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**Rural Municipality of Rosedale**


**Information Bulletin 99-39**

## **Soils and Terrain**

An introduction  
to the land resource

Land Resource Unit  
Brandon Research Centre



Canada 

## **Rural Municipality of Rosedale**

### **Information Bulletin 99-39**

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## PREFACE

This is one of a new series of information bulletins for individual rural municipalities of Manitoba. They serve to introduce the newly developed digital soil databases and illustrate several typical derived and interpretive map products for agricultural land use planning applications. The bulletins will also be available in diskette format for each rural municipality.

Information contained in this bulletin may be quoted and utilized with appropriate reference to the originating agencies. The authors and originating agencies assume no responsibility for the misuse, alteration, re-packaging, or re-interpretation of the information.

This information bulletin serves as an introduction to the land resource information available for the municipality. More detailed information, including copies of the primary soil and terrain maps at larger scales, may be obtained by contacting

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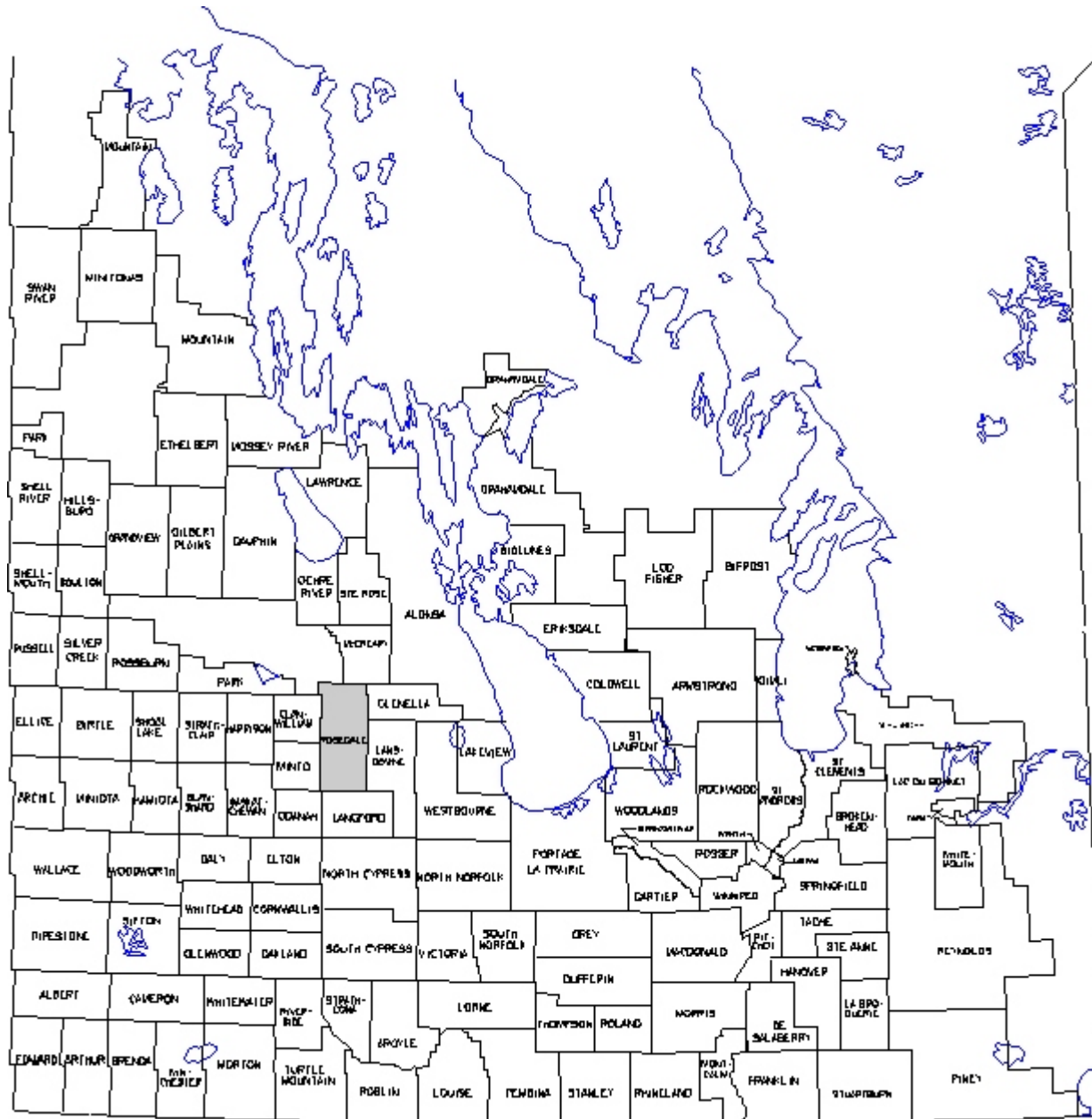


Figure 1. Rural municipalities of southern Manitoba.

## INTRODUCTION

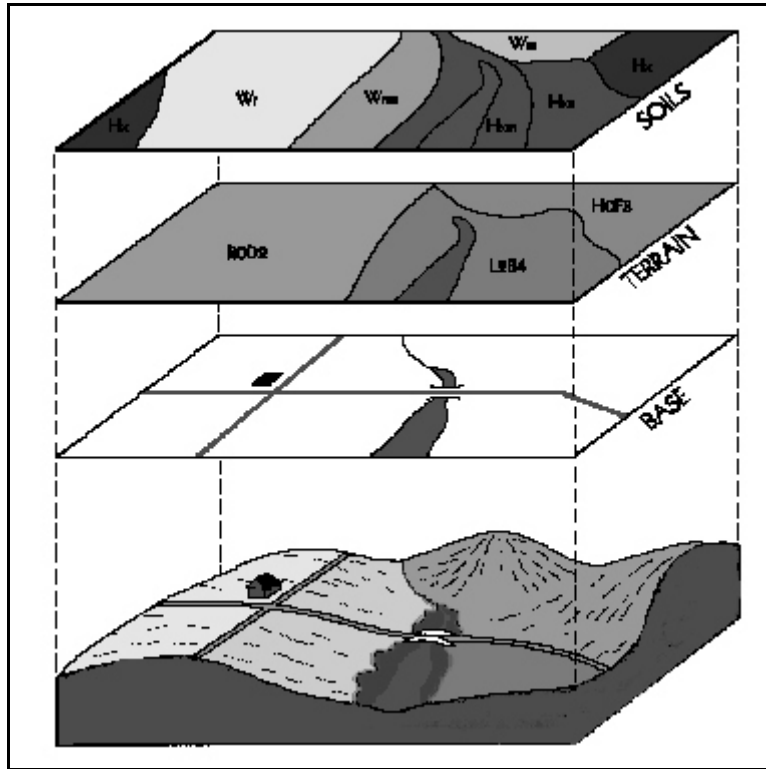
The location of the Rural Municipality of Rosedale is shown in Figure 1. A brief overview of the database information, and general environmental conditions for the municipality are presented. A set of maps derived from the data for typical agricultural land use and planning applications are also included.

The soil map and database were compiled and registered using the Geographic Information System (PAMAP GIS) facilities of the Land Resource Unit. These databases were used in the GIS to create the generalized, derived and interpretive maps and statistics in this report. The final maps were compiled and printed using Coreldraw.

This bulletin is available in printed or digital format. The digital bulletin is a Windows based executable file which offers additional display options, including the capability to print any portion of the bulletin.

## LAND RESOURCE DATA

The soil and terrain information presented in this bulletin was compiled as part of a larger project to provide a uniform level of land resource information for agricultural and regional planning purposes throughout Agro-Manitoba. This information was compiled and analysed in two distinct layers as shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Soil, Terrain and Base Map data.

### Base Layer

Digital base map information includes the municipality and township boundaries, along with major streams, roads and highways. Major rivers and lakes from the base layer were also used as common boundaries for the soil map layer. Water bodies larger than 25 ha in size were digitized as separate polygons.

