

**Gloucestershire Minerals Plan
Lady Lamb Farm South Fairford**

Agricultural Land Classification

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Resource Planning Team
Bristol
FRCA Western Region

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LADY LAMB FARM SOUTH FAIRFORD
AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION SURVEY

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LADY LAMB FARM SOUTH FAIRFORD

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

1 This report presents the findings of a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey of 29.4 ha of land at Lady Lamb Farm South Fairford. Field survey was based on 30 auger borings and 3 soil profile pits and was completed in September 1997. During the survey 3 samples were analysed for particle size distribution (PSD).

2 The survey was conducted by the Resource Planning Team of FRCA Western Region on behalf of MAFF in its statutory role in the preparation of Gloucestershire Minerals Plan.

3 Information on climate, geology and soils and from previous ALC surveys was considered and is presented in the relevant section. Apart from the published regional ALC map (MAFF 1977) which shows the site at a reconnaissance scale as Grade 2 in the east and south, the rest grade 3, the site was previously surveyed in 1979 at a scale of 1:25,000 (ADAS 1979). However, the current survey uses the Revised Guidelines and Criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land (MAFF 1988) and supersedes any previous ALC survey. Grade descriptions are summarised in Appendix I.

4 The site was surveyed as part of the much larger survey of the Costwold Water Park in 1979. Seven borings were made within the current survey area. The findings of the 1979 survey are confirmed in the current survey which is more detailed and places the grade boundaries more accurately. Land to the north was surveyed in 1993 (ADAS 1993). This survey found Subgrade 3a over stony soils and some areas of more poorly drained soils mapped as Subgrade 3b.

5 At the time of survey land cover was arable cropping.

SUMMARY

6 The distribution of ALC grades is shown on the accompanying 1:10,000 scale ALC map. The detail of information shown at this scale is appropriate to the intensity of field survey but could be misleading if enlarged or applied to small areas. Areas are summarised in the Table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of ALC grades Lady Lamb Farm South Fairford

Grade	Area (ha)	% Surveyed Area (29.4 ha)
2	3.7	13
3a	19.2	65
3b	6.5	22
Total site area	29.4	

7 This shows that the majority of the site was found to be best and most versatile. Small areas of Grade 2 are shown in the east where well drained slightly stony soils have a minor workability limitation. The main area of Subgrade 3a land has a moderate droughtiness limitation imposed by stony subsoils. The other land shown as Subgrade 3b is limited mainly by wetness.

CLIMATE

8 Estimates of climatic variables for this site were derived from the published agricultural climate dataset 'Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification' (Meteorological Office 1989) using standard interpolation procedures. Data for key points around the site are given in Table 2 below.

9 Since the ALC grade of land is determined by the most limiting factor present, overall climate is considered first because it can have an overriding influence by restricting land to a lower grade despite more favourable site and soil conditions. Parameters used for assessing overall climate are accumulated temperature, a measure of relative warmth, and average annual rainfall, a measure of overall wetness. The results shown in Table 2 indicate that there is no overall climatic limitation.

10 Climatic variables also affect ALC grade through interactions with soil conditions. The most important interactive variables are Field Capacity Days (FCD) which are used in assessing soil wetness and potential Moisture Deficits calculated for wheat and potatoes which are compared with the moisture available in each profile in assessing soil droughtiness limitations. These are described in later sections.

Table 2 Climatic Interpolations Lady Lamb Farm South Fairford

Grid Reference	SU 142 987	SU 143 999
Altitude (m)	84	86
Accumulated Temperature (day °C)	1429	1426
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	714	720
Overall Climatic Grade	1	1
Field Capacity Days	160	161
Moisture deficit (mm) Wheat	103	102
Potatoes	94	93

RELIEF

11 Altitude ranges from 87 metres at the northern tip to 84 metres at the south end of the site. The topography is gently undulating with a slight dip along the stream in the middle of the site.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

12 The underlying geology of the site is shown on the published geology map (IGS 1974) as upper Jurassic Kellaways Clays at the western fringe of the site. The main part of the site is shown as recent drift deposits of Second Terrace River deposits which are mainly gravel. This was largely borne out by the recent survey although the boundaries were more variable than indicated by the geology map.

13 Soils were mapped by the Soil Survey of England and Wales at a reconnaissance scale of 1:250,000 (SSEW 1983) as Evesham 2 in the western part of the site and Badsey Association in the east reflecting the mapped geology.

14 Evesham 2 Association is described as a slowly permeable calcareous clayey soil with some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non calcareous clayey and fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils. Badsey 2 Association is described as well drained calcareous fine loamy soil over limestone gravel.

