Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
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Rural Municipality of Mountain (south)

Information Bulletin 99-44

Soils and Terrain

An introduction to the land resource

Land Resource Unit
Brandon Research Centre

Canada

Rural Municipality of Mountain (south)

Information Bulletin 99-44

Prepared by:

Land Resource Unit,
Brandon Research Centre, Research Branch,
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Department of Soil Science, University of Manitoba.

Manitoba Soil Resource Section,
Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba Agriculture.

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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

Land Resource Unit
Room 360 Ellis Bldg, University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2
Phone: 204-474-6118 FAX: 204-474-7633

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Managerial and administrative support was provided by:

R.G. Eilers, Head, Land Resource Unit, Brandon Research Centre, Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.
G.J. Racz, Head, Department of Soil Science, University of Manitoba.

Technical support was provided by:

G.W. Lelyk, and P. Cyr, Land Resource Unit, Brandon Research Centre, Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.
J. Fitzmaurice, and A. Waddell, Department of Soil Science, University of Manitoba.
G.F. Mills, P. Ag, Winnipeg, Manitoba
J. Griffiths, and C. Aglugub, Soil Resource Section, Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba Agriculture.
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P. Haluschak and G. Podolsky, Soil Resource Section, Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba Agriculture.

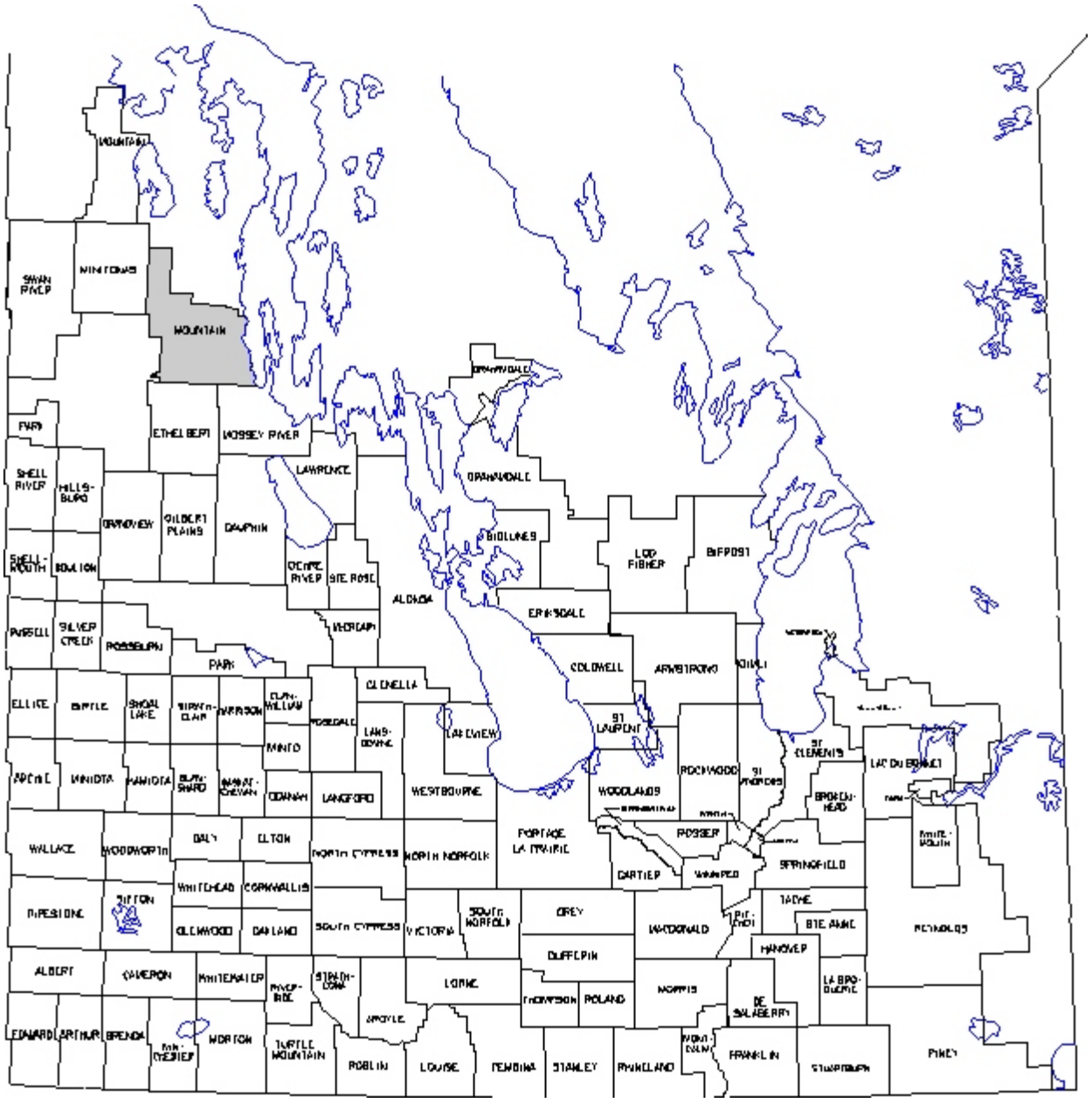


Figure 1. Rural municipalities of southern Manitoba.

INTRODUCTION

The location of the Rural Municipality of Mountain (south) 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.

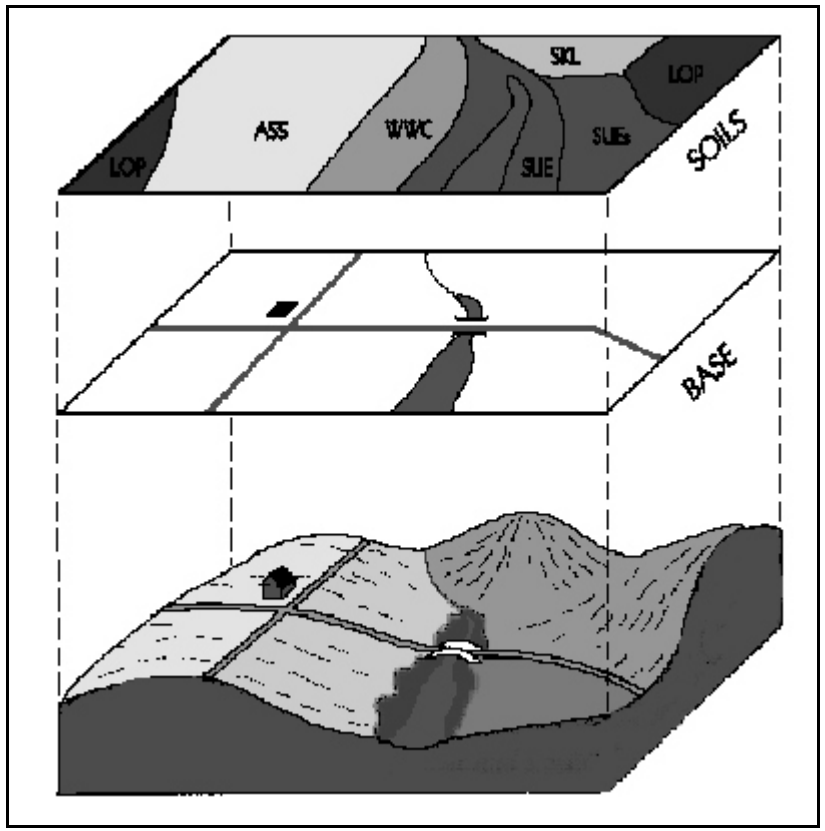


Figure 2. Soil and Base Map data.

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.

Soil Layer

The most detailed soil information currently available was selected as the data source for the digital soil layer for each rural municipality.