### Terrain Layer

A separate terrain layer was produced for municipalities for which only reconnaissance scale soil map coverage was available. This was compiled by aerial photo-interpretation techniques, using recent 1:50 000 scale stereo airphoto coverage. The terrain information was transferred from the photographs onto the standard RM base and digitized in the GIS. Where the soil and terrain boundaries coincided, such as along prominent escarpments and eroded stream channels, the new terrain line was used for both layers. The terrain line, delineated from modern airphoto interpretation, was considered more positionally accurate than the same boundary portrayed on the historical reconnaissance soil map. Each digital terrain polygon was assigned the following legend characteristics:

Surface form	Wetland size
Slope	Erosional modifiers
Slope length	Extent of eroded knolls
Percent wetlands	

The four legend characteristics on the left are considered differentiating, that is, a change in any of these classes defines a new polygon.

### Soil Layer

Older, reconnaissance scale soil maps (1:126 720 scale) represented the only available soil data source for many rural municipalities. These maps were compiled on a **soil association** basis, in which soil landscape patterns were identified with unique surficial geological deposits and textures. Each soil association consists of a range of different soils ("associates") each of which occurs in a repetitive position in the landscape. Modern soil series that best represent the soil association were identified for each soil polygon. The soil and modifier codes provide a link to additional databases of soil properties. In this way, both detailed and reconnaissance soil map polygons were related to soil drainage, surface texture, and other soil properties to produce various interpretive maps.

## SOIL AND TERRAIN OVERVIEW

The Rural Municipality (RM) of Rosedale covers 87 109 ha of land (approximately 9.5 townships) in the southern Westlake district. The northwest part of the municipality (1.5 townships) is in the Riding Mountain National Park and has not been classified (page 3). Most of the population is rural farm-based with small population centres located at Riding Mountain, Kelwood, Eden and Birnie. Agricultural services are generally provided from larger towns in the surrounding region.

Climatic conditions throughout most of the municipality are described by data from Neepawa where the mean annual temperature is 2.4°C and the mean annual precipitation is 487 mm (Environment Canada, 1993). The average frost-free period at Neepawa is 121 days and degree-days above 5°C accumulated from May to September average 1591 (Ash, 1991). However, the growing season is cooler and shorter at higher elevations in the Riding Mountain area. Data from Wasagaming located in Riding Mountain National Park indicate a mean annual temperature of 0°C (Environment Canada, 1993), average frost-free period of 69 days and 1256 growing degree-days above 5°C (Ash, 1991). An evaluation of growing conditions in this region of Manitoba can be related to estimates of seasonal moisture deficit and effective growing degree-days (EGDD) above 5°C. The seasonal moisture deficit calculated between May and September is less than 200 mm in the north and between 200 and 250 mm at lower elevations in the south. The estimated effective growing degree-days accumulated from May to September range from 1100 in the north to 1300 in the south (Agronomic Interpretations Working Group, 1995). These parameters indicate that except for the higher elevations, moisture and heat energy available for crop growth is generally adequate to support a wide range of crops adapted to western Canada.

The Riding Mountain Upland and Escarpment and the Newdale Plain occupy higher terrain in the western part of the municipality while the lower-lying areas east of the Escarpment are in the Dauphin Lake Plain. The Upper Assiniboine Delta crosses the southeast corner of the municipality (Canada-Manitoba Soil Survey, 1980). Elevation of the land surface ranges from 675 metres above sea level (m asl) in the Riding Mountain Upland to 413 m asl along

the Escarpment, 360 m asl in the Assiniboine Delta and 306 m asl in the Dauphin Lake Plain. The Escarpment area slopes at a rate of 55 m/km (290 ft/mi) while the land surface in the Dauphin Lake Plain slopes more gently to the east at a rate of 7 m/km (37.5 ft/mi). Sharply hummocky to hilly terrain with local relief in excess of 8 metres and slopes ranging from 9 to 30 percent is dominant in the Riding Mountain Upland. The Newdale Plain is hummocky to undulating with local relief of 3 to 8 metres and average slopes of 2 to 9 percent. In contrast, the Assiniboine Delta and the Dauphin Lake Plain are gently sloping areas with slopes generally under 2 percent (page 9). Surface drainage of the municipality is via Neepawa Creek draining southeast, Rolling River and its tributaries in the Riding Mountain Upland draining west and numerous creeks and streams descending easterly across the steeply sloping Escarpment. Runoff from the upland areas contributes to flooding potential and high groundwater levels below the Escarpment. A network of drainage ditches assists in carrying this runoff to the east and removing surface waters for agricultural purposes.

Soil materials in the municipality were deposited during the last glaciation and during the time of glacial Lake Agassiz. The Riding Mountain Upland and the Newdale Plain consist mainly of loamy textured glacial till (morainal) deposits. The Dauphin Lake Plain is a complex area of waterworked glacial till, narrow beach ridges and alluvial fans (page 11). Soils in the upland areas to the west are generally well drained while the more level topography and high watertables below the Escarpment result in a dominance of imperfectly drained soils (page 13).

Soils in the municipality have been mapped at a reconnaissance level (1:126 720 scale) and published in the soil survey report for the Westlake map sheet area (Ehrlich et al., 1958). A small area north of Neepawa is mapped at a detailed 1:20 000 scale (Michalyna et al., 1976). According to the Canadian System of Soil Classification (Soil Classification Working Group, 1998), well and imperfectly drained Luvisolic soils are dominant at higher elevations (Waitville, Clarksville and Wapus associations). At lower elevations, Black Chernozem soils occur on well to imperfectly drained glacial till (Newdale and Arden associations), sand and gravel deposits (Agassiz association), sandy lacustrine and deltaic deposits (Stockton association) and clay loam textured

lacustrine sediments (Wellwood and Carroll associations). Regosolic soils of the Edwards association occur on alluvial fans along the lower Escarpment. Humic Gleysol soils, many with thin peaty surface layers occupy poorly drained sites throughout these landscapes. Organic soils occupy deeper depressions in the Riding Mountain Upland.

Topography is a major management consideration in this area. Other considerations relate to texture (sandy and clayey soils), wetness and proximity to shale bedrock (page 15). Steeply sloping terrain affects use of the soils at high elevations and wetness (seasonal high water tables at 1 to 2 metres) affects many soils east of the Escarpment. Surface water ponds in poorly drained depressional areas throughout the area. Well drained sandy soils with low moisture holding capacity are subject to potential wind erosion. Moderately to excessively stony conditions are associated with the till soils and beach deposits. All soils are non-saline.

About 6 percent of the soils are rated in **Class 1** for agricultural capability and 26 percent are placed in **Class 2**. **Class 3** soils (25 percent) recognize climatic limitations and topography while increasing limitations of topography, shale bedrock and moisture holding capacity are rated in **Class 4** (9 percent). **Class 5** soils (9 percent) have very severe limitations due to low moisture holding capacity and excess wetness. Seven percent of the area affected by steep topography is classified as **Class 6**. The soils in the Riding Mountain National Park, although not rated for agriculture, are limited by climate and topography (page 17). The irrigation suitability of the soils shown on page 19 varies from **Good** (29 percent) to **Fair** (29 percent) and **Poor** (25 percent).

One of the issues currently receiving considerable attention is the sustainability of agricultural practices and their potential impact on the soil and groundwater environment. To assist in highlighting this concern to land planners and agricultural producers, an assessment of potential environmental impact (EI) under irrigation shown on page 21 varies from **High** to **Moderate** on steeper sloping land and **Low** for gently sloping landscapes. Areas at **High** potential risk include highly permeable gravelly and sandy soils and steeply sloping soils. This EI map is intended to be used in association with the irrigation suitability map.

Another issue of concern to producers, soil conservationists and land use specialists is soil erosion caused by agricultural cropping and tillage practices. Areas with potential for water erosion are shown on page 23. About 19 percent of the land is at a **Negligible** risk of degradation due to water erosion. Extensive areas with steeper slopes are rated as a **Low** and **Moderate** risk and very steeply sloping areas are at **Severe** risk of erosion. Current management practices focus on maintaining adequate crop residues and surface cover to protect the soils from both wind and water erosion and the maintenance of grass or tree cover on steeply sloping land.

