wetness

80-12

ALEXIS INDIAN RESERVE NO. 133
CORE AREA SOIL MAP
SCALE 1:5000



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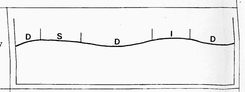
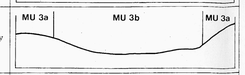
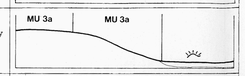
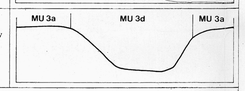
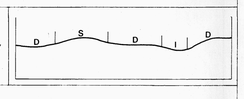
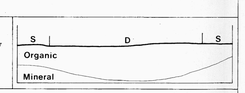
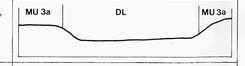
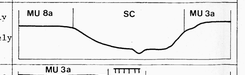
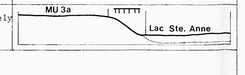
LEGEND

	Soil Interpretations				Soil Characteristics and Qualities									
	SETTLEMENT USES	SEWAGE LAGOONS	SOURCE OF SAND AND GRAVEL	HAZARDS	SOIL MAP UNIT	LANDFORM	PERMEABILITY	RUN-OFF	WATER TABLE DEPTH	SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS	TOPOGRAPHY (SLOPES)	UNIFIED TEXTURE	SHRINK/SWELL POTENTIAL	FROST HEAVE POTENTIAL
MODERATE CONSTRAINTS	Favourable Conditions: topography Potentially Troublesome Conditions: imperfect soil drainage, low permeability	moderate (soil drainage)	poor		3a	- glaciolacustrine over till - very gently undulating	low	low	>1.5 m	imperfectly	2 to 5%	CL	moderate	moderate
					8a	- till - very gently undulating			0.5 to 1.0 m					
	Favourable Conditions: moderately well drained soils Potentially Troublesome Conditions: topography, low permeability	severe (topography)	poor		3c	- glaciolacustrine over till - moderately inclined	low	moderate	>1.5 m	moderately well	10 to 15%	CL	moderate	moderate
		moderate (permeability)	good-sand poor-gravel		DL	- disturbed land	moderate	low	≈1.5 m	well	0.5 to 2%	-	-	-
	Favourable Conditions: topography Potentially Troublesome Conditions: poor soil drainage, low permeability	severe (soil drainage)	poor		3b	- glaciolacustrine over till - very gently undulating	low	low	>1.5 m	poorly	2 to 5%	CL	moderate	moderate
SEVERE CONSTRAINTS	Favourable Conditions: well drained soils on side slopes Potentially Troublesome Conditions: poorly drained soils in depression, topography, hazards.	severe (topography)	poor	side slope erosion and failure	3d	- glaciolacustrine over till - depressional	low	high	0.5 to 1.0 m	well and poorly	31 to 45%	CL	moderate	moderate
	Favourable Conditions: topography Potentially Troublesome Conditions: shallow depth to watertable, organic materials	severe (organics)	unsuitable	organic materials	9c	- organic - nearly level	-	low	0 to 0.5 m	very poorly	0.5 to 2.0%	PT	-	-
		severe	poor	flooding	SC	- stream channel	-	-	-	imperfectly to very well	-			
				slope failure		- escarpment	-	-	-	well	31 to 45%			
				flooding		- slough	-	-	0	-	-			

LEGEND

Soil Map Unit	LANDFORM Parent Material and Surface Expression	SOILS Subgroups D= Dominant, S= Significant, I= Inclusions	Drainage Class	Stoniness	SCHEMATIC CROSS-SECTIONS D= Dominant, S= Significant, I= Inclusions, MU= Map Unit
Soils on Glaciolacustrine Deposits over Till					
3a	- 10 to 30 cm of fine sandy loam to silt loam overlying 60 to 80 cm of clay loam lacustrine deposits overlying clay loam till - very gently undulating, slopes 2 to 5%	D= Gleyed Gray Luvisols	imperfectly	nonstony	
		S= Orthic Gray Luvisols	moderately well		
		I= Dark Gray Luvisols	moderately well		
3b	- 20 cm of fine sandy loam to silt loam overlying clay loam lacustrine deposits to greater than 100 cm - very gently undulating, slopes 2 to 5%	D= Humic Luvic Gleysols	poorly	nonstony	
3c	- 10 to 30 cm of very fine sandy loam overlying sandy clay loam to clay loam lacustrine deposits to greater than 100 cm - moderately inclined, slopes 10 to 15%	D= Orthic Gray Luvisols S= Dark Gray Luvisols	moderately well	slightly stony	
3d	- 50 cm (upper positions) to 100 cm (lower positions) of silt loam to clay loam lacustrine deposits overlying clay loam till - depressional, strong side slopes 31 to 45%, gentle bottom slopes 2 to 5%	D= Orthic Gray Luvisols (on side slopes) and Orthic Humic Gleysols (on bottom)	well and poorly	nonstony	
Soils on Till					
8a	- less than 40 cm of fine sandy loam to silt loam deposits overlying clay loam till - very gently undulating, slopes 2 to 5%	D= Gleyed Gray Luvisols	imperfectly	nonstony	
		S= Orthic Gray Luvisols	moderately well		
		I= Orthic Luvic Gleysols	poorly		
Soils on Organic Deposits					
9a	- greater than 50 cm of fen and sedge peat and/or moss peat overlying mineral material - nearly level, slopes 0.5 to 2%	D= Typic Mesisols	very poorly	nonstony	
		S= Peaty Rego Humic Gleysols	poorly		
Miscellaneous Units and Symbols					
DL	- disturbed land - greater than 100 cm of sandy loam - nearly level, slopes 0.5 to 2%	D= Orthic Regosols	well	nonstony	
SC	- stream channel and associated valley	Undifferentiated Gleyed Regosols and Rego Gleysols	imperfectly to very poorly	slightly to moderately stony	
TTTTTT	- escarpment - very strongly inclined, slopes 31 to 45%	Undifferentiated Regosols	well	moderately stony	
	- Slough +109 Soil inspection site				
--------	- Drainage Course				