Comprehensive detailed soil maps (1:20 000 to 1:50 000 scale) have been published for many rural municipalities. Where they were available, the individual soil map sheets were digitized and compiled as a single georeferenced layer to match the digital RM base. Map polygons have one or more soil series components, as well as slope and stoniness classes. Soil database information was produced for each polygon, to meet national standards (MacDonald and Valentine, 1992). Slope length classes were also added, based on photo-interpretation.

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. Slope length classes were also added, based on photo-interpretation.

SOIL AND TERRAIN OVERVIEW

The Rural Municipality (RM) of Mountain (south) covers an area of 162 699 hectares (approximately 18 townships) located between the Duck Mountain and Lake Winnipegosis in western Manitoba (page 3). About 2 percent of the land area is in the Duck Mountain Provincial Forest and 11 percent in the Swan-Pelican Provincial Forest. The largest concentration of people resides in Camperville with smaller centres of population at Pine River and Cowan.

The climate in the municipality can be related to weather data from Swan River. The mean annual temperature is 1.4˚C and the mean annual precipitation is 499 mm. The average frost-free period is 110 days and degree-days above 5˚C average 1486 (Ash, 1991). Higher elevations along the western edge of the area have a slightly shorter and cooler growing season. The calculated seasonal moisture deficit for the period between May and September is just under 200 mm in the Duck Mountain Upland and slightly greater than 200 mm throughout the remainder of the municipality. The estimated effective growing degree days (EGDD) above 5˚C accumulated from date of seeding to the date of the first fall frost varies from less than 1100 in the Duck Mountain area to between 1300 and 1400 near Lake Winnipegosis (Agronomic Interpretations Working Group, 1995). These parameters provide an indication of length of growing season and the moisture and heat energy available for crop growth and are generally adequate for production of coarse grain and cool season oilseed crops adapted to western Canada.

The Duck Mountain Upland in the southwest part of the area is the highest elevation in the municipality at 638 metres above sea level (m asl). This Upland is bordered by a steep Escarpment which slopes to the east at rates up to 47 m/km (250 ft/mi). Below and to the east of this escarpment, the Armit River-Swan Lake Plain and the Westlake Till Plain slope at a rate of 3 m/km (16 ft/mi), gradually decreasing in elevation to 249 m asl at Sagemace Bay on Lake Winnipegosis. Local relief is generally under 3 metres and slopes are less than 2 percent except in the Escarpment area around the Duck Mountain. Here the steeply sloping land surface is dissected by numerous drainage channels and gullies with local relief up to 8 metres and slopes ranging up to 30 percent. The Armit River-Swan Lake Plain is level to very gently undulating with low relief while the Westlake Till Plain is characterized by a low ridge and swale topographic pattern oriented in a north-south direction across the general slope of the land (page 9). Drainage of the area is provided by the Garland, Pine, Sclater and Duck Rivers flowing easterly to Lake Winnipegosis, the Pelican River flowing northeasterly to Pelican Lake and the Sinclair River flowing northwest to the Swan River. Drainage of the agriculturally developed areas has been enhanced by a network of local ditches and several large drains carry waters from the Escarpment area. Soils east of the Duck Mountain Escarpment are dominantly imperfectly and very poorly drained whereas the Escarpment area is mainly well to rapidly drained (page 13).

Soil materials in the municipality were deposited during the last glaciation and during the time of glacial Lake Agassiz. The Armit River-Swan Lake Plain is a complex area of thin sandy lacustrine sediments and shallow to deep organic deposits with stony, loam textured glacial till on slightly higher ridges. The Westlake Till Plain is dominated by stony, water-worked, extremely calcareous loam textured till. The Duck Mountain Escarpment consists of loamy and clayey till in association with shaly colluvium and slump areas in which shale bedrock is close to, or at the surface. Stratified alluvial floodplain deposits and sand and gravel beach ridges and delta deposits are common along the Escarpment (page 11).

Soils in the municipality have been mapped at a reconnaissance map scale of 1:126 720 and published in the soil survey report for the Grandview Map Sheet Area (Ehrlich et al., 1959) and in Open Files for Soils of the Swan lake Area and Soils of the Duck Mountain Forest Reserve (Open File, LRU, 2000b and 2000c). According to the Canadian System of Soil Classification (Soil Classification Working Group, 1998), the soils in the municipality are classified as dominantly Eutric Brunisol and Dark Gray Chernozems developed on sandy lacustrine sediments (Selina association) and calcareous glacial till (Garson association). Gray Luvisol and Dark Gray Chernozem soils (Grifton and Waitville associations) occur at higher elevation in the Escarpment area. Organic soils developed on fen and forest peat are

common in level to depressional areas. Regosol soils occur on stratified alluvial deposits on floodplains and on steeply sloping areas of eroded slopes. Poorly drained soils (Gleysols) occupy depressional sites in all landscapes. A more detailed and complete description of the type, distribution and textural variability of soils in the municipality is provided in the published soil surveys.

Topography is a major management consideration on higher terrain in the municipality whereas coarse soil textures, excess wetness and organic terrain are more of a concern in the eastern part of the area (page 15). Variably stony conditions occur on the till soils throughout the area and very stony soils are of particular concern in waterworked areas east of the Escarpment. Local areas of saline soils occur mainly in imperfect to poorly drained areas near Camperville.

Twenty-nine percent of the land in the municipality is rated in **Classes 2** and **3** for agriculture capability (page 17). Soils with moderate limitations due to wetness or low moisture holding capacity are rated in **Class 2** while moderately severe to very severe limitations resulting from sandy and gravelly textures, inundation and topography are rated in **Class 3** or **5**. Irrigation suitability is dominantly **Fair** (page 19). Very poorly drained soils, steeply sloping lands and soils subject to frequent inundation are rated in **Class 6** for agriculture and **Poor** for irrigation. Organic soils which have very limited capability for agriculture in their native state are not rated.

A major issue 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 has been included in this bulletin (page 21). The majority of the area is at a **Low** risk of degradation. Gently sloping stratified alluvial soils have a **Moderate** risk of degradation and steeply sloping soils and areas of sandy and gravelly soils are rated as having a **High** potential impact. These conditions increase the risk for deep leaching of potential contaminants on the soil surface and for rapid runoff from the soil surface into adjacent wetlands or water bodies. 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. To highlight areas with potential for water erosion, a risk map has been included to show where special practices should be adopted to mitigate this risk (page 23). About 79 percent of the land at a **Negligible** risk for potential water erosion while the risk varies from **Low** to **Moderate**, **High** and **Severe** as the steepness and length of slope increases in the Escarpment area. Management practices for land in annual crop focus primarily on maintaining adequate crop residues to provide sufficient surface cover. However, protection of the steeper sloping lands and the coarse textured soils at risk from wind erosion may require a shift in land use away from annual cultivation to production of perennial forages, pasture or permanent tree cover.

An assessment of the status of land use in the RM of Mountain (south) in 1994 was obtained through analysis of satellite imagery (page 25). It showed that 6.6 percent of the land, located mainly on the better drained alluvial soils, is in annual crop. Production of perennial forages takes place on less than 1 percent of the area while grassland occupies 16 percent of the land area. Treed lands cover 66 percent of the area and provide grazing capacity as well as the opportunity for extraction of poplar for production of oriented strandboard. Wetlands and small water bodies occupy 9 percent of the area and non-agricultural uses such as recreation and infrastructure for urban areas and transportation utilize 1 percent. Land within the forest reserves provides wildlife habitat as well as recreation opportunities.

Limitations for arable agriculture in the RM of Mountain (south) range from moderate to very severe. Careful choice of crops and maintenance of adequate surface cover is essential for the management of sensitive lands with sandy textures or steeper slopes. Implementation of minimum tillage practices and crop rotations including forage on a site by site basis will help to reduce the risk of soil degradation, maintain productivity and insure that agriculture 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

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.