Agriculture is the dominant land use in the RM of Rosedale. An assessment of the status of land use in 1994, obtained through an analysis of satellite imagery, showed annual crops occupy 35 percent of the area, forages 1 percent and grassland 27 percent. Tree cover, mainly in the high elevation terrain in the Riding Mountain National Park, covers 30 percent of the area. The treed areas, together with the grasslands provide wildlife habitat as well as forage and grazing capacity. Wetlands occupying 3 percent of the area also provide wildlife habitat. Various non-agricultural uses such as infrastructure for urban areas, transportation and recreation occupy nearly 3 percent of the municipality. Land within the National Park provides wildlife habitat as well as recreation opportunities (page 25).

The majority of soils in the RM of Rosedale have moderately severe to very severe limitations for arable agriculture. Careful choice of crops and maintenance of adequate surface cover is essential for the management of sensitive lands with coarse texture or steep slopes. Implementation of minimum tillage practices and crop rotations including forages on a site by site basis will help to reduce the risk of soil degradation, maintain productivity and insure that agricultural land use is sustainable over the long term.

## DERIVED AND INTERPRETIVE MAPS

A large variety of computer derived and interpretive maps can be generated from the digital soil and landscape databases. These maps are based on selected combinations of database values and assumptions.

**Derived maps** show information that is given in one or more columns in the computer map legend (such as soil drainage or slope class).

**Interpretive maps** portray more complex land evaluations based on a combination of soil and landscape information. Interpretations are based on soil and landscape conditions in each polygon. Interpretative maps typically show land capabilities, suitabilities, or risks related to sustainability.

Several examples of derived and interpretive maps are included in this information bulletin:

### Derived Maps

Slope

Generalized Soil

Drainage

Management Considerations

### Interpretative Maps

Agricultural Capability

Irrigation Suitability

Potential Environmental Impact

Water Erosion Risk

Land Use

Digital databases derived from recent detailed soil inventories contain additional detailed information about significant inclusions of differing soil and slope conditions in each map polygon. This information can be portrayed at larger map scale than shown in this bulletin.

Information concerning particular interpretive maps, and the primary soil and terrain map data, can be obtained by contacting the Manitoba Soil Resource Section of Manitoba Agriculture, the local PFRA office, or the Land Resource Unit.

The maps have all been reduced in size and generalized (simplified) in order to portray conditions for an entire rural municipality on one page. These generalized maps provide a useful overview of conditions within a municipality, but are not intended to apply to site specific land parcels. On-site evaluations are recommended for localized site specific land use suitability requirements.



**Slope Map.**

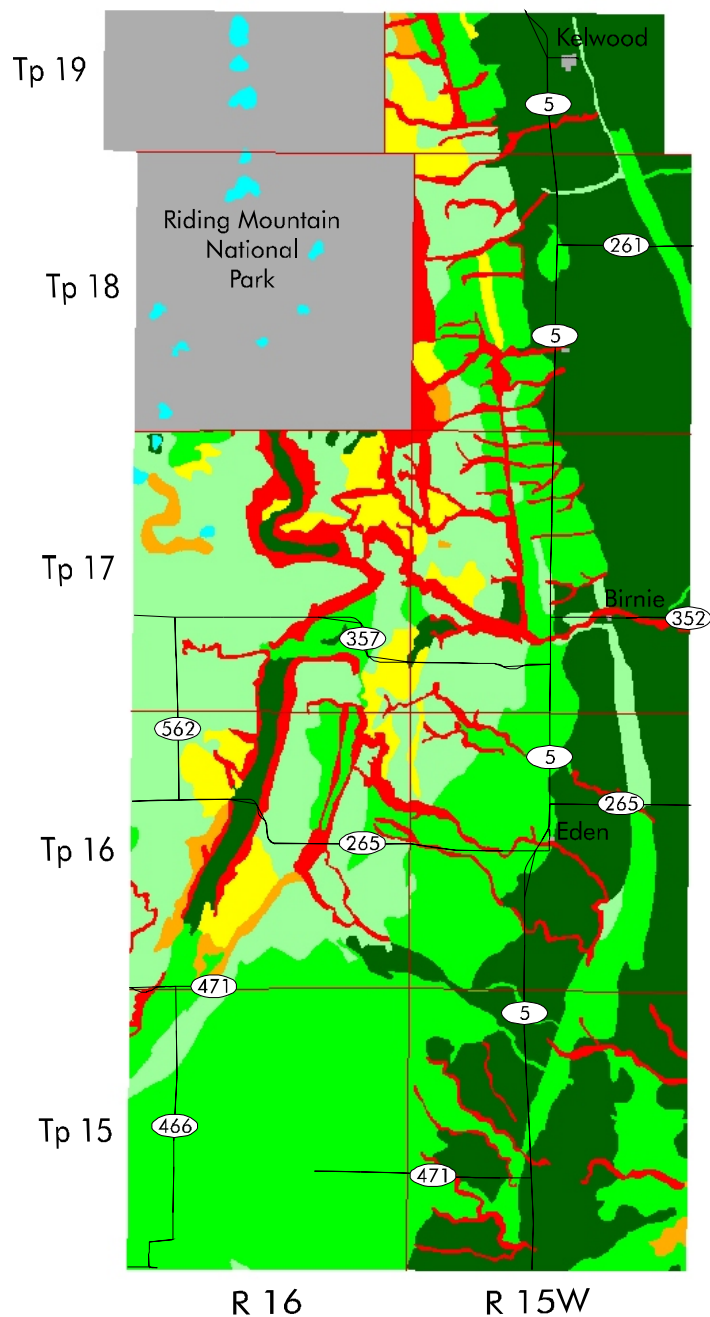
Slope describes the steepness of the landscape surface. The slope classes shown on this map are derived from the digital soil and terrain layer database. Specific colours are used to indicate the dominant slope class for each polygon in the RM. Additional slope classes may occur in each polygon area, but cannot be portrayed at this reduced map scale.

**Table 1. Slope Classes<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Slope Class</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
<b>0 - 2 %</b>	<b>22317</b>	<b>25.6</b>
<b>2 - 5 %</b>	<b>23572</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>5 - 9 %</b>	<b>15742</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<b>9 - 15 %</b>	<b>3272</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>15 - 30 %</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>&gt; 30 %</b>	<b>6644</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>14257</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Area has been assigned to the dominant slope in each soil polygon.

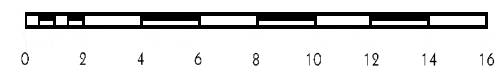
## Slope Map



### Slope Classes

Dark Green	0 - 2 %
Light Green	2 - 5 %
Yellow-Green	5 - 9 %
Yellow	9 - 15 %
Orange	15 - 30 %
Red	> 30 %
Blue	Water
Grey	Unclassified

### Scale



(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator  
(NAD27) Projection

Land Resource Unit  
Brandon Research Centre  
February 2000

### Generalized Soil Map.

The most recently available soil maps were digitized to produce the new digital soil map. For older reconnaissance soil maps, areas of overprinted symbols or significant differences in topography have been delineated as new polygons. All soil polygons have been digitized and translated into modern soil series equivalents.

The general soil groups provide a very simplified overview of the soil information contained in the digital soil map. The hundreds of individual soil polygons have been simplified into broad groups of soils with similar parent material origins, textures, and drainage classes. The dominant soil in each polygon determines the soil group, area, and colour for the generalized soil map. Gleysolic soils groups have poor to very poor drainage, while other mineral soil groups typically have a range of rapid, well, or imperfectly drained soils.

