

Homesite Judging In South Dakota



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Judging Land for Homesites In South Dakota

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A home is a major investment for most people. Individual families and communities can avoid construction and maintenance problems if a study of soil conditions is made before construction begins. Soil information can be used to predict potential problems associated with planned or existing homesites. Before building or buying a home, consider if:

- There is a flood hazard.
- Drainage and seasonal high water table are a problem.
- The soils have high shrink-swell properties.
- Slope and unstable soil make erosion and soil movement a major problem.
- Soil conditions exist that corrode uncoated steel and concrete easily.
- Grading and soil removal was extensive.
- The soil properties are favorable for plant growth without extensive soil modification.
- Bedrock is present.

This contest is designed to emphasize the importance of soils and their limitations for homesites. The importance of a soil's suitability for parks, playgrounds, roads, streets, and other uses can also be considered. Many of the properties important for agricultural uses are also important for urban/rural uses (e.g., homesites). While the properties are the same, a different set of criteria is used to evaluate urban/rural uses.

Use of soil survey information can be very useful in determining general locations for homesites, but on-site soil investigations should be performed since soil survey information is not site specific and the site may be on an included soil in the soil map unit.

Defining Limitations

Soils have limitations in use depending on their inherent properties. In homesite evaluations, the soils are rated as having slight, moderate, or severe limitations as follows:

Slight limitations -- Soils or sites have properties favorable for the planned use and present few limitations. Low maintenance can be expected.

Moderate limitations -- Soils or sites have one or more properties considered somewhat restrictive for the planned use. Limitations may be overcome or modified with special planning, design, treatment, and/or maintenance.

Severe limitations -- Soils or sites have one or more properties unfavorable for the planned use. Limitations are very difficult and expensive to modify or overcome for the desired use. A severe rating means that extensive, costly work needs to be done to overcome the soil limitations for the desired use.

Defining Land Uses

Limitation ratings will be made for four homesite uses: (1) foundations for buildings, (2) lawns and landscaping, (3) septic system absorption field, and (4) sewage lagoon. Ratings for other uses can be made but are not included in this contest.

Foundations for buildings -- This determination reflects the suitability of the soil to support buildings. Some important soil properties that affect building foundations are soil depth, slope, erosion, runoff, shrink-swell potential, water table, and flooding.

Lawns and landscape plantings -- This rating reflects the use of the soil for growing lawns, shrubs, trees, and vegetable gardens. The important soil properties are those that affect establishment and maintenance of planting. They include texture, permeability, soil depth, runoff, water table, slope, erosion, flooding, fertility, pH, salinity, and sodicity.

Septic tank absorption field -- This subsurface system of tile or perforated pipe distributes waste water (effluent) from a septic tank into the soil for purification. Properties and features that affect the absorption of the effluent are permeability, soil depth, slope, erosion, runoff, shrink-swell, water table, and flooding. Absorption fields are typically installed at 2 to 4 feet.

Sewage lagoon -- A dug pond used to hold sewage solids for bacterial decomposition and effluent evaporation is a sewage lagoon. Consideration of the soils ability to impound water and for use as embankment material must be made. Soil properties affecting sewage lagoons are permeability, soil depth, slope, erosion, water table, and flooding. Sewage lagoons are typically installed below a depth of 2 feet.

Factors Affecting Suitability

1. Texture

This refers to the texture of the surface soil. <u>Surface</u> texture is not a factor for foundation for buildings, septic systems, and sewage lagoons because foundations, lagoons, and lateral lines are dug below the surface. Surface textures may be a limitation for lawns and landscape plantings. Water and wind erosion may be a problem during construction. Table 1 (below) is a guide for evaluation of texture for homesite uses.

Coarse: Moderate limitations for all uses -- May require stabilization with organic material and/or loamy topsoil to improve moisture and nutrient holding and supplying capacity for desired plant growth. Coarse textures throughout the profile may also cause a hazard during excavation and construction.

Moderately Coarse, Medium, Moderately Fine: Slight limitations for all uses -- Care should be exercised during construction to be sure the surface soil is not covered by less desirable material.

Fine: Severe limitations for all uses--Soil is sticky when wet, hard when dry, and difficult to work with in flower beds and gardens. The soils crack when dry, swell when wet, requiring frequent and low rate of watering for plant growth.

 Table 1. Effect of Texture on Land Use Adaptation

	Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic System Absorption Field	Sewage Lagoon
Coarse		Moderate		
Mod. Coarse Medium Mod. Fine		Slight		
Fine		Severe		

2. Permeability

This refers to the rate water or air moves through the most restricted layer in the soil. Laterals for septic systems may be located below such layers in some soils. Final design should be based on detailed study of permeability, and seasonally high water tables. A standard percolation test should be performed on site to determine permeability rates. These investigations are important factors in deciding between septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, or a community sewage system (Figure 1). Table 2 (below) is a guide for evaluation of permeability for homesite uses.