15 Soils typical of Evesham 2 were found in the west of the site. The soils related to Badsey 2 Association were more variable with the stony layers occurring at variable depths and in places not within the augured profile. As indicated for the geology the pattern of soils was found to be more variable than indicated on the published map.

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

16 The distribution of ALC grades found by the current survey is shown on the accompanying 1:10,000 scale map and areas are summarised in Table 1. The detail of information shown at this scale is appropriate to the intensity of field survey but could be misleading if enlarged or applied to small areas.

Grade 2

17 Small areas of Grade 2 very good quality land have been mapped along the eastern edge of the site. These soils have a minor workability limitation imposed by a heavy clay loam topsoil. Profiles are well drained and were assessed as Wetness Class I. The soils are slightly stony and also have a minor droughtiness limitation. Pit 3 was dug in the northern block of Grade 2 to describe the subsoil structural conditions of these soils.

Subgrade 3a

18 The majority of the site has been mapped as Subgrade 3a good quality land. These soils are stony and have a moderate droughtiness limitation. The auger borings were often impenetrable to the auger before the full 120 cm was reached. Pit 1 was dug in an area of the shallowest borings. This showed that the subsoil stone content increased from 58% in the upper subsoil to gravel in the lower subsoil. The available water in this profile was borderline Subgrade 3a/3b and represents the worst droughtiness on the site. Other borings were generally found to be less stony and therefore less droughty having lower topsoil stone contents and were deeper to impenetrable very stony layers. Included on this unit are occasional wet profiles.

Subgrade 3b

19 Two areas of Subgrade 3b moderate quality land have been mapped. These soils are poorly drained due to slowly permeable subsoils. Pit 2 was dug in this unit and showed that the subsoil was slowly permeable from 28 cm where gleying also started. This was assessed as Wetness Class IV typical of many profiles in this mapping unit and with clay topsoil this implies a moderate wetness limitation.

G M SHAW
Resource Planning Team
FRCA Bristol
September 1997

REFERENCES

ADAS RESOURCE PLANNING TEAM (1979) Agricultural Land Classification Survey of Cotswold Water Park Scale 1 25 000 Reference 9 ADAS Bristol

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MAFF (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales Revised Guidelines and Criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land MAFF Publications Alnwick

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE (1989) Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification Meteorological Office Bracknell

SOIL SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1983) Sheet 5 Soils of South West England 1 250 000 scale SSEW Harpenden

SOIL SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1984) Soils and Their Use in South West England Bulletin No 14 SSEW Harpenden

APPENDIX I

DESCRIPTION OF GRADES AND SUBGRADES

Grade 1 excellent quality agricultural land

Land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use. A very wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can be grown and commonly include top fruit, soft fruit, salad crops and winter harvested vegetables. Yields are high and less variable than on land of lower quality.

Grade 2 very good quality agricultural land

Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.

Grade 3 good to moderate quality agricultural land

Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown, yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.

Subgrade 3a good quality agricultural land

Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields of a wide range of crops including cereals, grass, oilseed rape, potatoes, sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops.

Subgrade 3b moderate quality agricultural land

Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass, or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.

Grade 4 poor quality agricultural land

Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (eg cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In most climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.

Grade 5 very poor quality agricultural land

Land with very severe limitations which restrict use to permanent pasture or rough grazing except for occasional pioneer forage crops

Source MAFF (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales Revised Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land MAFF Publications Alnwick

APPENDIX II

DEFINITION OF SOIL WETNESS CLASSES

Soil wetness is classified according to the depth and duration of waterlogging in the soil profile

Wetness Class I

The soil profile is not wet within 70 cm depth for more than 30 days in most years

Wetness Class II

The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for 31-90 days in most years or if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80 cm depth it is wet within 70 cm for more than 90 days but not wet within 40 cm depth for more than 30 days in most years

Wetness Class III

The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for 91-180 days in most years or if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80 cm depth it is wet within 70 cm for more than 180 days but only wet within 40 cm depth for between 31 and 90 days in most years

Wetness Class IV

The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for more than 180 days but not within 40 cm depth for more than 210 days in most years or if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80 cm depth it is wet within 40 cm depth for 91-210 days in most years

Wetness Class V

The soil profile is wet within 40 cm depth for 211-335 days in most years

Wetness Class VI

The soil profile is wet within 40 cm depth for more than 335 days in most years

Notes The number of days specified is not necessarily a continuous period

In most years is defined as more than 10 out of 20 years

Source Hodgson J M (Ed) (1997) Soil Survey Field Handbook Soil Survey Technical Monograph No 5 Silsoe