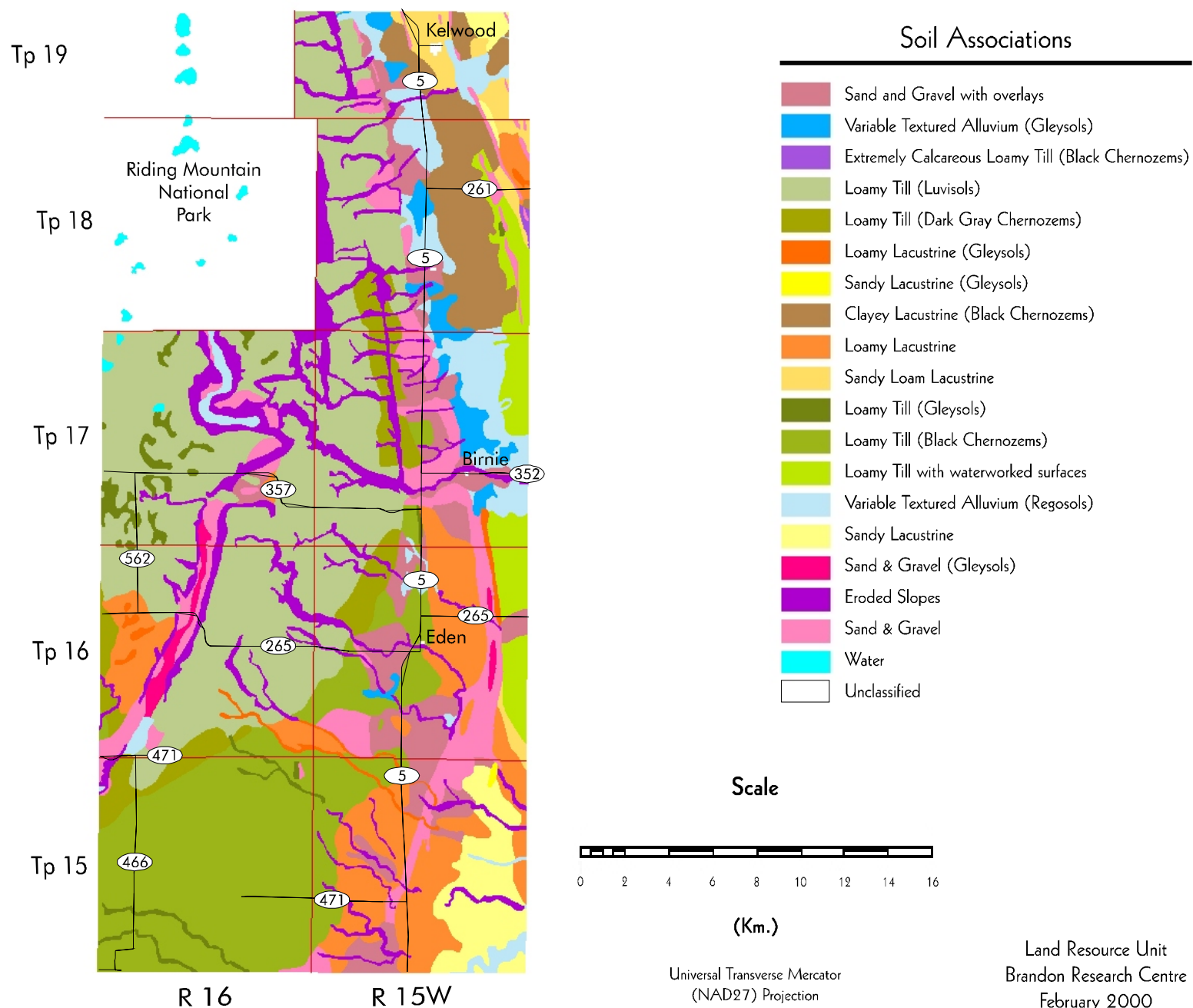
More detailed maps showing the dominant and subdominant soils in each polygon can also be produced at larger map scales.

**Table 2. Generalized Soil Groups<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Soil Groups</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
<b>Sand and Gravel with overlays</b>	<b>4474</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Variable Textured Alluvium (Gleysols)</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Extremely Calcareous Loamy Till (Black Chernozems)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Loamy Till (Luvisols)</b>	<b>18782</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>Loamy Till (Dark Gray Chernozem)</b>	<b>2603</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Loamy Lacustrine (Gleysols)</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Sandy Lacustrine (Gleysols)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Clayey Lacustrine (Black Chernozems)</b>	<b>3386</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Loamy Lacustrine</b>	<b>6859</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Sandy Loam Lacustrine</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Loamy Till (Gleysols)</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Loamy Till (Black Chernozem)</b>	<b>12107</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>Loamy Till with water worked surfaces</b>	<b>2357</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Variable Textured Alluvium (Regosols)</b>	<b>3623</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Sandy Lacustrine</b>	<b>2463</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Sand and Gravel (Gleysols)</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Eroded Slopes</b>	<b>6443</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Sand and Gravel</b>	<b>4888</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>14257</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the **dominant** soil series for each soil polygon.

## Generalized Soil Map



**Soil Drainage Map.**

Drainage is described on the basis of actual moisture content in excess of field capacity, and the length of the saturation period within the plant root zone. Five drainage classes plus three land classes are shown on this map.

**Very Poor** - Water is removed from the soil so slowly that the water table remains at or on the soil surface for the greater part of the time the soil is not frozen. Excess water is present in the soil throughout most of the year.

**Poor** - Water is removed so slowly in relation to supply that the soil remains wet for a large part of the time the soil is not frozen. Excess water is available within the soil for a large part of the time.

**Poor, drained** - Water is removed slowly in relation to supply and the soil remains wet for a significant portion of the growing season. Although these soils may retain characteristics of poor internal drainage, extensive surface drainage improvements enable these soils to be used for annual crop production.

**Imperfect** - Water is removed from the soil sufficiently slowly in relation to supply to keep the soil wet for a significant part of the growing season. Excess water moves slowly down the profile if precipitation is the major source.

**Well** - Water is removed from the soil readily but not rapidly. Excess water flows downward readily into underlying materials or laterally as subsurface flow.

**Rapid** - Water is removed from the soil rapidly in relation to supply. Excess water flows downward if underlying material is pervious. Subsurface flow may occur on steep slopes during heavy rainfall.

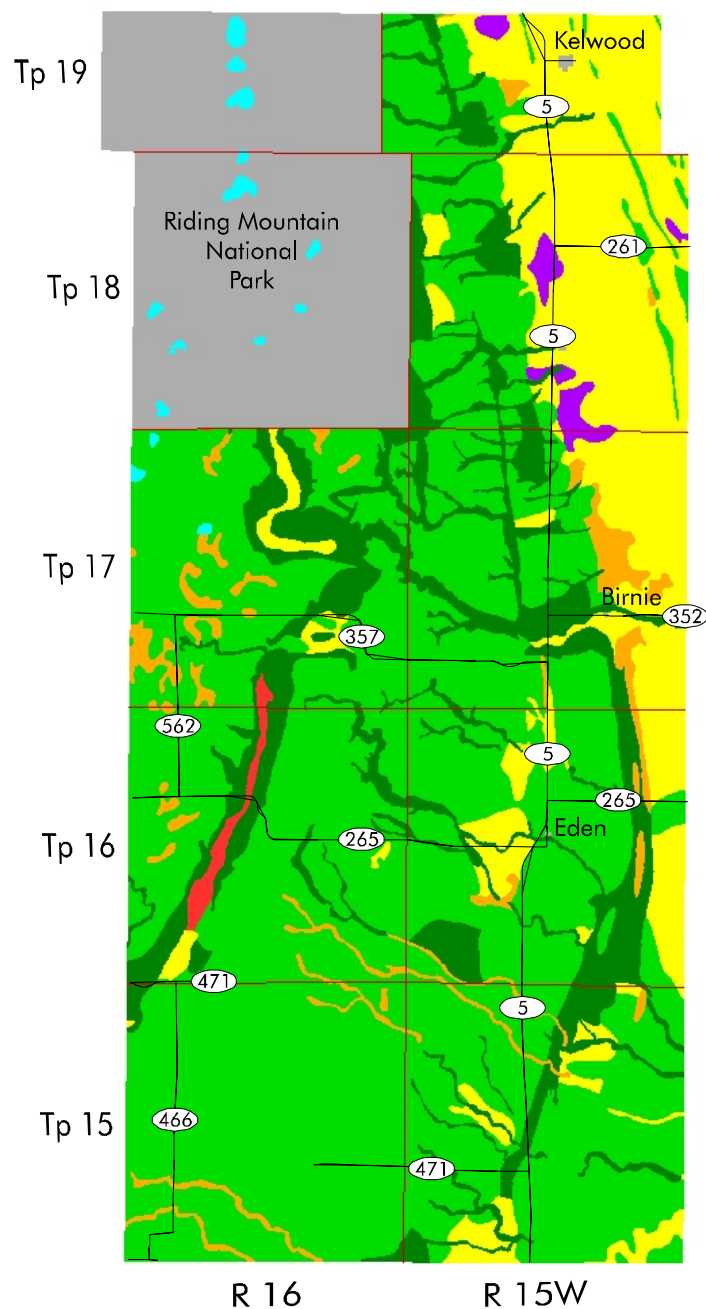
Drainage classification is based on the dominant soil series within each individual soil polygon.