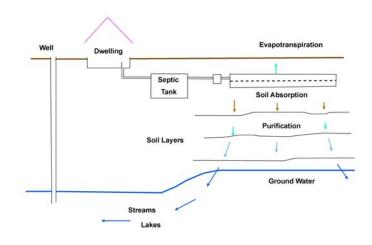


Figure 1. Soil Disposal of Septic Tank Effluent

Special note: For contest purposes, permeability will be determined from the subsoil texture box. A 3rd box for homesite may be used to determine the most restrictive layer; if significant coarse material is present in the profile & noted on the pit card as other considerations.

Very Slow: Severe limitations for septic system absorption field. Permeability is less than 0.06 inches per hour. This would require a prohibitively large field of laterals or costly modifications would be necessary to effectively dispose of the effluent. Septic systems are generally not recommended. **Limitations would be** *slight* for sewage lagoons. The subsoil has a fine textured layer and usually coated with clay which restricts water movement. **Limitations would be** *severe* for lawns and landscape plantings.

Slow: Severe limitations for septic system absorption field. The subsoil has a moderately fine textured layer. Problems are generally similar to the very slowly permeable soils but the modifications required for use are less intense. Permeability ranges from 0.06 to 0.6 inches per hour. At the .06 inch per hour rate (1 1/2 inches per day), the cost of modifications and size of filter field would be prohibitive. Limitations would be *slight* for sewage lagoons and lawns and landscape plantings.

Moderate: Slight limitations for septic system absorption field, lawns and landscape plantings, and *moderate* for sewage lagoons. The subsoil has a medium textured layer. Permeability ranges from 0.6 to 2 inches per hour.

Moderately Rapid: Moderate limitations for septic system absorption field. Limitations would be *slight* for lawns and landscapes and *severe* for sewage lagoons. The subsoil has a moderately coarse textured layer. Permeability ranges from 2 to 6 inches per hour. Septic systems may not adequately filter waste water.

Rapid: Severe limitations for septic tank absorption field and sewage lagoons. Limitations would be moderate for lawns and landscape plantings. The subsoil has a coarse textured layer. Permeability is 6 inches or more per hour. These soils have a very low available water content which makes it very difficult to establish lawns and landscape plantings. Seepage from lagoons and septic tank absorption fields will occur and make it difficult to maintain adequate water depth and could contribute to ground water pollution. Septic systems will not adequately filter waste water.

Special note: The ratings for permeability are different from the land judging permeability. Land judging permeability ratings are determined on how permeability would limit plant growth only with soil texture and structure.

Table 2. Effect of Permeability on Land Use Adaptation

	Subsoil Texture	Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic System Absorption Field	Sewage Lagoon
Very Slow	Fine		Severe	Severe	Slight
Slow	Moderately Fine		Slight	Severe	Slight
Moderate	Medium		Slight	Slight	Moderate
Moderately Rapid	Moderately Coarse		Slight	Moderate	Severe
Rapid	Coarse		Moderate	Severe	Severe

3. Soil Depth

This refers to the vertical depth of a soil to bedrock such as sandstone, limestone, or consolidated clays (shale) that restrict roots and excavations. Severity of limitations because of depth varies greatly for different uses. Table 3 (below) is a guide for evaluation of soil depth for homesite uses.

Special note: In Homesite Evaluation, soils with coarse gravel are not limiting for soil depth. For contest purposes soils with coarse gravel will be rated in the permeability section.

Table 3. Effect of Soil Depth on Land Use Adaptation

	Depth in Inches	Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping Septic System Absorption Field		Sewage Lagoon
Very Shallow	< 10"	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe
Shallow	10 - 20"	Severe	Severe Severe		Severe
Moderately Deep	20 - 40"	Severe	Moderate Severe		Severe
Deep	40 - 60"	Moderate	Slight Moderate		Moderate
Very Deep	> 60"	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight

4. Slope

This refers to the steepness of the surface or the vertical rise or fall over 100 feet of distance, expressed in percent. Broader and different slope ranges apply to homesite use considerations than normally apply to considerations for agricultural uses. Table 4 (below) will aid in interpretation of the slope condition for homesite evaluation.