APPENDIX III

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED IN SURVEY DATA

Soil pit and auger boring information collected during ALC survey is held on a computer database and is reproduced in this report. Terms used and abbreviations are set out below. These conform to definitions contained in the Soil Survey Field Handbook (Hodgson 1997)

1 Terms used on computer database in order of occurrence

GRID REF National 100 km grid square and 8 figure grid reference

LAND USE At the time of survey

WHT	Wheat	SBT	Sugar Beet	HTH	Heathland
BAR	Barley	BRA	Brassicas	BOG	Bog or Marsh
OAT	Oats	FCD	Fodder Crops	DCW	Deciduous Wood
CER	Cereals	FRT	Soft and Top Fruit	CFW	Coniferous Woodland
MZE	Maize	HRT	Horticultural Crops	PLO	Ploughed
OSR	Oilseed Rape	LEY	Ley Grass	FLW	Fallow (inc Set aside)
POT	Potatoes	PGR	Permanent Pasture	SAS	Set Aside (where known)
LIN	Linseed	RGR	Rough Grazing	OTH	Other
BEN	Field Beans	SCR	Scrub		

GRDNT Gradient as estimated or measured by hand held optical clinometer

GLEYSPL Depth in centimetres to gleying or slowly permeable layer

AP (WHEAT/POTS) Crop adjusted available water capacity

MB (WHEAT/POTS) Moisture Balance (Crop adjusted AP - crop potential MD)

DRT Best grade according to soil droughtiness

If any of the following factors are considered significant Y will be entered in the relevant column

MREL	Microrelief limitation	FLOOD	Flood risk	EROSN	Soil erosion risk
EXP	Exposure limitation	FROST	Frost prone	DIST	Disturbed land
CHEM	Chemical limitation				

LIMIT The main limitation to land quality. The following abbreviations are used

OC	Overall Climate	AE	Aspect	EX	Exposure
FR	Frost Risk	GR	Gradient	MR	Microrelief

FL	Flood Risk	TX	Topsoil Texture	DP	Soil Depth
CH	Chemical	WE	Wetness	WK	Workability
DR	Drought	ER	Erosion Risk	WD	Soil Wetness/Droughtiness
ST	Topsoil Stoniness				

TEXTURE Soil texture classes are denoted by the following abbreviations

S	Sand	LS	Loamy Sand	SL	Sandy Loam
SZL	Sandy Silt Loam	CL	Clay Loam	ZCL	Silty Clay Loam
ZL	Silt Loam	SCL	Sandy Clay Loam	C	Clay
SC	Sandy clay	ZC	Silty clay	OL	Organic Loam
P	Peat	SP	Sandy Peat	LP	Loamy Peat
PL	Peaty Loam	PS	Peaty Sand	MZ	Marine Light Silts

For the sand loamy sand sandy loam and sandy silt loam classes the predominant size of sand fraction will be indicated by the use of the following prefixes

F	Fine (more than 66% of the sand less than 0.2mm)
M	Medium (less than 66% fine sand and less than 33% coarse sand)
C	Coarse (more than 33% of the sand larger than 0.6mm)

The clay loam and silty clay loam classes will be sub divided according to the clay content **M** Medium (< 27% clay) **H** heavy (27 - 35% clay)

MOTTLE COL Mottle colour using Munsell notation

MOTTLE ABUN Mottle abundance expressed as a percentage of the matrix or surface described

F few <2% **C** common 2 - 20% **M** many 20 - 40% **VM** very many 40%+

MOTTLE CONT Mottle contrast

F	faint indistinct mottles evident only on close inspection
D	distinct mottles are readily seen
P	Prominent mottling is conspicuous and one of the outstanding features of the horizon

PED COL Ped face colour using Munsell notation

GLEYS If the soil horizon is gleyed a **Y** will appear in this column If slightly gleyed an **S** will appear

STONE LITH Stone Lithology One of the following is used

HR	All hard rocks and stones	SLST	Soft oolitic or dolimitic limestone
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CH	Chalk	FSST	Soft fine grained sandstone
ZR	Soft argillaceous or silty rocks	GH	Gravel with non porous (hard) stones
MSST	Soft medium grained sandstone	GS	Gravel with porous (soft) stones
SI	Soft weathered igneous or metamorphic rock		

Stone contents are given in % by volume for sizes >2cm >6cm and total stone >2mm

STRUCT The degree of development size and shape of soil peds are described using the following notation