**Table 3. Drainage Classes<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Drainage Class</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
<b>Very Poor</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>2399</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Poor, drained</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>13675</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Well</b>	<b>44946</b>	<b>51.6</b>
<b>Rapid</b>	<b>10584</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Rock</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Marsh</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>14257</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Area has been assigned to the dominant drainage class for each soil polygon.

## Soil Drainage Map



### Drainage Classes



### Scale



(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator  
(NAD27) Projection

Land Resource Unit  
Brandon Research Centre  
February 2000

### Management Considerations Map.

Management consideration maps are provided to focus on awareness of land resource characteristics important to land use. This map does not presume a specific land use. Rather it portrays the most common and wide spread attributes that apply to most soil landscapes in the province.

These maps **highlight attributes** of soil-landscapes that the land manager must consider for any intended land use.

- **Fine texture**
- **Medium texture**
- **Coarse texture**
- **Topography**
- **Wetness**
- **Organic**
- **Bedrock**

**F = Fine texture** - soil landscapes with **fine textured soils (clays and silty clays)**, and thus low infiltration and internal permeability rates. These require special considerations to mitigate surface ponding (water logging), runoff, and trafficability. Timing and type of tillage practices used may be restricted.

**M = Medium texture** - soil landscapes with medium to moderately fine textures (**loams to clay loams**), and good water and nutrient retention properties. Good management and cropping practices are required to minimize leaching and the risk of erosion.

**C = Coarse texture** - soil landscapes with **coarse to very coarse textured soils (loamy sands, sands and gravels)**, have a high permeability throughout the profile, and require special management practices related to application of agricultural chemicals, animal wastes, and municipal effluent to protect and sustain the long term quality of the soil and water resources. The risk of soil erosion can be minimized through the use of shelterbelts and maintenance of crop residues.

**T = Topography** - soil landscapes with **slopes greater than 5 %** are steep enough to require special management practices to minimize the risk of erosion.

**W = Wetness** - soil landscapes that have **poorly drained soils and/or >50 % wetlands** (due to seasonal and annual flooding, surface ponding, permanent water bodies (sloughs), and/or high water tables), require special management practices to mitigate adverse impact on water quality, protect subsurface aquifers, and sustain crop production during periods of high risk of water logging.

**O = Organic** - soil landscapes with organic soils, requiring special management considerations of drainage, tillage, and cropping to sustain productivity and minimize subsidence and erosion.

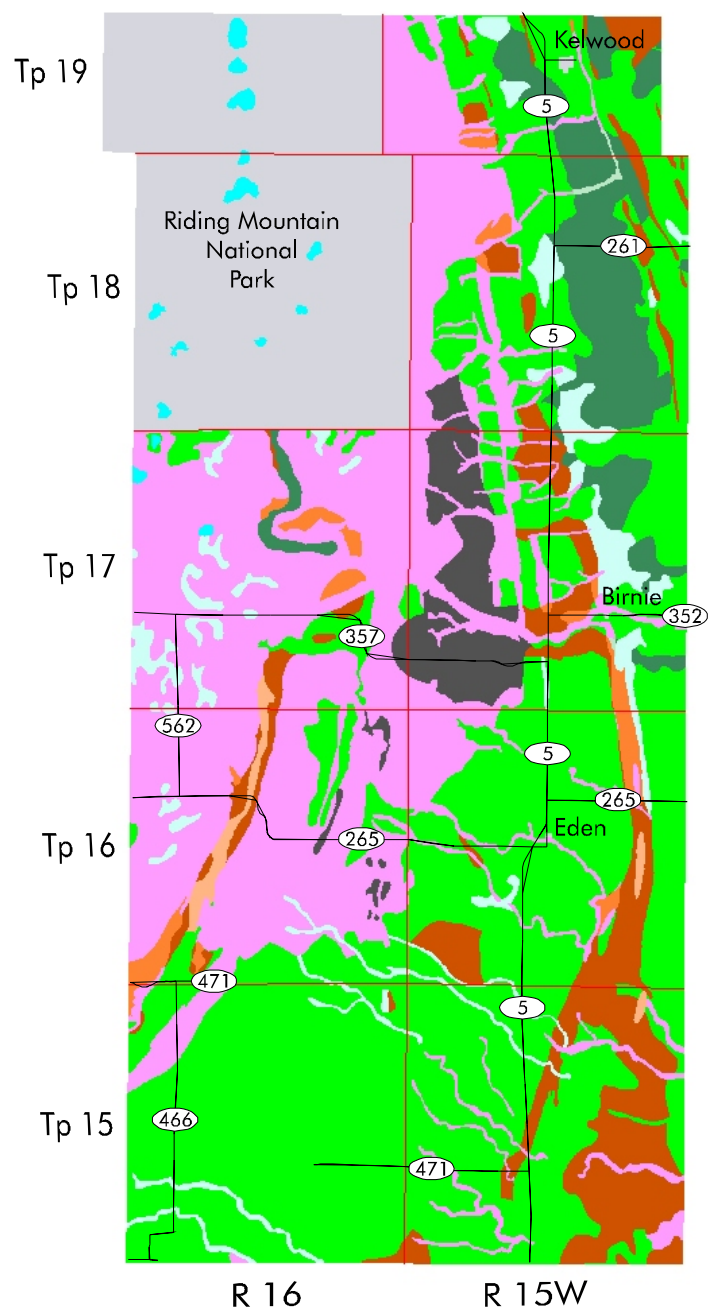
**R = Bedrock** - soil landscapes that have **shallow depth to bedrock (< 50 cm) and/or exposed bedrock** which may prevent the use of some or all tillage practices as well as the range of potential crops. They require special cropping and management practices to sustain agricultural production.

**Table 4. Management Considerations<sup>1</sup>**

Land Resource Characteristics	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
<b>Fine Texture</b>	<b>4321</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Fine Texture and Wetness</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Fine Texture and Topography</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Medium Texture</b>	<b>32741</b>	<b>37.6</b>
<b>Coarse Texture</b>	<b>6270</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Coarse Texture and Wetness</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Coarse Texture and Topography</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Topography</b>	<b>22298</b>	<b>25.6</b>
<b>Bedrock</b>	<b>2479</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Wetness</b>	<b>2863</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Organic</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Marsh</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>14257</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the **dominant** soil series and slope gradient within each polygon.

## Management Considerations Map



### Land Resource Characteristics



### Scale



(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator  
(NAD27) Projection

Land Resource Unit  
Brandon Research Centre  
February 2000



### Agricultural Capability Map.

This evaluation utilizes the 7 class Canada Land Inventory system (CLI, 1965). Classes 1 to 3 represent the prime agricultural land, class 4 land is marginal for sustained cultivation, class 5 land is capable of perennial forages and improvement is feasible, class 6 land is capable of producing native forages and pasture but improvement is not feasible, and class 7 land is considered unsuitable for dryland agriculture. Subclass modifiers include structure and/or permeability (D), erosion (E), inundation (I), moisture limitation (M), salinity (N), stoniness (P), consolidated bedrock (R), topography (T), excess water (W) and cumulative minor adverse characteristics (X).