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.

Slope Map.

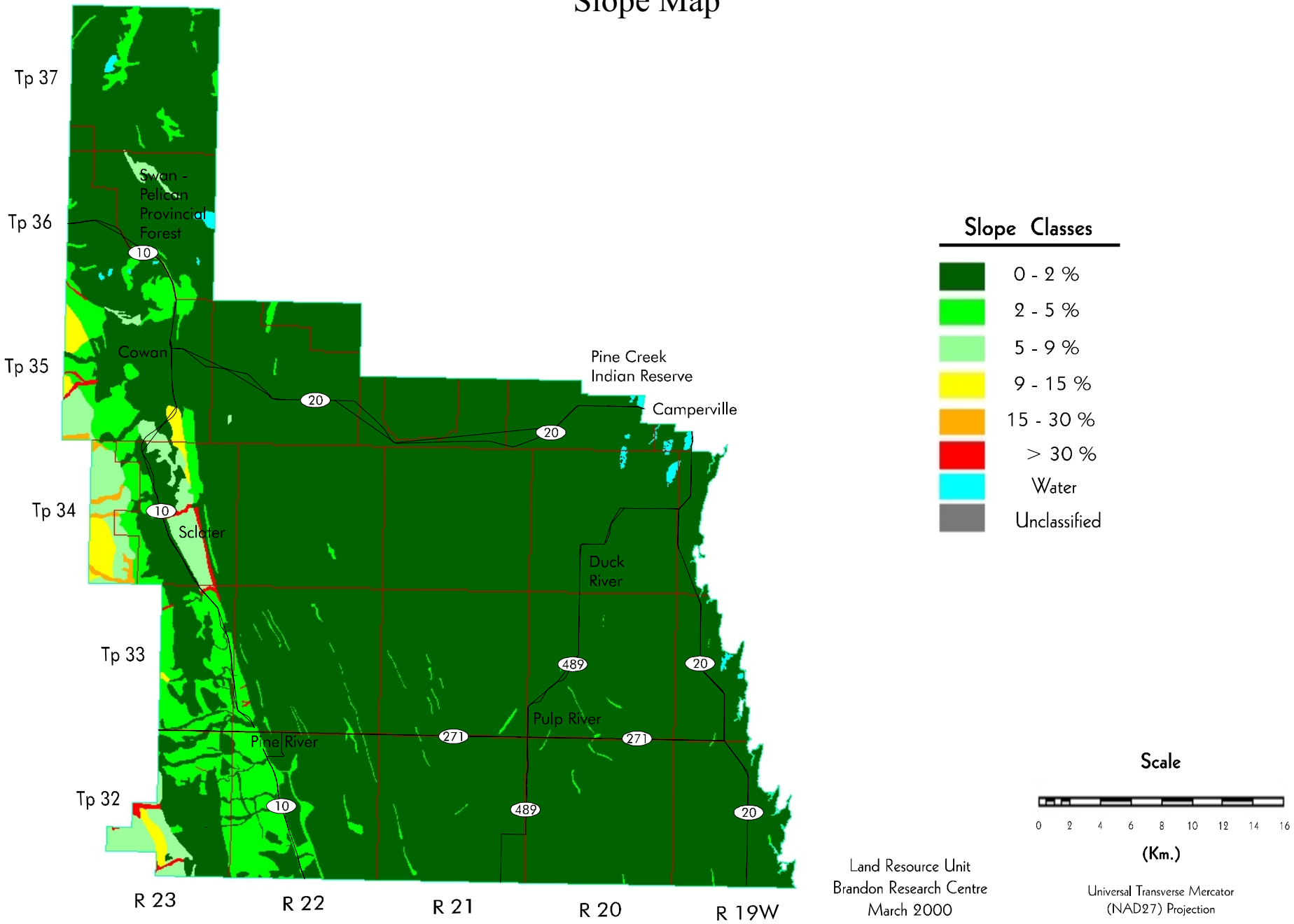
Slope describes the steepness of the landscape surface. The slope classes shown on this map are derived from the digital soil and terrain layer database. Specific colours are used to indicate the dominant slope class for each polygon in the RM. Additional slope classes may occur in each polygon area,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

Table 1. Slope Classes[1]

Slope Class	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
0 - 2 %	142499	87.6
2 - 5 %	12738	7.8
5 - 9 %	4652	2.9
9 - 15 %	1523	0.9
15 - 30 %	400	0.2
> 30 %	472	0.3
Unclassified	0	0.0
Water	414	0.3
Total	162699	100.0

[1] Area has been assigned to the dominant slope in each soil polygon.

Slope Map


Tp 37
Tp 36
Tp 35
Tp 34
Tp 33
Tp 32
R 23
R 22
R 21
R 20
R 19W
Swan - Pelican Provincial Forest
Cowan
Sclater
Pine River
Pine Creek Indian Reserve
Camperville
Duck River
Pulp River
10
20
489
271
Slope Classes
0 - 2 %
2 - 5 %
5 - 9 %
9 - 15 %
15 - 30 %
> 30 %
Water
Unclassified
Land Resource Unit
Brandon Research Centre
March 2000
Scale
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16
(Km.)
Universal Transverse Mercator
(NAD27) Projection

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[1]

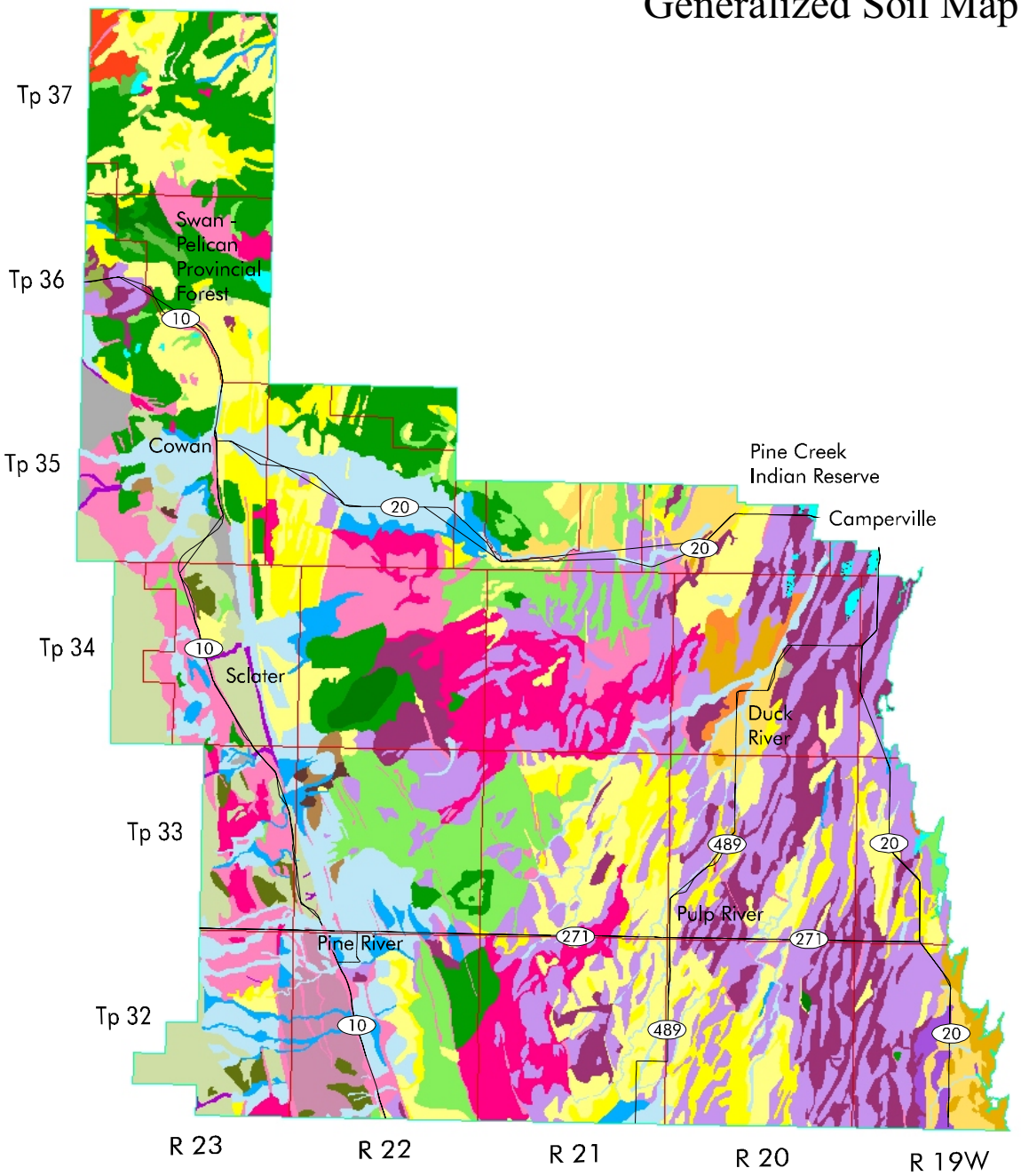
Soil Groups	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
Deep Organic Forest or Sphagnum Peat	1101	0.7
Shallow Organic Forest Peat	14417	8.9
Clayey Lacustrine (Luvisols and Dark Gray Chernozems)	1159	0.7
Highly Calcareous Loamy Till (Gleysols)	11806	7.3
Variable Textured Alluvium (Gleysols)	3733	2.3