<u>Degree of development</u>	WA	Weakly developed Adherent	WK	Weakly developed
	MD	Moderately developed	ST	Strongly developed
<u>Ped size</u>	F	Fine	M	Medium
	C	Coarse	VC	Very coarse
<u>Ped Shape</u>	S	Single grain	M	Massive
	GR	Granular	AB	Angular blocky
	SAB	Sub angular blocky	PR	Prismatic
	PL	Platy		

CONSIST Soil consistence is described using the following notation

L	Loose	VF	Very Friable	FR	Friable	FM	Firm
VM	Very firm	EM	Extremely firm		EH		Extremely Hard

SUBS STR Subsoil structural condition recorded for the purpose of calculating profile droughtiness **G** Good **M** Moderate **P** Poor

POR Soil porosity If a soil horizon has poor porosity with less than 0.5% biopores >0.5mm a **Y** will appear in this column

IMP If the profile is impenetrable to rooting a **Y** will appear in this column at the appropriate horizon

SPL Slowly permeable layer If the soil horizon is slowly permeable a **Y** will appear in this column

CALC If the soil horizon is calcareous with naturally occurring calcium carbonate exceeding 1% a **Y** will appear this column

2 Additional terms and abbreviations used mainly in soil pit descriptions

STONE ASSESSMENT

VIS	Visual	S	Sieve	D	Displacement
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MOTTLE SIZE

EF	Extremely fine <1mm	M	Medium 5-15mm
VF	Very fine 1-2mm	C	Coarse >15mm
F	Fine 2-5mm		

MOTTLE COLOUR May be described by Munsell notation or as ochreous (OM) or grey (GM)

ROOT CHANNELS In topsoil the presence of rusty root channels should also be noted

MANGANESE CONCRETIONS Assessed by volume

N	None	M	Many	20-40%
F	Few <2%	VM	Very Many	>40%
C	Common 2-20%			

POROSITY

P	Poor	less than 0.5% biopores at least 0.5mm in diameter
G	Good	more than 0.5% biopores at least 0.5mm in diameter

ROOT ABUNDANCE

The number of roots per 100cm ²		Very Fine and Fine	Medium and Coarse
F	Few	1-10	1 or 2
C	Common	10-25	2-5
M	Many	25-200	>5
A	Abundant	>200	

ROOT SIZE

VF	Very fine	<1mm	M	Medium	2-5mm
F	Fine	1-2mm	C	Coarse	>5mm

HORIZON BOUNDARY DISTINCTNESS

Sharp	<0.5cm	Gradual	6-13cm
Abrupt	0.5-2.5cm	Diffuse	>13cm
Clear	2.5-6cm		

HORIZON BOUNDARY FORM Smooth wavy irregular or broken *

* See Soil Survey Field Handbook (Hodgson 1997) for details

SITE NAME Lady Lamb Farm South		PROFILE NO Pit 1 (ASP 24)	SLOPE AND ASPECT 1 South	LAND USE Ploughed	Av Rainfall 720 mm	PARENT MATERIAL 2nd Terrace River Deposits	
JOB NO 59 97		DATE 17 9 97	GRID REFERENCE SU 1410 9890	DESCRIBED BY HLJ	ATO 1426 day C	PSD SAMPLES TAKEN Topsoil 0 25 cm clay (S 23% Z 37% C 40%)	
					FC Days 161		
					Climatic Grade 1		
					Exposure Grade 1		

Horizon No	Lowest Av Depth (cm)	Texture	Matrix (Ped Face) Colours	Stoniness Size Type and Field Method	Mottling Abundance Contrast Size and Colour	Mangan Concs	Structure Ped Development Size and Shape	Consistence	Structural Condition	Pores (Fissures)	Roots Abundance and Size	Calcium Carbonate Content	Horizon Boundary Distinctness and form
1	28	C	25Y44	19 > 2 cm () 16% 2 m (+ d) 17% HR	None	None	MCSAB	Friable	Moderate	Good	CF + VF		Clear Smooth
2	55	C	25Y54	49 > 2 cm (s) 54% < 2 m (+ d) 58% HR	None	Few	MFSAB	Friable	Good	Good	CF + VF		Clear Smooth
3	115	MSL	25Y64	10% > 2 m () 64% < 2 m (+ d) 74% GH	None	None	Single Grain	Loose	Moderate	Good	FF + VF	-	