This generalized interpretive map is based on the dominant soil series and phases for each soil polygon. The CLI subclass limitations cannot be portrayed at this generalized map scale.

**Table 5. Agricultural Capability<sup>1</sup>**

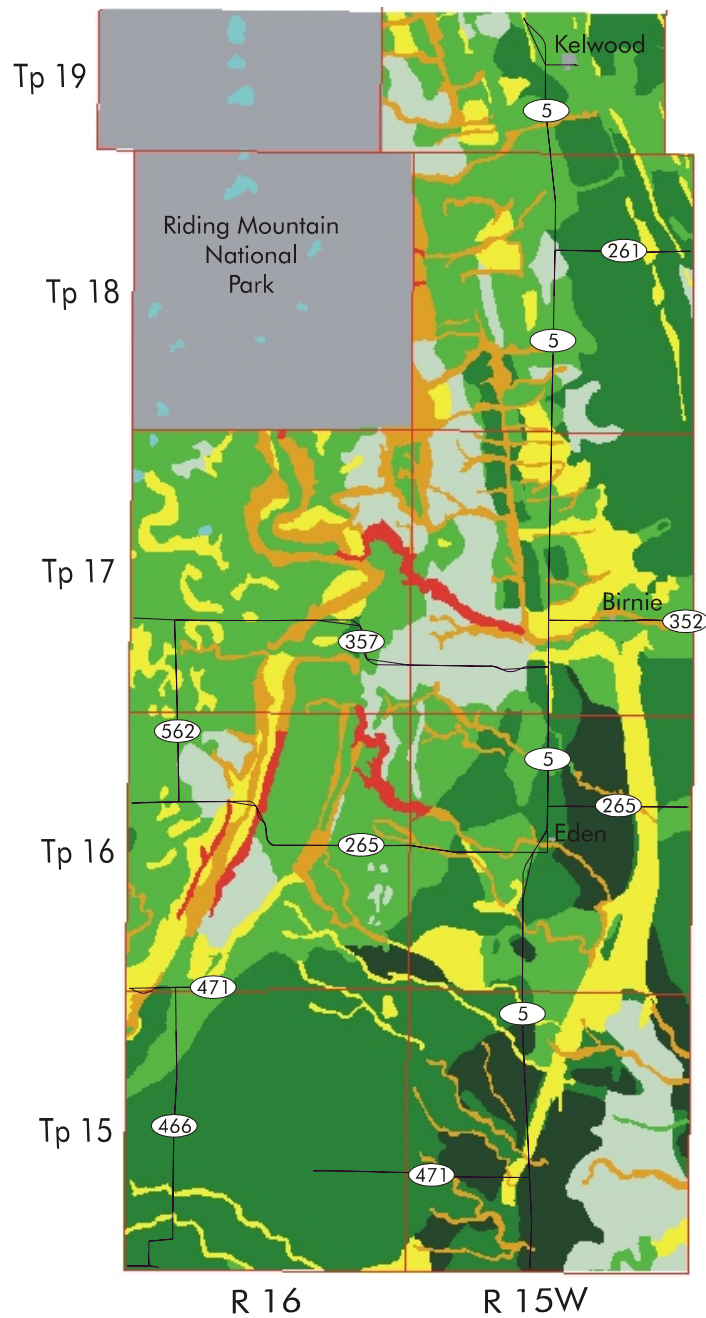
<b>Class Subclass</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>4811</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>22708</b>	<b>26.1</b>
2IW	382	0.4
2M	3121	3.6
2MT	393	0.5
2T	13562	15.6
2TW	200	0.2
2W	3774	4.3
2WP	461	0.5
2X	815	0.9
<b>3</b>	<b>21917</b>	<b>25.2</b>
3I	3817	4.4
3M	2966	3.4
3MT	53	0.1
3T	12073	13.9

**Table 5. Agricultural Capability<sup>1</sup>(cont.)**

<b>Class Subclass</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
3TI	122	0.1
3W	30	0.0
3X	2856	3.3
<b>4</b>	<b>7804</b>	<b>9.0</b>
4DP	40	0.6
4IW	543	0.6
4M	2194	2.5
4R	1962	2.3
4RT	406	0.5
4T	2633	3.0
4TI	26	0.0
<b>5</b>	<b>8154</b>	<b>9.4</b>
5	254	0.3
5M	4781	5.5
5MT	87	0.1
5T	789	0.9
5W	1602	1.8
5WI	640	0.7
<b>6</b>	<b>6093</b>	<b>7.0</b>
6	18	0.0
6T	5730	6.6
6W	345	0.4
<b>7</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1.0</b>
7T	895	1.0
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>14229</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Organic</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>86923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the **dominant** soil series and slope gradient within each polygon.

## Agriculture Capability Map



### Canada Land Inventory Classes



### Scale



(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator  
(NAD27) Projection

Land Resource Unit  
Winnipeg Manitoba  
June 2003

### Irrigation Suitability Map.

Irrigation ratings are based on an assessment of the most limiting combination of soil and landscape conditions. Soils in the same class have a similar relative suitability or degree of limitation for irrigation use, although the specific limiting factors may differ. These limiting factors are described by subclass symbols at detailed map scales. The irrigation rating system does not consider water availability, method of application, water quality, or economics of irrigated land use.

Irrigation suitability is a four class rating system. Areas with no or slight soil and/or landscape limitations are rated **Excellent** to **Good** and can be considered irrigable. Areas with moderate soil and/or landscape limitations are rated as **Fair** and considered marginal for irrigation providing adequate management exists so that the soil and adjacent areas are not adversely affected by water application. Soil and landscape areas rated as **Poor** have severe limitations for irrigation.

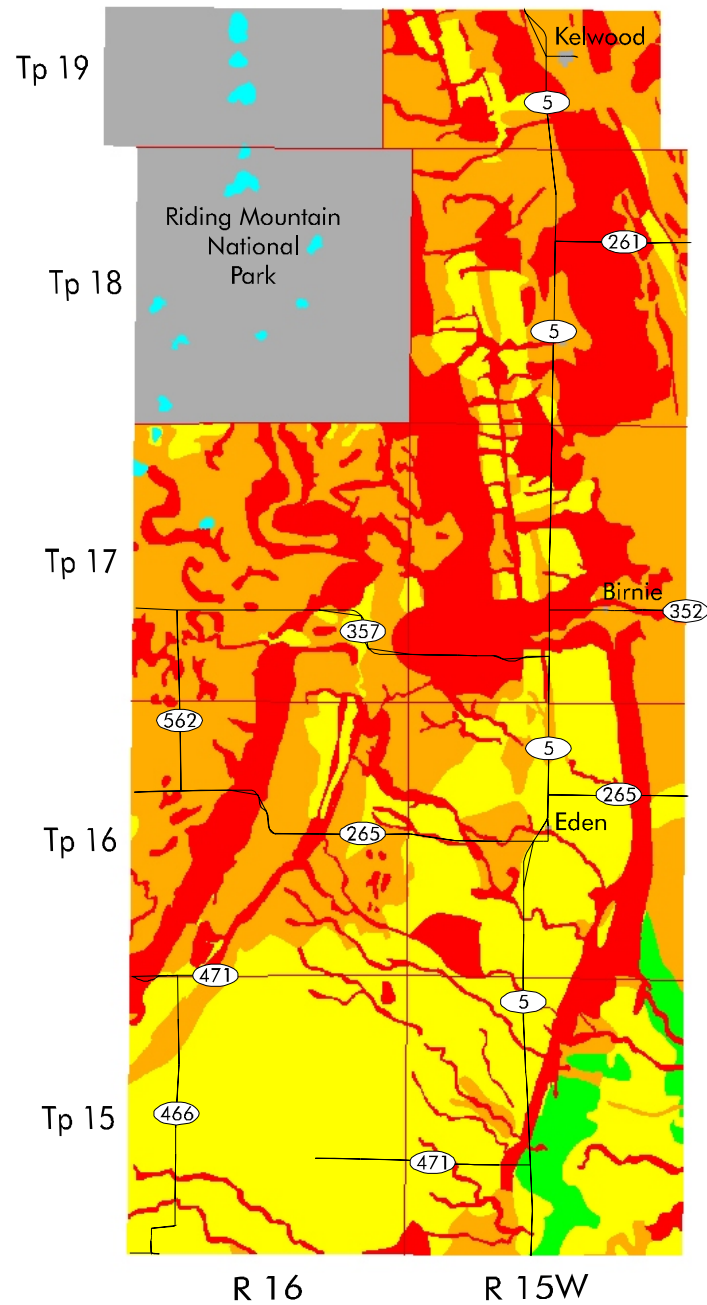
This generalized interpretive map is based on the dominant soil series for each soil polygon, in combination with the dominant slope class. The nature of the subclass limitations and the classification of subdominant components is not shown at this generalized map scale.