Table 2. Generalized Soil Groups[1] (cont.)

Soil Groups	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
Extremely Calcareous Loamy Till (Black Chernozems)	645	0.4
Extremely Calcareous Loamy Till (Brunisols and Dark Gray Chernozems)	27425	16.9
Weakly Calcareous, Sandy Loam Till	545	0.3
Loamy Till (Luvisols)	8231	5.1
Highly Calcareous Loamy Till (Brunisols and Dark Gray Chernozems)	2341	1.4
Marsh	98	0.1
Loamy Till (Dark Gray Chernozem)	156	0.1
Clayey Lacustrine (Gleysols)	192	0.1
Loamy Lacustrine (Gleysols)	26	0.0
Sandy Loam Lacustrine (Gleysols)	1863	1.1
Deep Organic Fen Peat	349	0.2
Shallow Organic Fen Peat	11095	6.8
Sandy Lacustrine (Gleysols)	10346	6.4
Clayey Lacustrine (Black Chernozems)	399	0.2
Loamy Lacustrine	532	0.3
Sandy Loam Lacustrine	3811	2.3
Loamy Till (Gleysols)	1008	0.6
Sandy Eolian	49	0.0
Variable Textured Alluvium (Regosols)	15713	9.7
Sandy Lacustrine	22527	13.8
Sand and Gravel (Gleysols)	10206	6.3
Eroded Slopes	374	0.2
Sand and Gravel	12096	7.4
Salt Flats	42	0.0
Water	414	0.3
Total	162699	100.0

[1] Based on the **dominant** soil series for each soil polygon.

Generalized Soil Map



Soil Associations

- Deep Organic Forest or Sphagum Peat
- Shallow Organic Forest Peat
- Clayey Lacustrine (Luvisols and Dark Gray Chernozems)
- Highly Calcareous Loamy Till (Gleysols)
- Variable Textured Alluvium (Gleysols)
- Extremely Calcareous Loamy Till (Black Chernozems)
- Extremely Calcareous Loamy Till (Brunisols and Dark Gray Chernozems)
- Weakly Calcareous, Sandy Loam Till
- Highly Calcareous Loamy Till (Black Chernozems)
- Loamy Till (Luvisols)
- Highly Calcareous Loamy Till (Brunisols and Dark Gray Chernozems)
- Marsh
- Loamy Till (Dark Gray Chernozems)
- Clayey Lacustrine (Gleysols)
- Loamy Lacustrine (Gleysols)
- Sandy Loam Lacustrine (Gleysols)
- Deep Organic Fen Peat
- Shallow Organic Fen Peat
- Sandy Lacustrine (Gleysols)
- Clayey Lacustrine (Black Chernozems)
- Loamy Lacustrine
- Sandy Loam Lacustrine
- Loamy Till (Gleysols)
- Sandy Eolian
- Variable Textured Alluvium (Regosols)
- Sandy Lacustrine
- Sand & Gravel (Gleysols)
- Eroded Slopes
- Sand & Gravel
- Salt Flats
- Water
- Unclassified

Land Resource Unit
Brandon Research Centre
March 2000

Scale

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16

(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator
(NAD27) Projection

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.

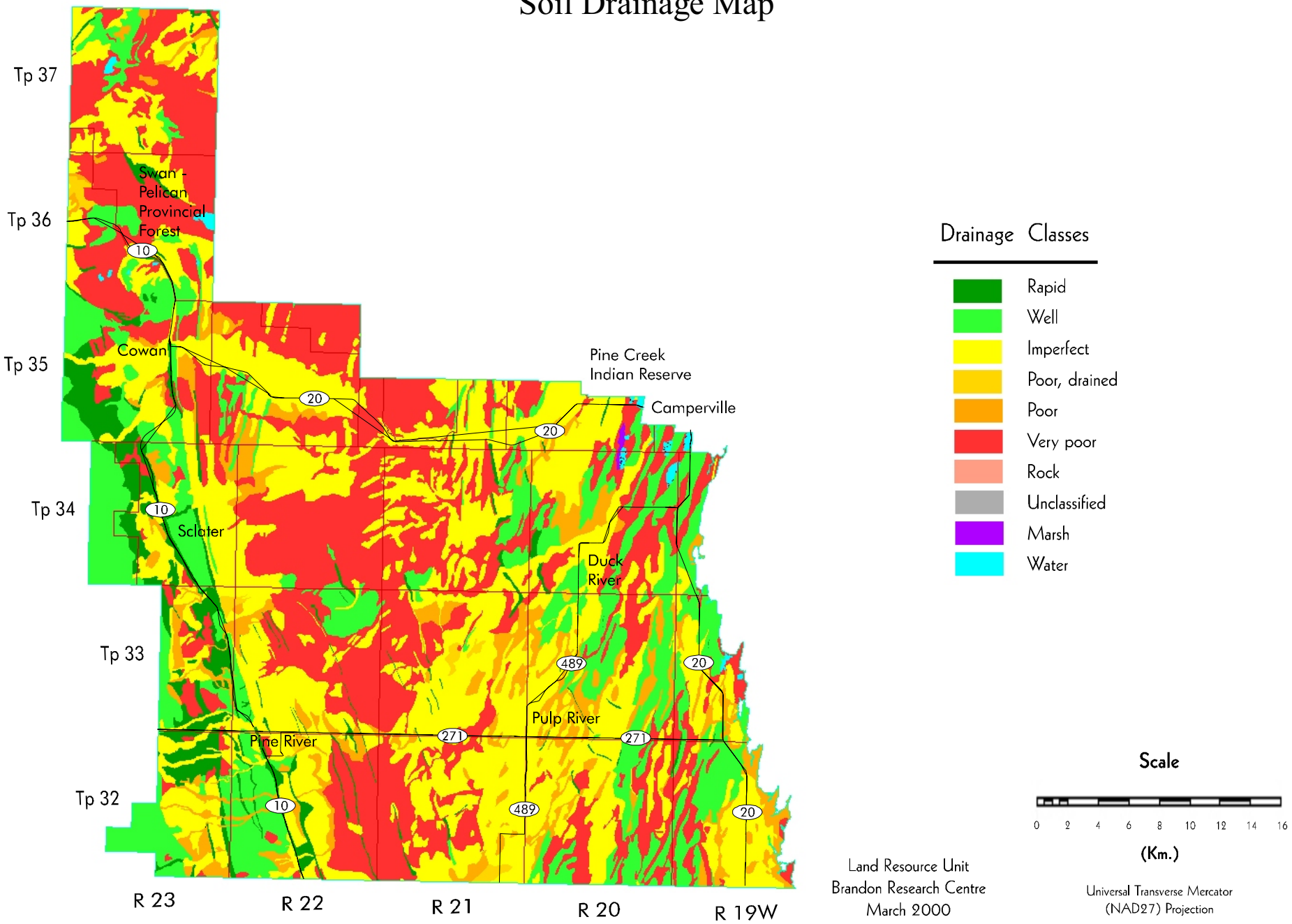
Drainage classification is based on the dominant soil series within each individual soil polygon.