Profile Gleyed From	Not Gleyed	Available Water	Wheat	84 mm	Final ALC Grade	3a
Slowly Permeable Horizon From	No spl		Potatoes	73 mm	Main Limiting Factor(s)	Workability Droughtiness
Wetness Class	1	Moisture Deficit	Wheat	102 mm		
Wetness Grade	3a		Potatoes	93 mm		
		Moisture Balance	Wheat	18 mm	Remarks	* Common to 50 cm
			Potatoes	20 mm		
		Droughtiness Grade	3a	(Calculated to 120 cm)		

SITE NAME Lady Lamb Farm South		PROFILE NO Pit 2 (ASP 14)	SLOPE AND ASPECT Flat	LAND USE Ploughed	Av Rainfall 720 mm	PARENT MATERIAL Kellaways Clays	
JOB NO 59 97		DATE 17 9 97	GRID REFERENCE SU 1410 9930	DESCRIBED BY HLJ	ATO 1426 day C	PSD SAMPLES TAKEN	
					FC Days 161		
					Climatic Grade 1		
					Exposure Grade 1		

Horizon No	Lowest Av Depth (cm)	Texture	Matrix (Ped Face) Colours	Stoniness Size Type and Field Method	Mottling Abundance Contrast Size and Colour	Mangan Concs	Structure Ped Development Size and Shape	Consistence	Structural Condition	Pores (Fissures)	Roots Abundance and Size	Calcium Carbonate Content	Horizon Boundary Distinctness and form
1	28	C	25Y53* ¹ 10YR56	5% HR ()	None	None	MCSAB* ²	Firm	Moderate	Good	CF + VF		Clear Smooth
2	58	C	2 5Y63 5Y63	5% HR ()	CDFO 10YR56	None	WCSAB and MCAB	Firm	Poor	Good	CVF		Abrupt Wavy
3	120	C	5Y62	5% HR ()	CDMO 10YR56	Few	MCSAB tending to prismatic	Firm	Poor	Good	FVF	-	

Profile Gleyed From 28 cm
Slowly Permeable Horizon From 28 cm
Wetness Class IV
Wetness Grade 3b

Available Water Wheat 119 mm
Potatoes 97 mm
Moisture Deficit Wheat 102 mm
Potatoes 93 mm
Moisture Balance Wheat 17 mm
Potatoes 4 mm
Droughtiness Grade 2 (Calculated to 120 cm)

Final ALC Grade 3b
Main Limiting Factor(s) Wetness

Remarks *¹ Some mixing with H2
*² breaking to WMSAB
Dug to 95 cm augered to 120 Some weathered stone encountered at bottom

SITE NAME Lady Lamb Farm South		PROFILE NO Pit 3 ASP 9	SLOPE AND ASPECT 0	LAND USE PLO	Av Rainfall 720 mm	PARENT MATERIAL 2nd Terrace River Deposits	
JOB NO 59/97		DATE 17/9/97	GRID REFERENCE SU 1430 9960	DESCRIBED BY HLJ/GMJ	ATO 1426 day C	PSD SAMPLES TAKEN Topsoil HZCL S 18% Z 52% L 30%	
					FC Days 161		
					Climatic Grade 1		
					Exposure Grade 1		

Horizon No	Lowest Av Depth (cm)	Texture	Matrix (Ped Face) Colours	Stoniness Size Type and Field Method	Mottling Abundance Contrast Size and Colour	Mangan Concs	Structure Ped Development Size and Shape	Consistence	Structural Condition	Pores (Fissures)	Roots Abundance and Size	Calcium Carbonate Content	Horizon Boundary Distinctness and form
1	28	HZCL	10YR43	1% > 2 m () 5% 2 mm (+d) 6% HR	None	None	WCSAB	Friable	Moderate	Good	CF + VF		Abrupt Smooth
2	68	C	75YR54	10% HR (s)	None	None	WCSAB	Friable	Moderate	Good	FF + VF		Clear Smooth
3	95	C	10YR64	5% HR ()	CFFO 10YR56	Common	MCSAB	Friable	Moderate	Good	FF + VF		Clear Wavy
4	115+	C	10YR56	40% HR () max	Some colour variation	None	WCSAB	Friable	Moderate	Good	FVF		

Profile Gleyed From 68 cm
Slowly Permeable No spl
Horizon From
Wetness Class I
Wetness Grade 3a

Available Water Wheat 128 mm
Potatoes 111 mm
Moisture Deficit Wheat 102 mm
Potatoes 93 mm
Moisture Balance Wheat 26 mm
Potatoes 18 mm
Droughtiness Grade 2 (Calculated to 120 cm)

Final ALC Grade 2
Main Limiting Factor(s) Workability Droughtiness

Remarks * Colours in H3 are vague
Stones sitting on top of H2 and H3