**Table 6. Irrigation Suitability<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>24903</b>	<b>28.6</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>24541</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>21515</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Organic</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>14257</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the **dominant** soil series and slope gradient within each polygon.

## Irrigation Suitability Map



### Irrigation Suitability Classes



### Scale



(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator  
(NAD27) Projection

Land Resource Unit  
Brandon Research Centre  
February 2000

**Potential Environmental Impact Under Irrigation Map.**

A major environmental concern for land under irrigated crop production is the possibility that surface and/or ground water may be impacted. The potential environmental impact assessment provides a relative rating of land into 4 classes (minimal, low, moderate and high) based on an evaluation of specific soil factors and landscape conditions that determine the impact potential.

Soil factors considered are those properties that determine water retention and movement through the soil; topographic features are those that affect runoff and redistribution of moisture in the landscape. Several factors are specifically considered: soil texture, hydraulic conductivity, salinity, geological uniformity, depth to water table and topography. The risk of altering surface and subsurface soil drainage regimes, soil salinity, potential for runoff, erosion and flooding is determined by specific criteria for each property.

Use of this rating is intended to serve as a warning of potential environmental concern. It may be possible to design and/or give special consideration to soil-water-crop management practices that will mitigate any adverse impact.

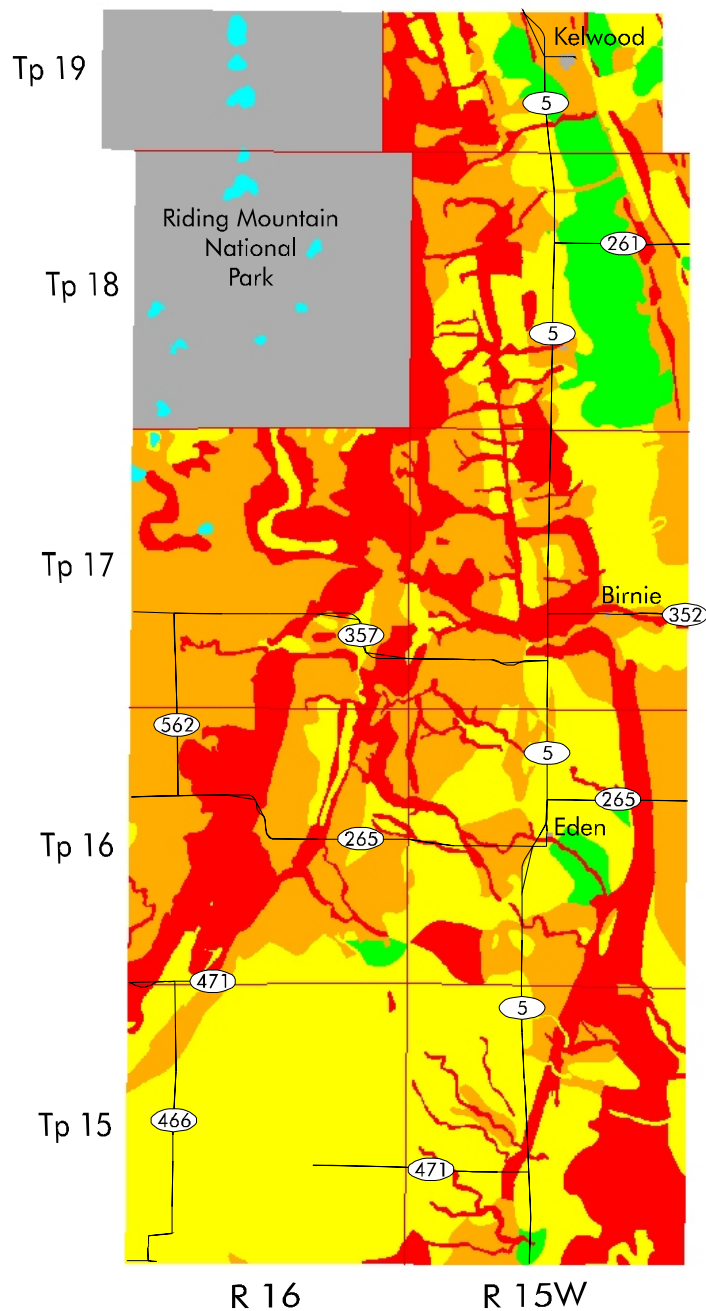
This generalized interpretive map is based on the dominant soil series and slope class for each soil polygon. The nature of the subclass limitations, and the classification of subdominant components is not shown at this generalized map scale.

**Table 7. Potential Environmental Impact Under Irrigation<sup>1</sup>**

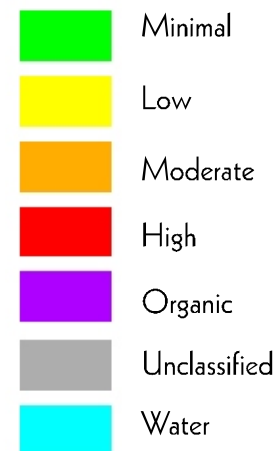
<b>Class</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
<b>Minimal</b>	<b>3745</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>27853</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>22555</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>High</b>	<b>18387</b>	<b>21.1</b>
<b>Organic</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>14257</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the **dominant** soil series and slope gradient within each polygon.

## Potential Environmental Impact Under Irrigation



### Potential Impact Classes



### Scale



(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator  
(NAD27) Projection

Land Resource Unit  
Brandon Research Centre  
February 2000

**Water Erosion Risk Map.**

The risk of water erosion was estimated using the universal soil loss equation (USLE) developed by Wischmeier and Smith (1965). The USLE predicted soil loss (tons/hectare/year) is calculated for each soil component in each soil map polygon. Erosion risk classes are assigned based on the weighted average soil loss for each map polygon. Water erosion risk factors include mean annual rainfall, average and maximum rainfall intensity, slope length, slope gradient, vegetation cover, management practices, and soil erodibility. The map shows 5 classes of soil erosion risk based on bare unprotected soil:

