



United States
Department of
Agriculture

New & Improved Soil Survey Data for Yamhill County

Has your soil data been updated? Visit Web Soil Survey:
websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has released new, updated soil surveys and maps for Yamhill County, Oregon. To see if new data is available for your property, look up the latest information on the NRCS Web Soil Survey website at: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>.

The NRCS posted these updates in October 2014 to provide users with more current, complete and consistent information and maps. This updated information replaces the original Yamhill County soil survey, which was published in a traditional book format in 1974 and based on field work completed in 1965.

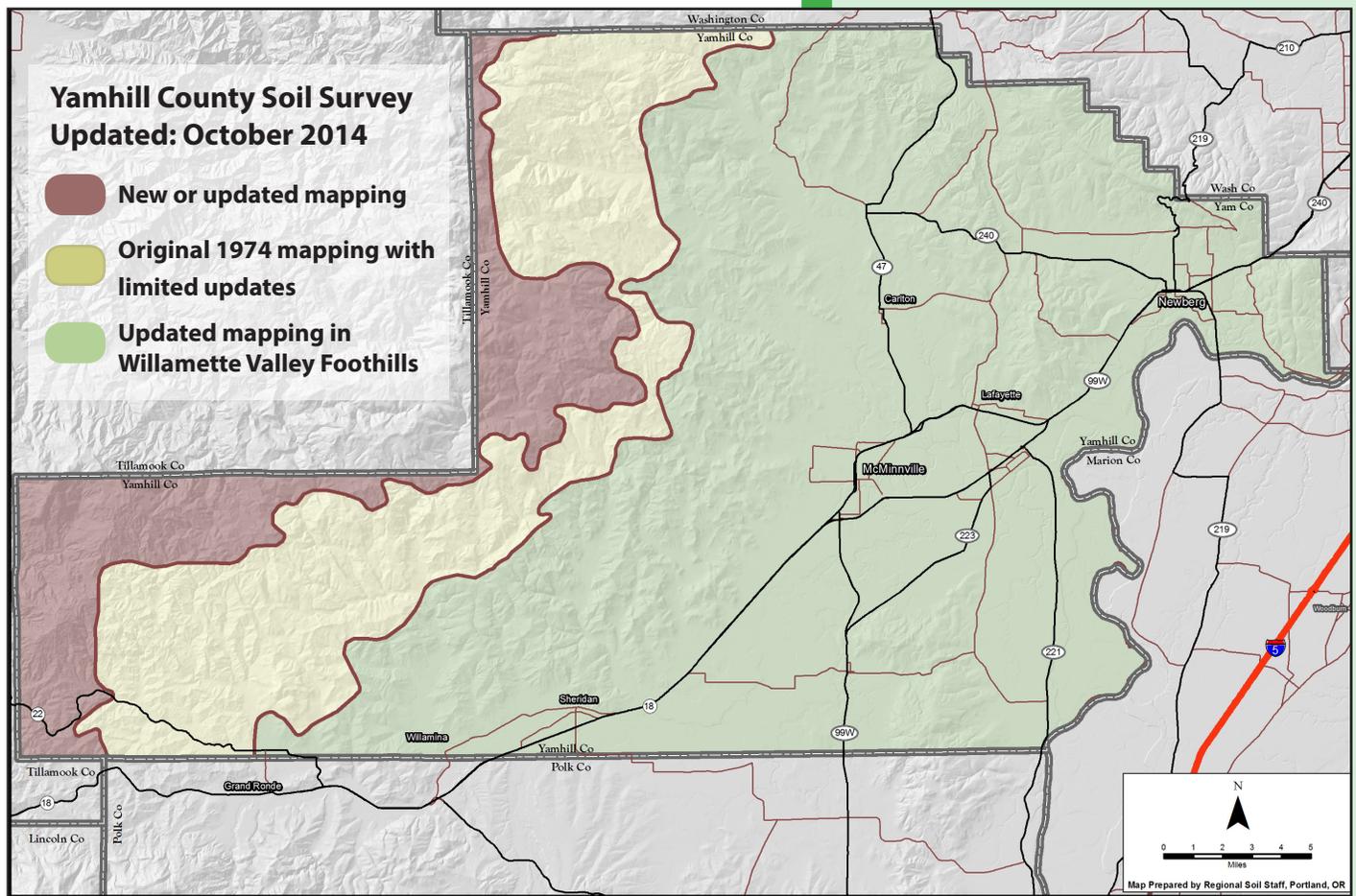
There have been many advancements in soil surveying technology and processes since Yamhill County's original survey data was collected in the 1960's. Those advancements include changes to the soil survey standards used to define and identify soil types, and improved tools for placing soil lines more accurately on maps.

The updated Yamhill County soil survey now includes more accurate information in the following areas:

- **Improved Slope Accuracy:** The tools for determining the steepness of a slope have greatly improved. NRCS used new light detection and ranging (LiDAR) technology during the survey update to more accurately place soil map unit lines in relation to landscape slope. This technology uses optical remote sensors to yield a high-resolution digital elevation model.
- **Improved Soil Identification:** Some areas previously identified as Peavine soil are now identified as Bellpine soil, due to more accurate sampling techniques and correlations to determine soil climatic regions.
- **Improved Bedrock Geology Mapping:** More precise information on geologic formations within a lithology type have helped to improve mapping. In the original survey, some areas mapped as basalt bedrock were not identified correctly. Likewise, some areas that were originally mapped as sedimentary bedrock were found to be basalt bedrock.

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- **Advances in Soil Standards:** The standards for defining a soil type have changed over the past 50 years, including changes in soil depth classes, hardness of bedrock, soil taxonomic classification and map unit design. Due to these changes, some soil types that were not previously identified in the survey area are now recognized. Some of the new soil type names are: Gelderman, Goodwin, Parrett, Wellsdale and Witham.

- **Enhanced Soil Typing:** In the past, map units were typically identified as having one soil type in the name. Examples: *Jory clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes;* or *Willakenzie silty clay loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes.*

After more detailed field investigations, NRCS identified other soil types; thus map unit names now identify other soil types to provide a more precise description of the soil. Examples: *Jory-Bellpine complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes;* *Gelderman-Jory complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes;* or *Willakenzie-Wellsdale complex, 20 to 30 percent south slopes.*

How can I tell if my soil information has changed on Web Soil Survey?

- If a map unit polygon symbol consists of all alpha characters (HBF, OLE), these map units and polygons were not updated (yellow area on map).
- If the map unit polygon symbol consists of one, two, or three numeric characters followed by an alpha character (4D, 48E, 162E), these map units are new or updated mapping associated with the far western part of the county (brown area on map).
- If the map unit polygon symbol consists of four numeric characters followed by an alpha character (2301A), these map units are updated mapping associated with the Willamette Valley and foothills (green area on map).