

**CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL
PROPERTIES, INC.
CAIRNS RANCH**

LOCATION: The Ranch is located on the north side of County Road 19, and ½ mile east of Freeway 505 in western Yolo County.

SIZE: 186.10 acres. **APN:** 049-020-006 **ANNUAL TAXES:** \$5,7770.80

ZONING: A-1, General Agriculture, the Ranch is not in the Williamson Act.

SOIL TYPE: CtD2 Corning Gravelly Loam, Class IV, Storie Index 26, HdA Hillgate Loam, Class III, Storie Index 63, Mf Marvin Silty Clay Loam, Class II, Storie Index 65, Pb Pescadero Silty Clay Loam, Class IV, Storie Index 14, SkD Sehorn Clay, Class III, Storie Index 41, Wm Willows Clay, Class III, Storie Index 34, Wn Willows Clay, Class IV, Storie Index 11. Historical use has been for livestock grazing. There are 73 acres on the south side that has been farmed to rice and irrigated pasture.

TOPOGRAPHY: Most of the Ranch is slightly undulating with about 73 acres leveled and currently farmed to irrigated pasture.

WATER: The Ranch is in the Yolo County Flood Control District and receives water for about 73 acres of irrigated pasture. Due to the current drought situation, the District has said that they will not be releasing any water for the 2014 irrigation season.

OIL, MINERAL & GAS RIGHTS: All available Oil, Mineral, and Gas Rights will convey to the Buyer upon sale of the Ranch.

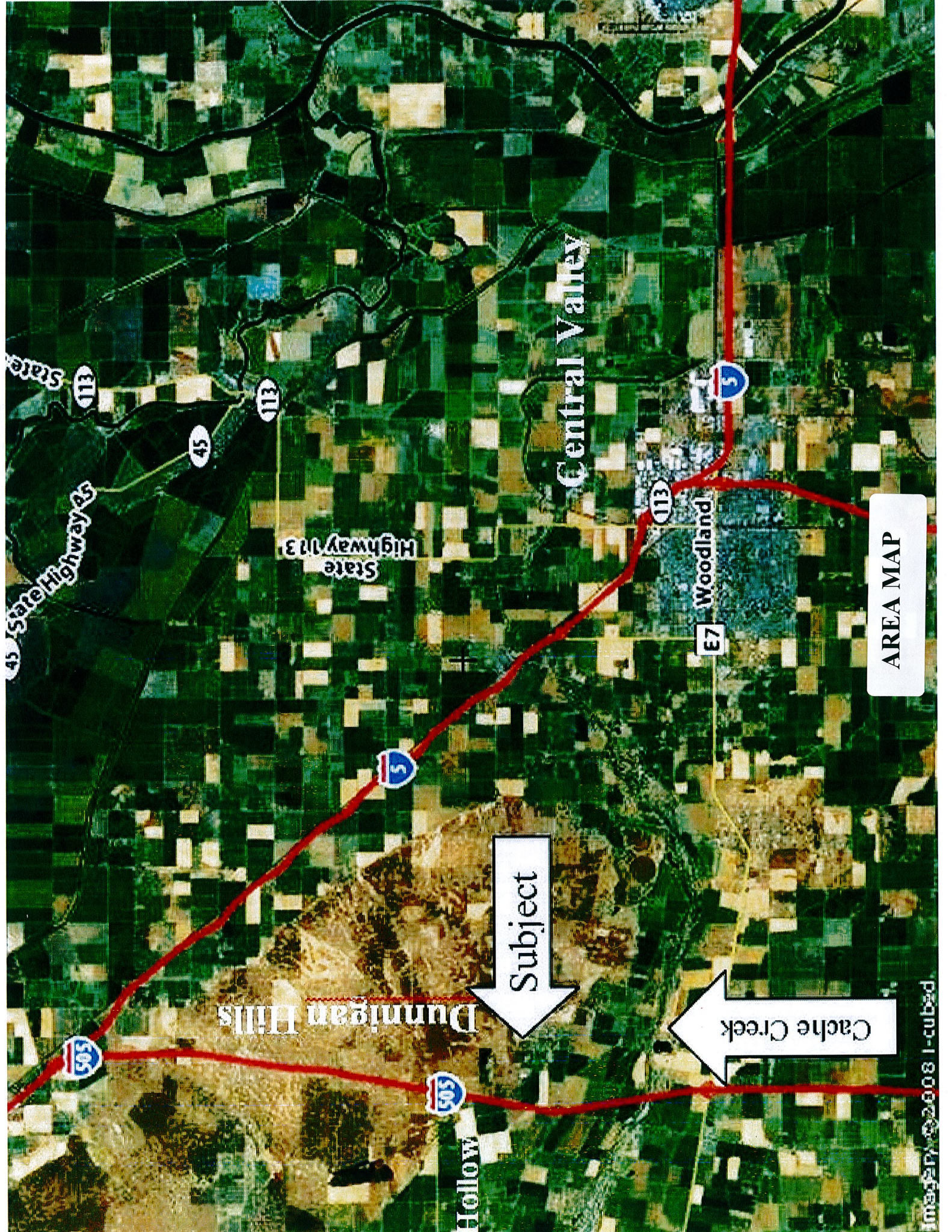
IMPROVEMENTS: None.