Table 3. Drainage Classes[1]

Drainage Class	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
Very Poor	52411	32.2
Poor	12957	8.0
Poor, drained	817	0.5
Imperfect	59218	36.4
Well	28780	17.7
Rapid	8004	4.9
Rock	0	0.0
Marsh	98	0.1
Unclassified	0	0.0
Water	414	0.3
Total	162699	100.0

[1] Area has been assigned to the dominant drainage class for each soil polygon.

Soil Drainage Map



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.

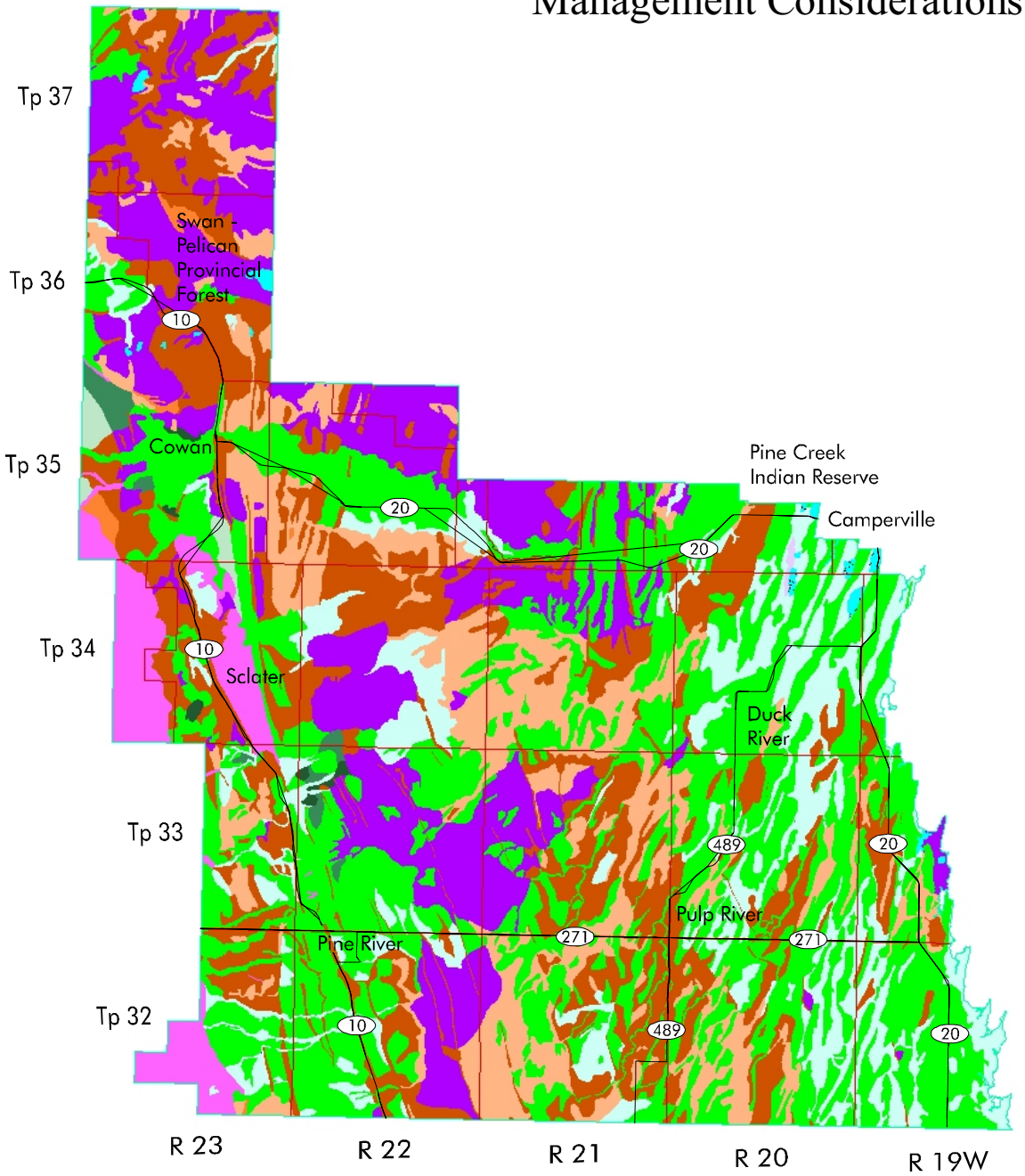
R = Bedrock - soil landscapes that have shallow depth to bedrock (< 50 cm) and/or exposed bedrock which may prevent the use of some or all tillage practices as well as the range of potential crops. They require special cropping and management practices to sustain agricultural production.

Table 4. Management Considerations[1]

Land Resource Characteristics	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
Fine Texture	**894**	**0.5**
Fine Texture and Wetness	**327**	**0.2**
Fine Texture and Topography	**664**	**0.4**
Medium Texture	**53941**	**33.2**
Coarse Texture	**34120**	**21.0**
Coarse Texture and Wetness	**20553**	**12.6**
Coarse Texture and Topography	**551**	**0.3**
Topography	**5832**	**3.6**
Bedrock	**0**	**0.0**
Wetness	**18343**	**11.3**
Organic	**26963**	**16.6**
Marsh	**98**	**0.1**
Unclassified	**0**	**0.0**
Water	**414**	**0.3**
Total	**162699**	**100.0**

[1] Based on the **dominant** soil series and slope gradient within each polygon.

Management Considerations Map



Land Resource Characteristics

- Medium Texture
- Coarse Texture
- Coarse Texture and Topography
- Coarse Texture and Wetness
- Bedrock
- Topography
- Fine Texture and Topography
- Fine Texture
- Fine Texture and Wetness
- Organic
- Marsh
- Wetness
- Unclassified
- Water

Land Resource Unit
Brandon Research Centre
March 2000

Scale

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16

(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator
(NAD27) Projection

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 modifers 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[1]

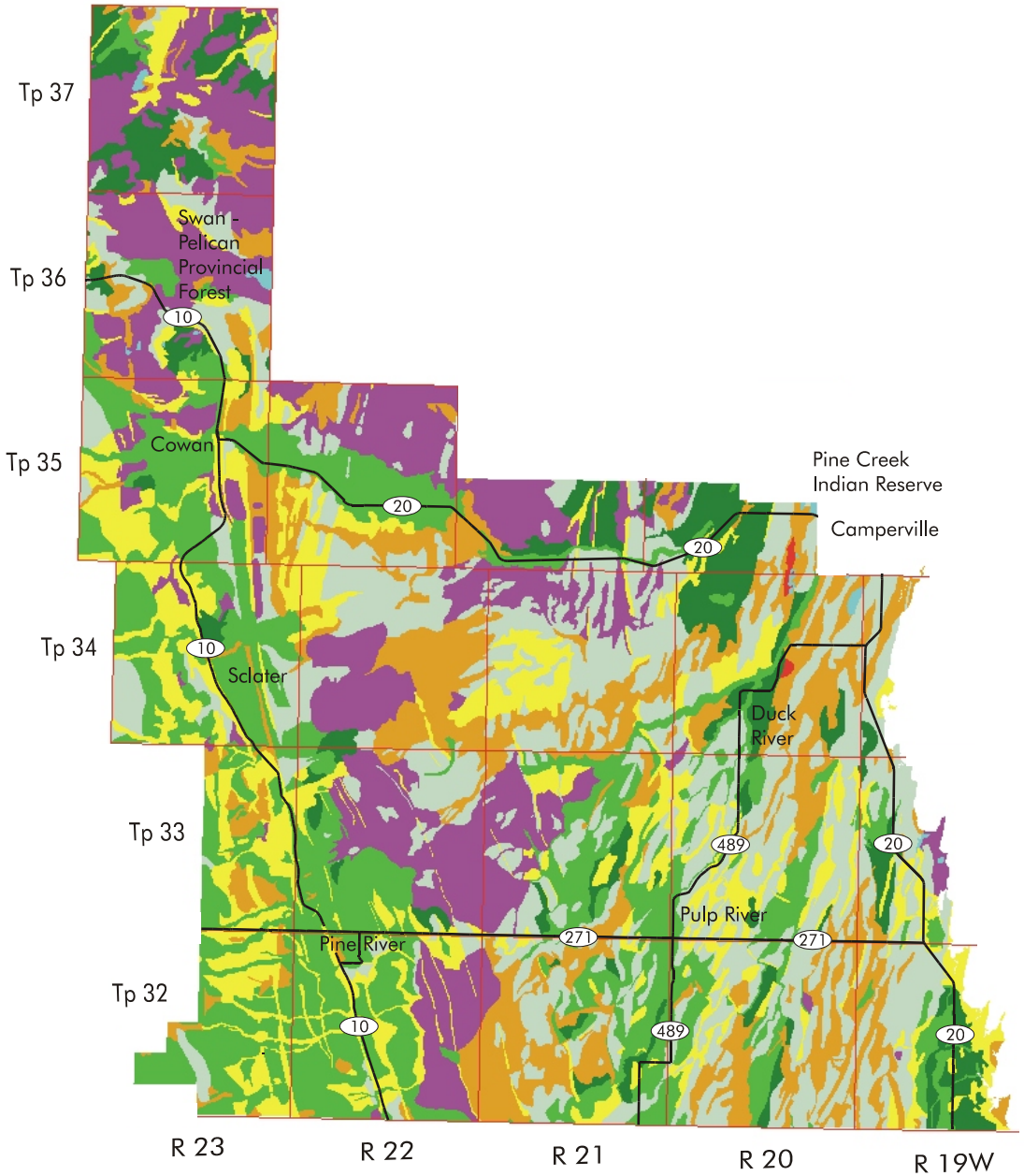
Class Subclass	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
2	**11594**	**7.1**
2IW	140	0.1
2M	5294	3.3
2MP	3199	2.0
2MT	53	0.0
2W	2574	1.6
2WP	333	0.2
3	**36129**	**22.3**
3D	622	0.4
3I	15514	9.6
3M	10228	6.3
3P	144	0.1
3T	4113	2.5
3W	45	0.0
3X	5463	3.4

Table 5. Agricultural Capability[1](cont.)

Class Subclass	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
4	**38161**	**23.5**
4DP	27259	16.8
4IW	381	0.2
4M	8615	5.3
4T	1513	0.9
4W	394	0.2
5	**24414**	**15.0**
5M	9679	6.0
5P	58	0.0
5T	399	0.2
5W	11840	7.3
5WI	2439	1.5
6	**24437**	**15.1**
6M	48	0.0
6T	471	0.3
6W	23000	14.2
6WI	918	0.6
7	**139**	**0.1**
7N	42	0.0
7W	97	0.1
Water	**414**	**0.3**
Organic	**26968**	**16.6**
Total	**162257**	**100.0**

[1] Based on the **dominant** soil series and slope gradient within each polygon.

Agriculture Capability Map



Canada Land Inventory Classes

- Class 1
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4
- Class 5
- Class 6
- Class 7
- Organic
- Unclassifie
- Water

Land Resource Unit
Winnipeg, Manitoba
June 2003

Scale

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16

(Km.)

Universal Transverse Mercator
(NAD27) Projection

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.

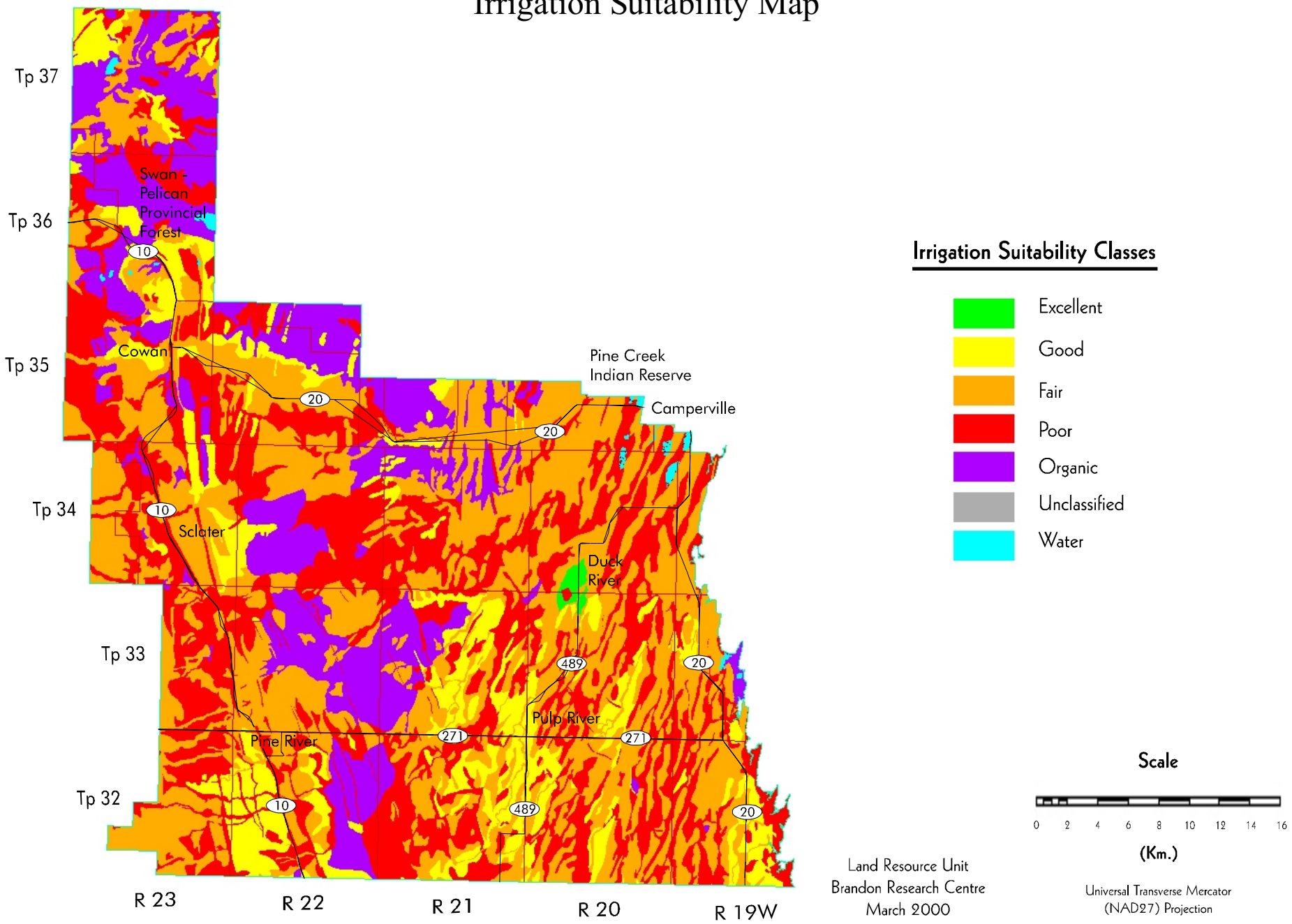
This generalized interpretive map is based on the dominant soil series for each soil polygon, in combination with the dominant slope class. The nature of the subclass limitations and the classification of subdominant components is not shown at this generalized map scale.

