



**CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL  
PROPERTIES, INC.**

## **THE CRUM RANCH**

**BUYER: R. Bains**

**SELLER: Moresi, Hunter, Crum**

**LOCATION:** The Ranch has excellent accessibility and visibility and is located at the southwest corner of County Road 27 and Highway 505 in western Yolo County.

**SIZE:** APN 050-130-007 consists of 140.84 acres, and APN 050-130-017 consists of 94.75 acres for a total of 235.59 acres.

**ZONING:** A-N General Agriculture. The property has an active Williamson Act Contract on it.

**SOIL TYPE:** The Ranch is predominately Ca Capay Silty Clay Loam, Class II, Storie Index 50, with a very small amount of BrA Brentwood Silty Clay Loam, Class I, Storie Index 81, and Rg Rincon Silty Clay Loam, Class II, Storie Index 73 at the south end of the property.

**TOPOGRAPHY:** Level to grade. The Ranch has historically been farmed to Rice and irrigated row-crops, and dryland hay.

**WATER:** Surface water for the Ranch is provided by the Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District. The Yolo Central Canal runs through the middle of the Ranch and provides the District Water. On the south border of the Ranch is the Union School Slough, which is predominately used for drainage of properties in the area.

**SALES PRICE: \$3,658,350 (\$15,000 per acre) Cash to Sellers. SALES PRICE: \$2,853,284 (\$12,111/  
SALES DATE: 2/15/2018 AC)**

**IMPROVEMENTS:** There are no improvements on the Ranch.

**COMMENTS:** This is a well located property that has great accessibility and visibility on the west side of Highway 505.

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.**

**SCOTT A. STONE, BROKER**

**37874 COUNTY ROAD 28**

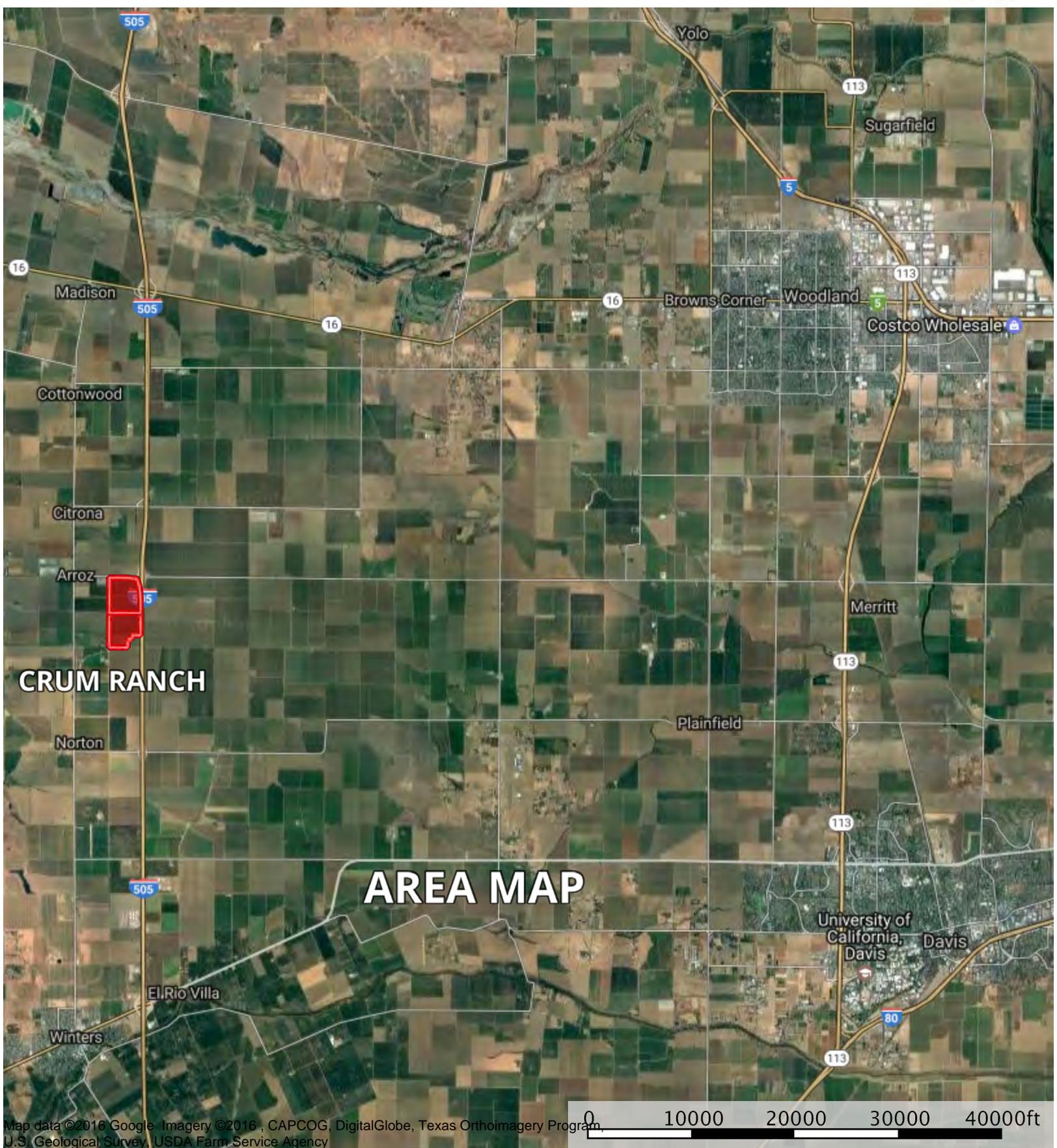
**WOODLAND, CA. 95695**

**(O) (530) 662-4094, (M) (530) 681-1410**

**E-MAIL: [sastone57@gmail.com](mailto:sastone57@gmail.com)**

**WEBSITE: [www.calagprop.com](http://www.calagprop.com)**





**CRUM RANCH**

**AREA MAP**

Map data ©2016 Google, Imagery ©2016, CAPCOG, DigitalGlobe, Texas Orthoimagery Program, U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Farm Service Agency