Table 4. Effect of Slope on Land Use Adaptation

	Slope in Percent Foundations for Lawns and Landscaping		Lawns and Landscaping	Septic System Absorption Field	Sewage Lagoon
Depression		Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe
Nearly Level	l 0-3 Slight Slight Slight		Slight		
Gently Sloping	3-6	Slight	ght Slight Slight		Moderate
Moderately Sloping	6-9	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate
Strongly Sloping	9-15	Moderate	Moderate	derate Moderate	
Steep & Very steep	>15	Severe	Severe Severe		Severe

5. Erosion

Wind and water erosion of the soil can increase the expense of landscaping and require additional topsoil to be brought onto the site. Severe gullies will impose additional limitations on septic system absorption fields. Table 5 (below) will aid in interpretation of the erosion condition for homesite evaluation.

The amount of past erosion that has occurred is calculated by comparing present topsoil depth with original topsoil depth given under the "Field Condition Card"

Slight: Slight limitations for any use and less than 25% topsoil loss.

Moderate: Moderate limitations for any use and between 25% to 75% topsoil loss.

Severe: Severe limitations for any use and greater than 75% topsoil loss. Usually severely gullied areas require much filling and leveling, extra expense on septic system absorption field, and extensive modification for flower beds, lawns, etc.

Table 5. Effect of Erosion on Land Use Adaptation

	Erosion Percent	Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic System Absorption Field	Sewage Lagoon
Slight	<25%	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight
Moderate	25-75%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Severe	>75%	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe

6. Surface Runoff

This is generally a factor of importance in connection with drainage, infiltration, permeability, and erosion. It is a function of slope and surface texture. Special attention needs to be given to surrounding areas. Runoff from adjacent areas onto building sites and the possibility of ponding water around the building foundation need consideration. Surface runoff is not a factor for sewage lagoons because they will be protected from outside water. Table 6 (below) will aid in interpretation of the surface runoff condition for homesite evaluation.

Ponded: Free water stands on the surface for long periods of time, for several days or almost continuously during wet periods.

Slow: Occurs on nearly level to very gently sloping areas (0 to 3%) and deep sands. *Moderate* limitations may require modification for building foundations and special design of septic system absorption field. On deep sands, slow runoff would not present any limitations. Limitations are *slight* for other uses.

Moderate: Slight limitations for foundations and septic systems. *Moderate* limitations for lawns and landscape plantings and occurs on slopes of (3 to 6%), except on deep sands where runoff would be slow.

Rapid: Occurs on slopes above (6%) except on deep sands where runoff would be slow. Severe limitations requiring care to maintain and to prevent erosion on lawns and gardens. Limitations would be *slight* for foundation for buildings and septic systems absorption field.

Table 6. Effect of Surface Runoff on Land Use Adaptation

	Slope Percent	Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic System Absorption Field	Sewage Lagoon
Ponded		Severe	Severe	Severe	
Slow (coarse surface/subsoil)	All Slopes	Slight	Slight	Slight	
Slow	<3	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	
Moderate	3-6	Slight	Moderate	Slight	
Rapid	>6	Slight	Severe	Slight	

7. Shrink-Swell

This factor is implied in the permeability, texture, and mineralogy of a soil. Because it is important in foundation design, it should have special consideration. The most clayey layer in the profile is generally considered in shrink-swell limitations. Shrink-swell is not generally a factor for lawns and landscape plantings and sewage lagoons. Table 7 (below) will aid in interpretation of the shrink-swell condition for homesite evaluation.

Low: Coarse and moderately coarse textured soils have *slight* limitations for all uses. **Moderate:** Medium and moderately fine textured soils have *moderate* limitations for all uses, except slight for sewage lagoons.

High: Fine textured soils have severe limitations for all uses, except slight for sewage lagoons.

Special note: For contest purposes the subsoil texture box will be used to determine the shrink-swell.

Table 7. Effect of Shrink-Swell on Land Use Adaptation

	Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic System Absorption Field	Sewage Lagoon
Low	Slight		Slight	
Moderate	Moderate		Moderate	
High	Severe		Severe	

8. Water Table

The internal wetness of an area is influenced by most of the factors previously discussed. The presence and depth to a water table is the reflection of climate, season, and landscape position. It must be evaluated on the basis of depth to the seasonal high level and the permanency of the water table. This requires study during different times of the year and under differing climatic conditions. Capillary water is moisture held in the tiny pores between soil particles and is dependant on the soil texture. It is the principal source of moisture for plant's. Table 8 (below) will aid in interpretation of the water table condition for homesite evaluation.

Deep: Water table greater than 72 inches. **Moderately Deep:** Water table 40 to 72 inches. **Shallow:** Water table less than 40 inches.

Special note: Season High Water Table will be listed on the Field Condition Card as inches.