Table 6. Irrigation Suitability[1]

Class	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
Excellent	**402**	**0.2**
Good	**19413**	**11.9**
Fair	**65081**	**40.0**
Poor	**50427**	**31.0**
Organic	**26963**	**16.6**
Unclassified	**0**	**0.0**
Water	**414**	**0.3**
Total	**162699**	**100.0**

[1] Based on the **dominant** soil series and slope gradient within each polygon.

Irrigation Suitability Map



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.

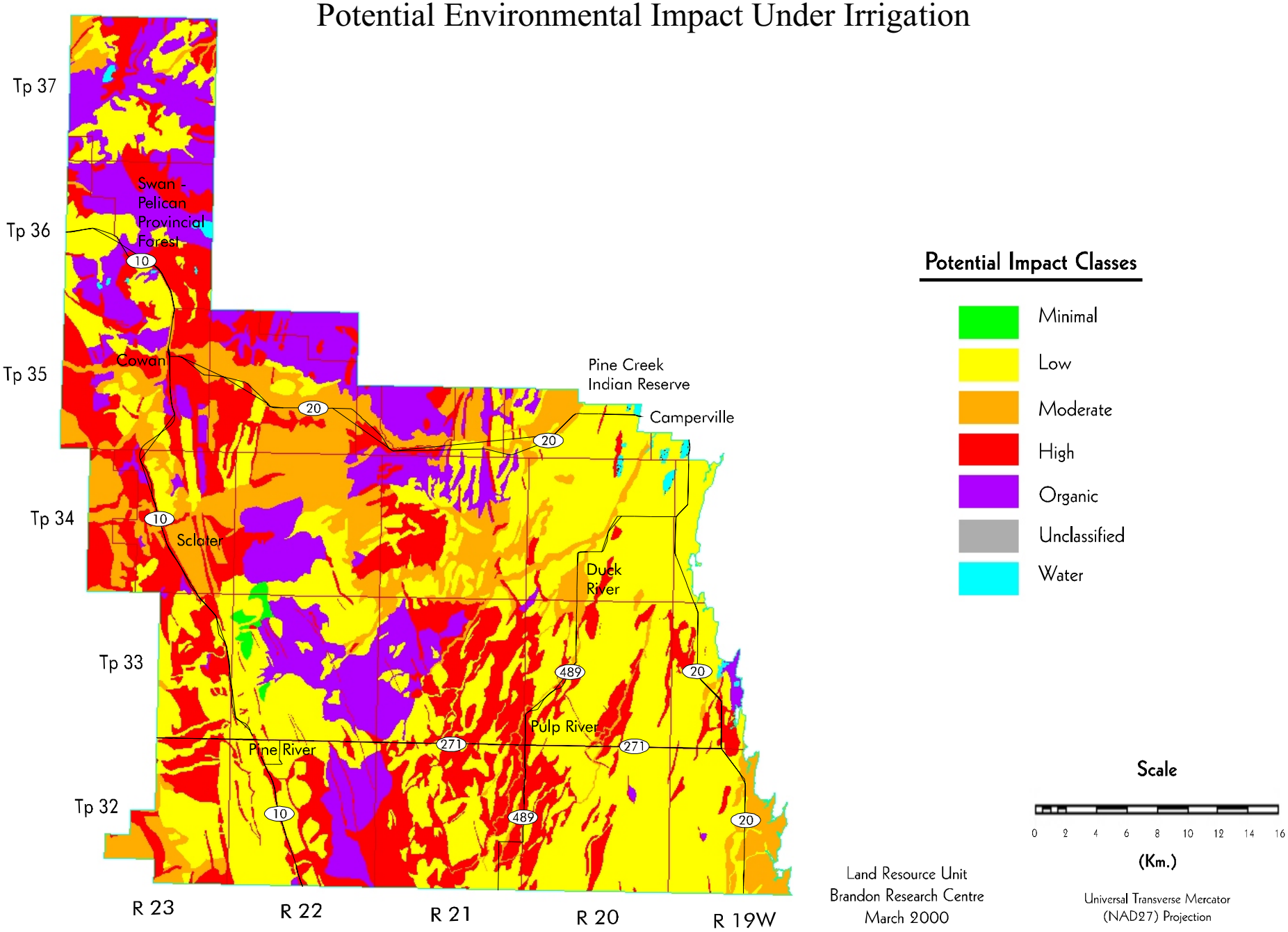
This generalized interpretive map is based on the dominant soil series and slope class for each soil polygon. The nature of the subclass limitations, and the classification of subdominant components is not shown at this generalized map scale.

Table 7. Potential Environmental Impact Under Irrigation[1]

Class	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
Minimal	**490**	**0.3**
Low	**70002**	**43.0**
Moderate	**24726**	**15.2**
High	**40104**	**24.6**
Organic	**26963**	**16.6**
Unclassified	**0**	**0.0**
Water	**414**	**0.3**
Total	**162699**	**100.0**

[1] Based on the **dominant** soil series and slope gradient within each polygon.

