

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

Soil Type – The soil types for the specific property has been identified and will be sub-classified as “**Fair – Average – or Good**” based on the range productivity for each of the uses listed below.

Cropland – Land that is dedicated to crop production (hay production or row crops) that is not irrigated.

Irrigated Cropland – Land planted in row or broadcast crops or permanent pasture (hay production) that are grown for sale or used for feed, that are watered on a regular basis.

Improved Pasture – Land that is serving as a pasture for some type of livestock where the land has been improved and has perennial grasses (Bluestem, Klein, Bermuda, etc.).

Native Pasture – Land that is serving as a pasture for some type of livestock where the land is partially cleared of brush and trees and has native grasses.

Mountains – Land that is serving as a pasture for some type of livestock, but the land is so heavily timbered that the grass production is almost non-existent. This category could also include land with deep ravines where the grass production is non-existent. This must be an integral part of a grazing operation, using one or more of the other land types.

Orchards/Vineyards – Land that has trees or grapevines planted for specific purpose of producing fruit or nut crops, or grapes for wine production.

High Intensity – Operations like but not limited to land that is used to house bee hives (colonies) for pollination, production of honey and other products; properties used in a feedlot situation to house large number of animals on a small property.

Wildlife Management – convert from the qualified land category prior to wildlife management designation.

Non-Agriculture Use – Land that is not being utilized in an agricultural endeavor (providing food or fiber). An example is the one acre used to support a house.