Table 8. Depth of Water Table (inches)

Degree of Limitation	Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic System Absorption Field	Sewage Lagoon
Slight	greater than 72"	greater than 30"	greater than 72"	greater than 60"
Moderate	30" – 72"	12" – 30"	48" – 72"	40" - 60"
Severe	less than 30"	less than 12"	less than 48"	less than 40"

9. Flooding

The occurrence of floods is a factor frequently overlooked in planning the use and management of land. Flooding may not occur on an area for many years however, a serious flood can occur. Urban development on the watershed of a small stream can increase runoff up to 75%, thus greatly increasing the flood hazards. Soils may give an indication of flooding, but records must be studied to determine the true condition. Position in the landscape and proximity to nearby streams are good indicators of frequency of flooding. In contests this is normally given information. Table 9 (below) will aid in interpretation of the flooding condition for homesite evaluation

None: Slight limitations for all uses.

Rare: 1 to 5 percent chance of flooding in any year or 1 to 5 times in 100 years. *Slight* limitation for lawns and landscaping. *Moderate* limitation for septic system absorption field and sewage lagoon. *Severe* limitation for foundations for buildings.

Occasional: 5 to 50 percent chance of flooding in any year or 5 to 50 times in 100 years. *Severe* limitations for foundations for buildings, septic system absorption field and sewage lagoon. *Moderate* limitations for lawns and landscaping.

Frequent: more than a 50 percent chance of flooding in any year or more than 50 times in 100 years. Severe limitations for all uses.

Table 9. Effect of Flooding on Land Use Adaptation

	Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic System Absorption Field	Sewage Lagoon
None	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight
Rare	Severe	Slight	Moderate	Moderate
Occasional	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe
Frequent	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe

RESOURCES:

South Dakota State University Natural Resources Conservation Service www.landjudging.com South Dakota Homesite Tutorial



Homesite evaluation contests

are conducted in the same manner as land judging contests. Three points will be awarded for each feature in Part 1; two points for each feature in Part 2. Ninety-three points represents a perfect score. The factors are similar to land judging with the exception of *permeability*, *shrink-swell*, *water-table*, and *flooding*

Land Factors Features of the Site Being Considered		Interpretations of Limitations in Terms of: (2 pts. each)				
		Foundations	Lawns and	Septic	Sewage	
	(3 pts. each)	for Buildings	Landscaping	Systems	Lagoon	
A. Texture – Surface						
Coarse			Moderate			
Moderately Coarse, Me	dium, Moderately Fine		Slight			
Fine			Severe			
3. Permeability - Sub	soil					
Very Slow	Fine		Severe	Severe	Slight	
Slow	Moderately Fine		Slight	Severe	Slight	
Moderate	Medium		Slight	Slight	Moderate	
Moderately Rapid	Moderately Coarse		Slight	Moderate	Severe	
Rapid	Coarse		Moderate	Severe	Severe	
C. Depth of Soil		1	1		1	
Very Shallow	<10"	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	
Shallow	10-20"	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	
Moderately Deep	20-40"	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	
Deep	40-60"	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	
Very Deep	>60"	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	
D. Slope		1	1		1	
Depression		Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	
Nearly Level	0-3%	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	
Gently Sloping	3-6%	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	
Moderately Sloping	6-9%	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	
Strongly Sloping	9-15%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	
Steep / Very Steep	>15%	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	
E. Erosion		'	'	'	'	
Slight	<25%	Slight	Slight	Slight	Cliabt	
Slight Moderate	<25% 25-75%	Slight Moderate	Slight Moderate	Slight Moderate	Slight Moderate	
Severe	25-75% >75%	Severe	Severe	Severe		
OCVEIE	21 J 70	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	

Land Factors Features of the Site Being Considered (3 pts. each)		Interpretations of Limitations in Terms of: (2 pts. each)					
		Foundations for Buildings	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic Systems	Sewage Lagoon		
F. Surface Runoff							
Ponded Slow - Surface and Sul Slow Moderate Rapid	<3% slope 3-6% slope >6% slope	Severe Slight Moderate Slight Slight	Severe Slight Slight Moderate Severe	Severe Slight Moderate Slight Slight			
G. Shrink-Swell (sub	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Low Moderate High	Coarse or Moderately Coarse Medium or Moderately Fine Fine	Slight Moderate Severe		Slight Moderate Severe			
H. Water Table (perm	nanent or temporary)						
Given Factor Info	rmation at site will be in inches						
Deep Moderately Deep Shallow	>72" 40-72" <40"	> 72" Slight 30-72" Moderate < 30" Severe	> 30" Slight 12-30" Moderate <12" Severe	> 72" Slight 48-72" Moderate < 48" Severe	> 60" Slight 40-60" Moderate < 40" Severe		
l. Flooding (given fac	ctor)				I		
None Rare Occasional Frequent	1-5 in 100 yrs. 5-50 in 100 yrs. >50 in 100 yrs.	Slight Severe Severe Severe	Slight Slight Moderate Severe	Slight Moderate Severe Severe	Slight Moderate Severe Severe		
Final Evaluation							
		Most Limiting Factor Marked Above	Most Limiting Factor Marked Above	Most Limiting Factor Marked Above	Most Limiting Factor Marked Above		