Potential Environmental Impact Under Irrigation



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

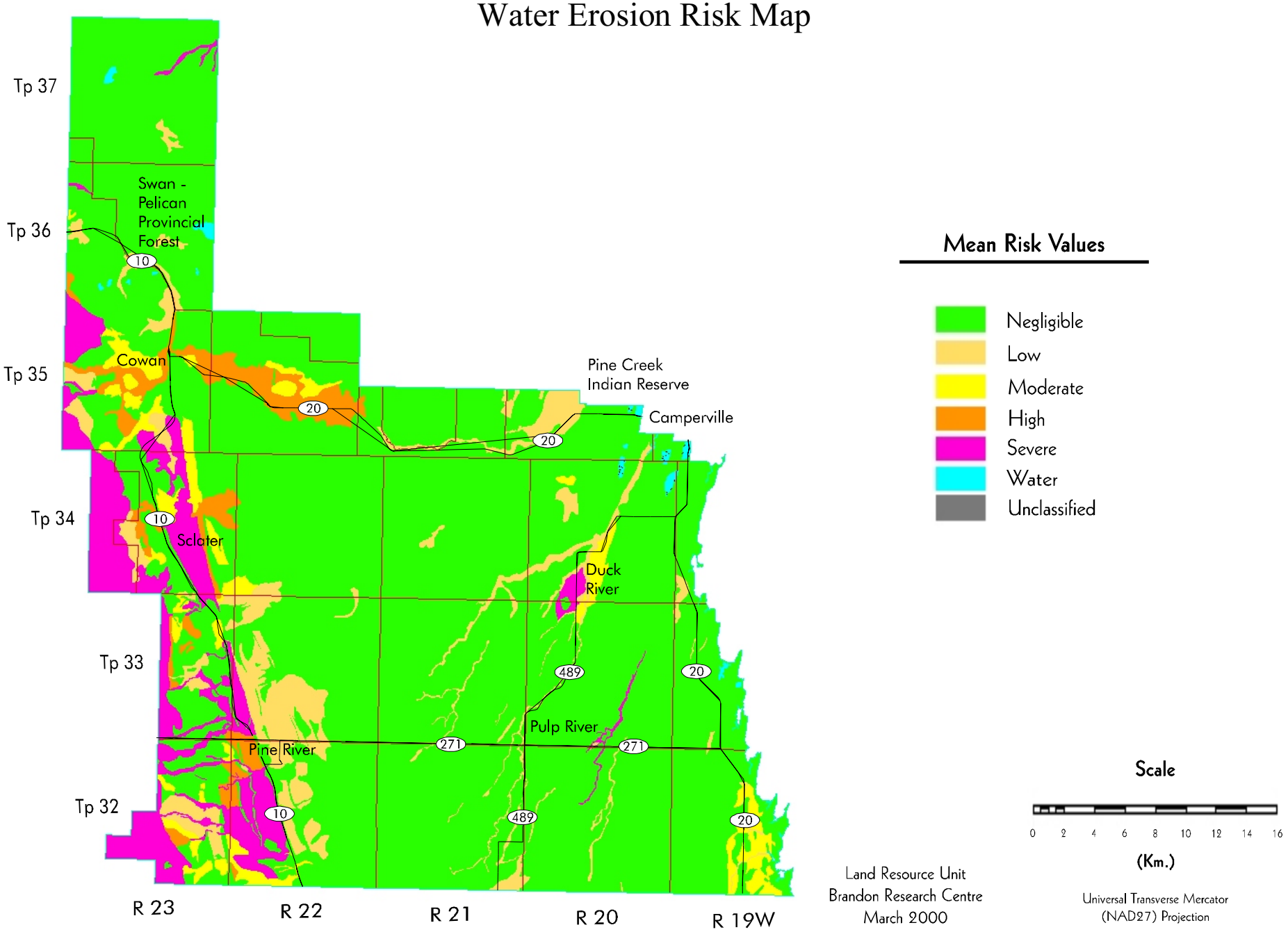
Cropping and residue management practices will significantly reduce this risk depending on crop rotation program, soil type, and landscape features.

Table 8. Water Erosion Risk[1]

Class	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
Negligible	**128374**	**78.9**
Low	**10964**	**6.7**
Moderate	**5762**	**3.5**
High	**5152**	**3.2**
Severe	**12033**	**7.4**
Unclassified	**0**	**0.0**
Water	**414**	**0.3**
Total	**162699**	**100.0**

[1] Based on the **weighted average** USLE predicted soil loss within each polygon, assuming a bare unprotected soil.

Water Erosion Risk Map



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.

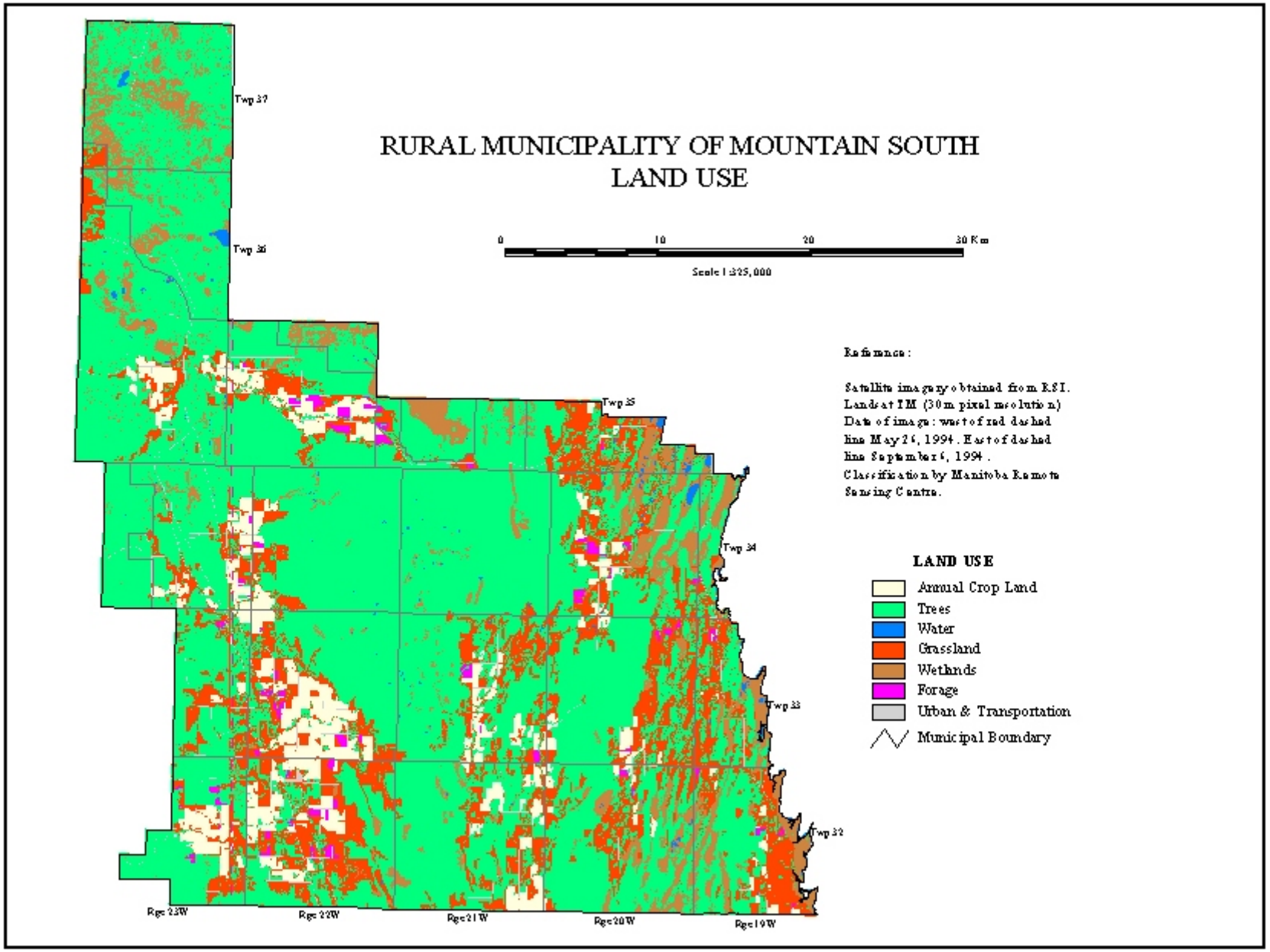
Water - open water - lakes, rivers streams, ponds, and lagoons.

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

Table 9. Land Use[1]

Class	Area (ha)	Percent of RM
Annual Crop Land	**10832**	**6.6**
Forage	**1334**	**0.8**
Grasslands	**27105**	**16.5**
Trees	**108081**	**65.9**
Wetlands	**14010**	**8.5**
Water	**881**	**0.5**
Urban and transportation	**1802**	**1.1**
Undifferentiated	**0**	**0.0**
Total	**164,045**	**100.0**

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


RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN SOUTH
LAND USE
0 10 20 30 Km
Scale 1:325,000
Twp 37
Twp 36
Twp 35
Twp 34
Twp 33
Twp 32
Rge 23W
Rge 22W
Rge 21W
Rge 20W
Rge 19W
Reference:
Satellite imagery obtained from RSI.
Landsat TM (30 m pixel resolution)
Date of image: west of red dashed line May 26, 1994. East of dashed line September 6, 1994.
Classification by Manitoba Remote Sensing Centre.
LAND USE
Annual Crop Land
Trees
Water
Grassland
Wetlands
Forage
Urban & Transportation
Municipal Boundary

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