0 1000 2000 3000 4000ft

Boundary

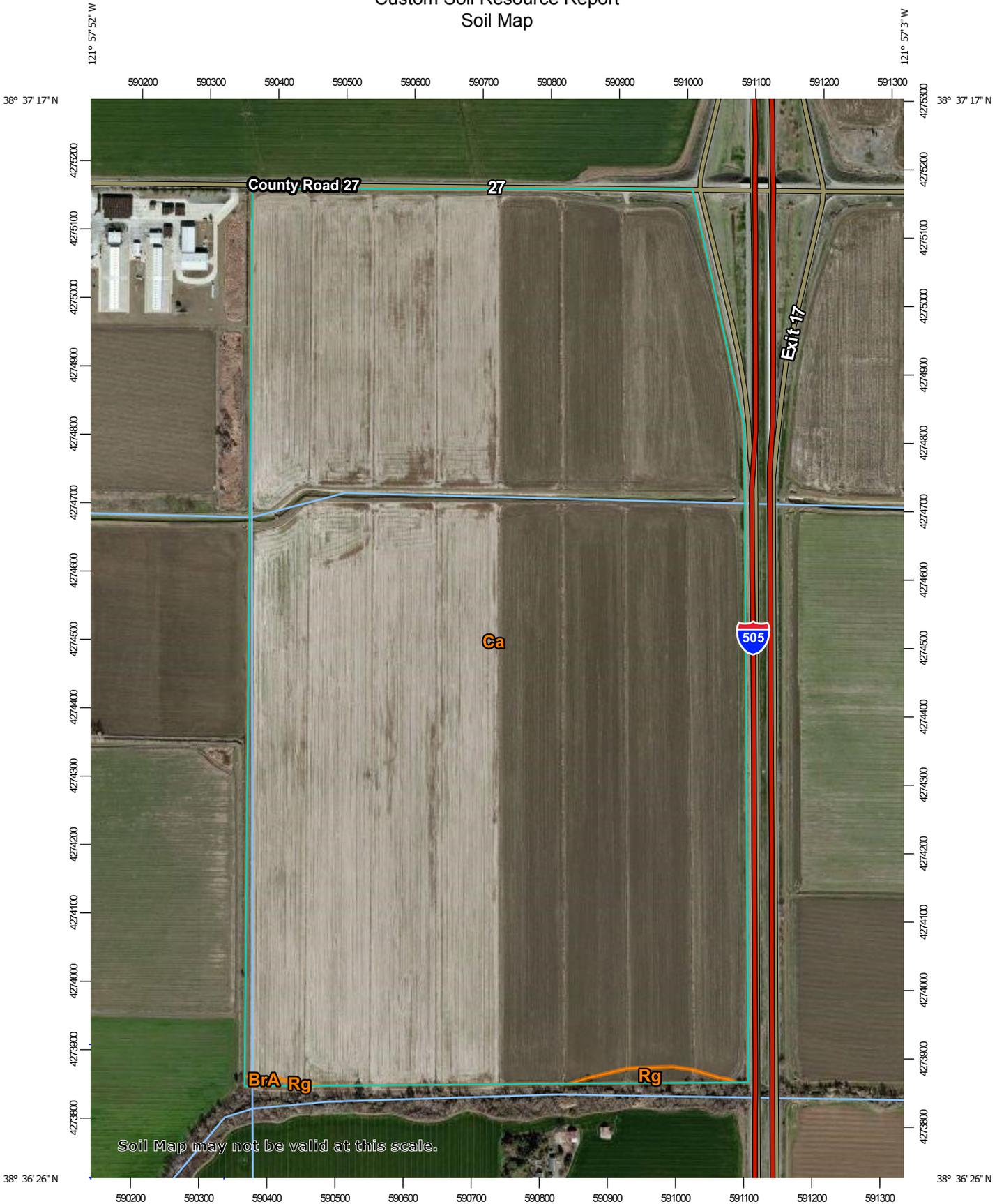


Map data ©2016 Google Imagery ©2016 , CAPCOG, DigitalGlobe, Texas Orthoimagery Program, U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Farm Service Agency



Boundary

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:7,690 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)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

**Water Features**

 Streams and Canals

**Transportation**

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

**Background**

 Aerial Photography

### 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:  
 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 12, Sep 21, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 4, 2012—Feb 17, 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
BrA	Brentwood silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.2	0.1%
Ca	Capay silty clay	232.7	99.5%
Rg	Rincon silty clay loam	1.0	0.4%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>233.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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 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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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.



**RICE FIELD WITH VIEW TO THE SOUTH**



**RICE FIELD WITH VIEW TO THE WEST**