PRICE: \$775,000 Cash to Seller.

COMMENTS: This is a small irrigated and dry land grazing Ranch well located just off of Freeway 505 in Yolo County. Access is provided to the property off of a private 16 foot deeded easement through a neighbor's property off County Road 90 A.

The above information has been supplied by the Owner or by sources we deem reliable. While we have no reason to doubt its accuracy, we do not guarantee it.

**CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES, INC.
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Central Valley

AREA MAP

Subject

Cache Creek

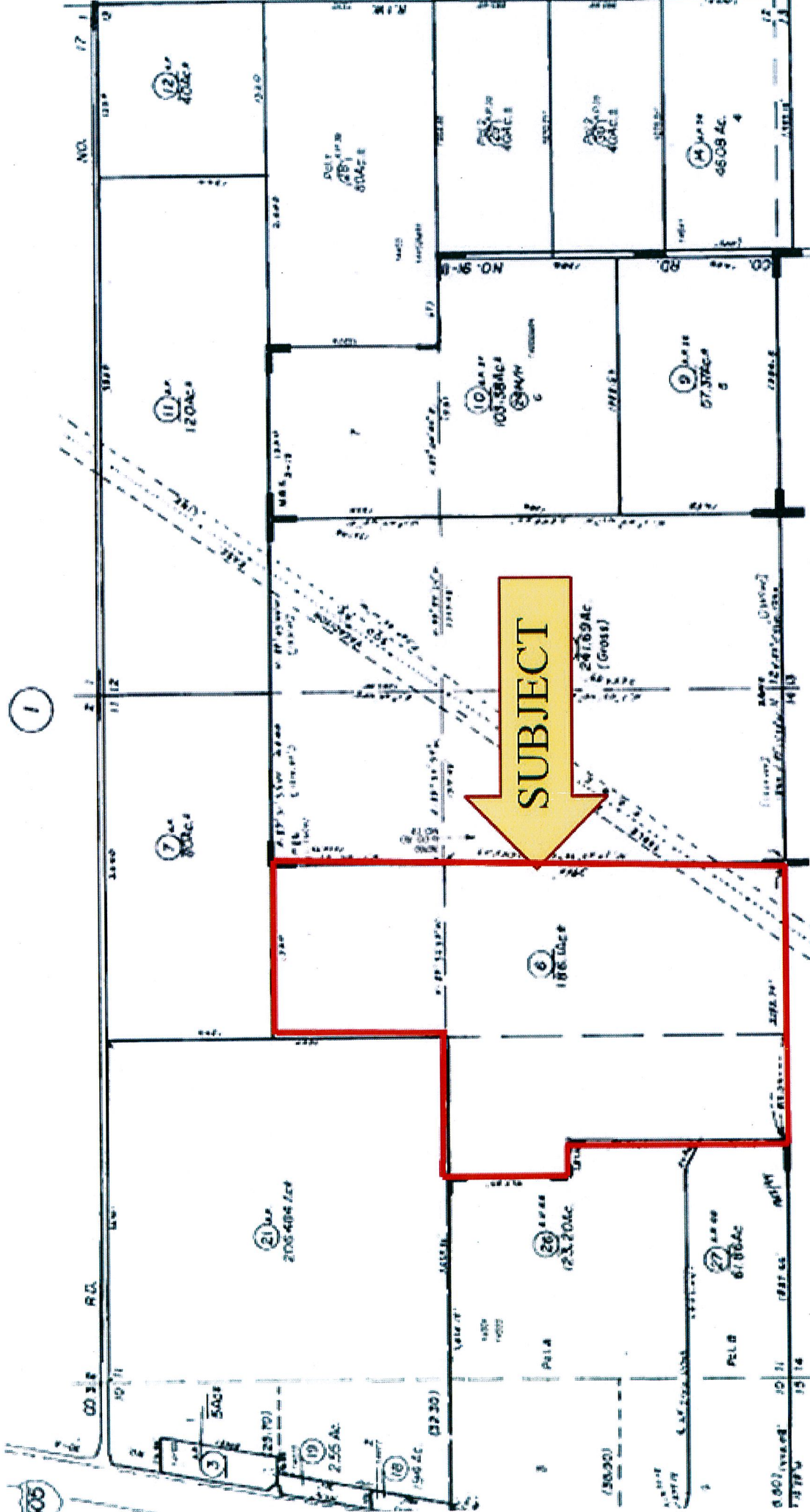
Dunnean Hills

State Highway 45

State Highway 113

Woodland

Hollow



NO. 100	100.00
NO. 101	100.00
NO. 102	100.00
NO. 103	100.00
NO. 104	100.00
NO. 105	100.00
NO. 106	100.00
NO. 107	100.00
NO. 108	100.00
NO. 109	100.00
NO. 110	100.00
NO. 111	100.00
NO. 112	100.00
NO. 113	100.00
NO. 114	100.00
NO. 115	100.00
NO. 116	100.00
NO. 117	100.00
NO. 118	100.00
NO. 119	100.00
NO. 120	100.00

M.S. Bk 5, Pg 15 - Chas. F. Rominger Est. Land
 P.M. Bk 3, Pg 94 - Mast Estate (P.M. No. 2685)
 M.S. Bk. 12, Pg 101 - for Tom R. & Joel P. Diaz

(formerly por. 21-81)