Conducting Homesite Evaluation

Homesite evaluation contests are conducted in the same manner as land judging. Additional items must be added to the given information site card. The contestant should be given 15 minutes to fill out a scorecard. If both land and homesite evaluations are judged simultaneously, a combined time of 20 to 25 minutes is ample. To avoid having the contest become too long and the grading burdensome by adding homesite evaluation, some alternatives are possible.

- 1. Use four land sites and use the same sites but evaluate only two homesites for judging.
- 2. Other would be to use 4 land judging and 3 homesites for judging.

SOUTH DAKOTA HOMESITE EVLAUATION CARD

		_	_	 	_		
School Name				 Field 1	No		
Contestant Na	ame			 Contes	stant Nu	mber	

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SDSU

Part 1 Land Factor (3 pts. each)		Part 2. Planed Use – Family Dwelling Site With Basement. Interpretations of Limitations in Terms of: (2pts. each)			
Score Features of the	Degree of	Foundations for Lawns and Septic Sewage			
Site Being Considered	Limitation	Buildings	Landscaping	Systems	Lagoon
A. Texture-Surface				J	
□ Coarse	Slight				
☐ Mod. Coarse, Medium, Mod. Fine	Moderate				
□ Fine	Severe				
B. Permeability-Subsoil	Severe				
□ Very Slow Fine	Slight				
□ Slow Mod. Fine	Moderate				
☐ Moderate Medium					
☐ Moderately Rapid Mod. Coarse	Severe				
☐ Rapid Coarse					
C. Depth of Soil					
□ Very Shallow <10"	Slight				
☐ Shallow 10-20"	Moderate				
☐ Moderately Deep 20-40"	Severe				
☐ Deep 40-60"			_	_	
Usery Deep >60"					
D. Slope □ Depression					
☐ Nearly Level 0-3%	a				
☐ Gently Sloping 3-6%	Slight				
☐ Moderately Sloping 6-9%	Moderate				
□ Strongly Sloping 9-15%	Severe				
☐ Steep & Very Steep >15%					
E. Erosion					
☐ Slight <25%	Slight				
☐ Moderate 25-75%	Moderate				
□ Severe >75%	Severe		П	П	
F. Surface Runoff	Severe				
□ Ponded	Slight				
□ Slow	Moderate				
☐ Moderate					
□ Rapid	Severe				
G. Shrink-Swell (Subsoil Texture Box)					
□ Low	Slight				
☐ Moderate	Moderate				
□ High	Severe				
H. Water Table (permanent or temporary)					
□ Deep >72"	Slight				
☐ Moderately Deep 40-72"	Moderate	П	П		
☐ Shallow <40"	Severe				
I. Flooding	50,010				
□ None	Slight			П	
□ Rare 1-5 in 100 yrs	Moderate	_			
☐ Occasional 5-50 in 100 yrs					
☐ Frequent >50 in 100 yrs	Severe				
Final Evaluation					
All factor slight	Slight				
One or more factors moderate, none severe	Moderate				
One or more factors severe	Severe				
	l				
Score rart 1SC	core Part 2				

TOTAL SCORE _____(Possible 93)

South Dakota Land & Homesite Judging Field Conditions

Field Number _____

Original topsoil thickness	inches						
Seasonal high water table	inches						
Flooding occurs times in 100 years							
Soil test levels are:							
lbs/a N	lbs/a P	lbs/a K					
Livestock manure available (yes/no)							
Nutrient value of manure: at 10 tons/acre rate only							
lbs/a N	lbs/a P	lbs/a K					
Crop/plant to be grown and nutrient requirements:							
		_					
If Land Class I/II then:		11 / 17					
lbs/a N	108/a P	108/a K					
If Land Class III/IV then:							
lbs/a N	lbs/a P	lbs/a K					
If Land Class V/VI/VII then:							
lbs/a N	lbs/a P	lbs/a K					
Other Considerations_							
Pay no attention to practices on the field							

Consider the most intensive use of the land