**negligible**  
**low**  
**moderate**  
**high**  
**severe**

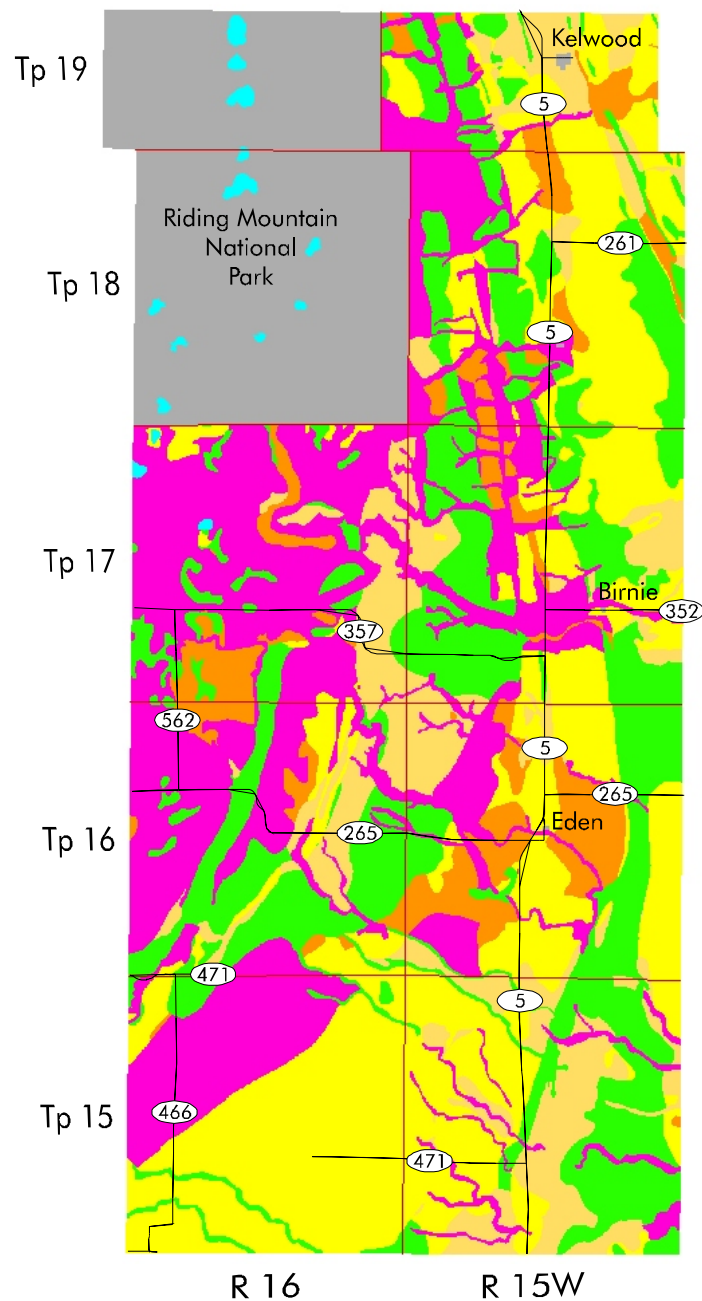
Cropping and residue management practices will significantly reduce this risk depending on crop rotation program, soil type, and landscape features.

**Table 8. Water Erosion Risk<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
<b>Negligible</b>	<b>16761</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>8792</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>21772</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>High</b>	<b>5142</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Severe</b>	<b>20071</b>	<b>23.0</b>
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>14257</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87109</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the **weighted average** USLE predicted soil loss within each polygon, assuming a bare unprotected soil.

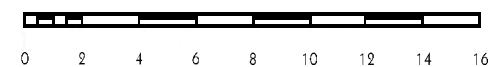
## Water Erosion Risk Map



### Mean Risk Values



### Scale



(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator  
(NAD27) Projection

Land Resource Unit  
Brandon Research Centre  
February 2000



**Land Use Map.**

The land use classification of the RM has been interpreted from LANDSAT satellite imagery, using supervised computer classification techniques. Many individual spectral signatures were classified and grouped into the seven general land use classes shown here. Although land use changes over time, and some land use practices on individual parcels may occasionally result in similar spectral signatures, this map provides a general representation of the current land use in the RM.

The following is a brief description of the land use classes:

**Annual Crop Land** - land that is normally cultivated on an annual basis.

**Forage** - perennial forages, generally alfalfa or clover with blends of tame grasses.

**Grasslands** - areas of native or tame grasses, may contain scattered stands of shrubs.

**Trees** - lands that are primarily in tree cover.

**Wetlands** - areas that are wet, often with sedges, cattails, and rushes.

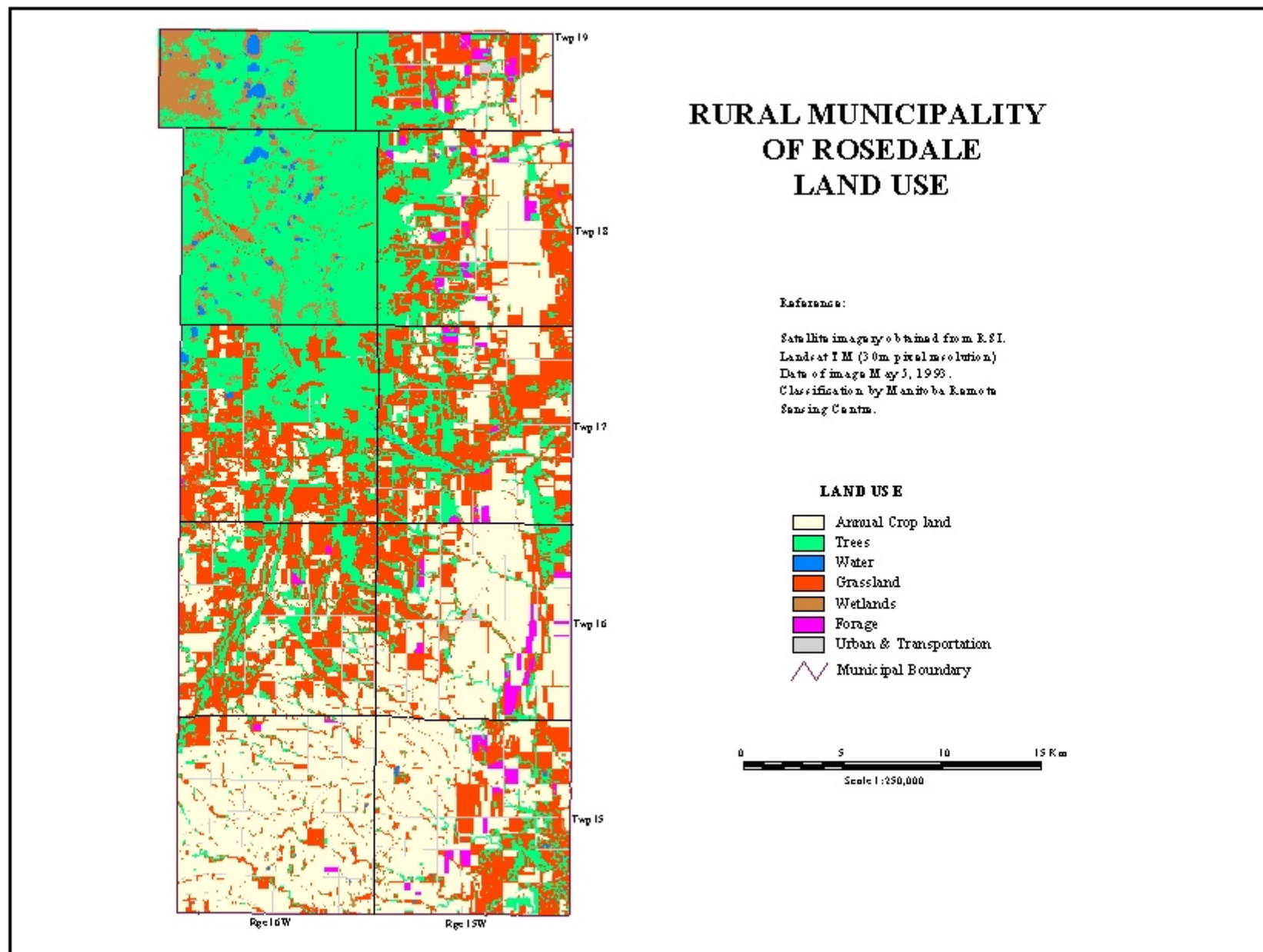
**Water** - open water - lakes, rivers streams, ponds, and lagoons.

**Urban and Transportation** - towns, roads, railways, quarries.

**Table 9. Land Use<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of RM</b>
<b>Annual Crop Land</b>	<b>30616</b>	<b>34.9</b>
<b>Forage</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grasslands</b>	<b>23437</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>Trees</b>	<b>26619</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Wetlands</b>	<b>2925</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Urban and transportation</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Undifferentiated</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,663</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Land use information (1994) and map supplied by Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration. Areas may vary from previous maps due to differences in analytical procedures.



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