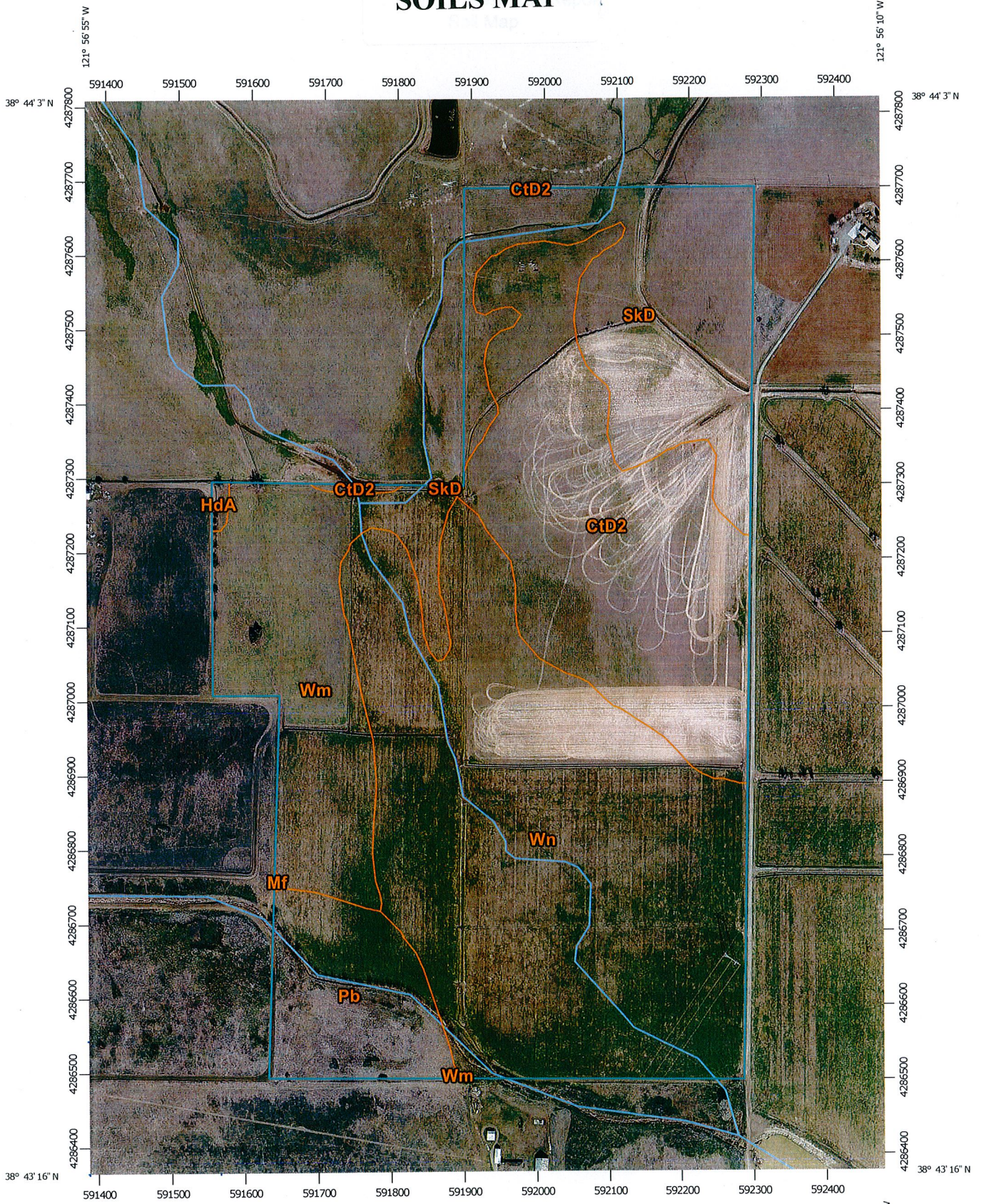
NOTE - Assessor's Book Numbers Shown in ENDS.
 Assessor's Parcel numbers Shown in ENDS.

Assessor's Map Bk 49, Pg
 County of Yolo, Calif.

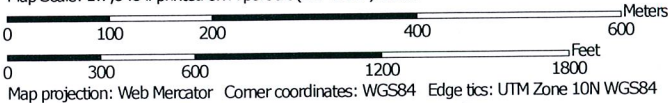
08/07

PARCEL MAP

SOILS MAP



Map Scale: 1:7,040 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
 Soils	 Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Very Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Wet Spot
 Soil Map Unit Points	 Other
 Special Point Features	 Special Line Features
 Blowout	Water Features
 Borrow Pit	 Streams and Canals
 Clay Spot	Transportation
 Closed Depression	 Rails
 Gravel Pit	 Interstate Highways
 Gravelly Spot	 US Routes
 Landfill	 Major Roads
 Lava Flow	 Local Roads
 Marsh or swamp	Background
 Mine or Quarry	 Aerial Photography
 Miscellaneous Water	
 Perennial Water	
 Rock Outcrop	
 Saline Spot	
 Sandy Spot	
 Severely Eroded Spot	
 Sinkhole	
 Slide or Slip	
 Sodic Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Yolo County, California
 Survey Area Data: Version 8, Dec 17, 2013

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 3, 2010—Apr 29, 2012

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Yolo County, California (CA113)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CtD2	Corning gravelly loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	39.6	22.7%
HdA	Hillgate loam, moderately deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.4	0.2%
Mf	Marvin silty clay loam	0.1	0.0%
Pb	Pescadero silty clay, saline-alkali	12.7	7.3%
SkD	Sehorn clay, 2 to 15 percent slopes	26.6	15.2%
Wm	Willows clay, marly variant	25.0	14.3%
Wn	Willows clay, marly variant, saline-alkali	70.3	40.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		174.7	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 are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially

Custom Soil Resource Report

where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.