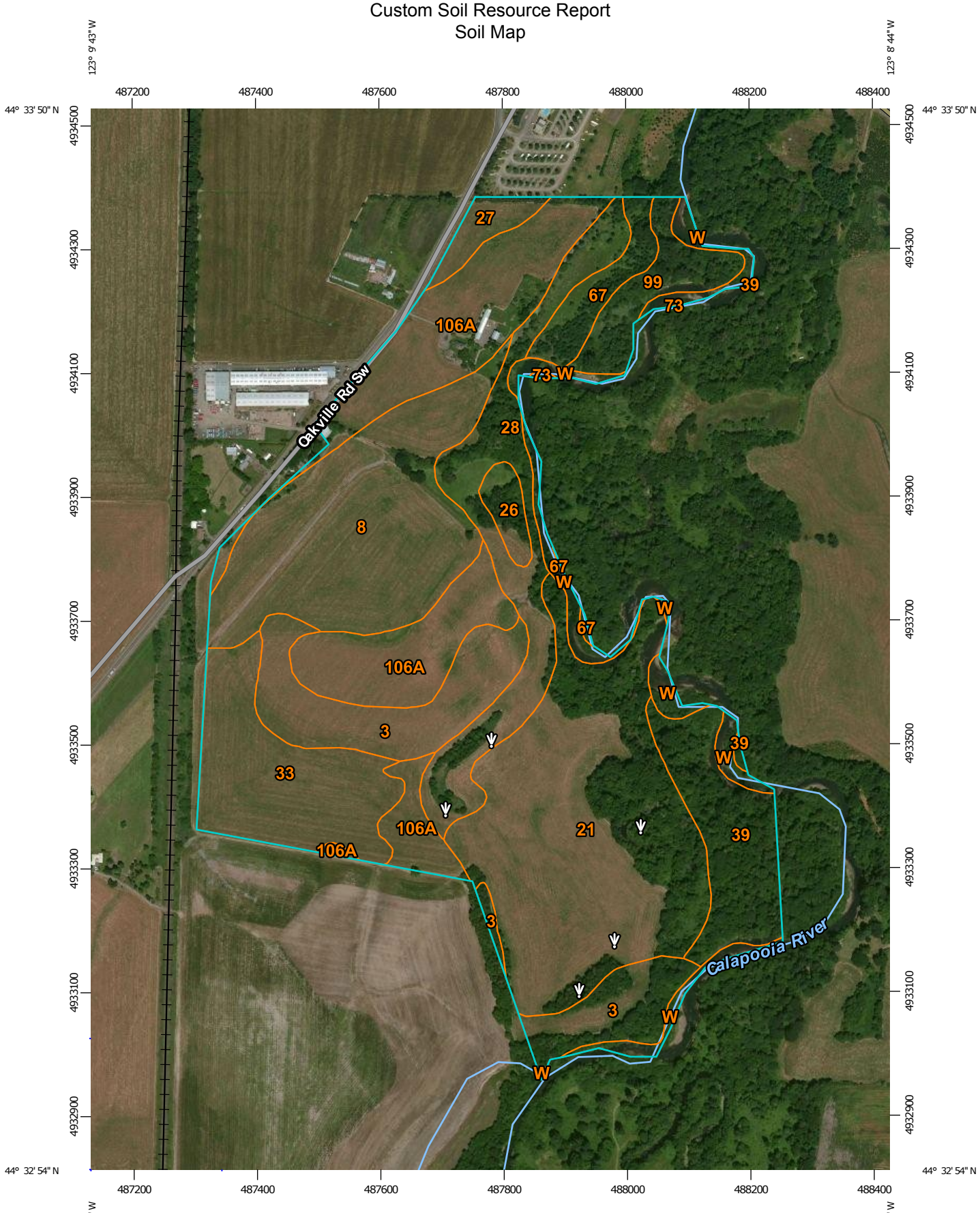
Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Unit Legend

Linn County Area, Oregon (OR639)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
3	Amity silt loam	18.5	10.1%
8	Bashaw silty clay	28.5	15.5%
21	Chehalis silty clay loam	41.4	22.5%
26	Coburg silty clay loam	2.1	1.1%
27	Concord silt loam	2.4	1.3%
28	Conser silty clay loam	16.2	8.8%
33	Dayton silt loam	16.1	8.7%
39	Fluvents-Fluvaquents complex, nearly level	11.4	6.2%
67	McBee silty clay loam	4.4	2.4%
73	Newberg fine sandy loam	0.1	0.0%
99	Wapato silty clay loam	5.9	3.2%
106A	Woodburn silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	29.1	15.8%
W	Water	7.7	4.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**183.9**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally