

South Dakota State University

## Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

---

SDSU Extension Special Series

SDSU Extension

---

8-1-1971

### Relationships Between Land Sales Figures, Soils, and Crop Yields as a Guide for Agricultural Land Evaluation: Buffalo County, South Dakota

Cooperative Extension Service  
*South Dakota State University*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension\\_ss](https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_ss)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Service, Cooperative Extension, "Relationships Between Land Sales Figures, Soils, and Crop Yields as a Guide for Agricultural Land Evaluation: Buffalo County, South Dakota" (1971). *SDSU Extension Special Series*. 43.

[https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension\\_ss/43](https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_ss/43)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in SDSU Extension Special Series by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact [michael.biondo@sdstate.edu](mailto:michael.biondo@sdstate.edu).

## Relationships between

# Land Sales Figures, Soils, and Crop Yields

as a guide for agricultural  
land evaluation

Agricultural Experiment Station  
and Cooperative Extension Service,  
South Dakota State University, Brookings,  
Soil Conservation Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Huron

By F. C. Westin, M. Stout, D. L. Bannister, F. T. Miller and C. J. Frazee.  
Westin and Frazee are Plant Science Department staff members of the  
Agricultural Experiment Station at South Dakota State University; Stout,  
Bannister and Miller are Soil Conservation Service State staff members.

## BUFFALO COUNTY

Farm sales data were supplied by Mona McFarling, County Director  
of Equalization, and compiled by George Winckler and staff of the  
South Dakota Department of Revenue, Pierre, Lowell Schmidt, Com-  
missioner. Soil map drawn from field data supplied by F. J. Glatt, Soil  
Conservation Service.

Many factors affect the prices paid for agricultural  
land.

One set of factors—including distance to market,  
kind of roads, size of farms, characteristics of land  
ownership, cultural patterns, and the skill and re-  
sources of the operator—do not lend themselves read-  
ily to analysis. Another set of factors—the kind of soil  
and the ability of soils to produce crops and grass—  
can be measured and related to land sale figures.

Data from recent land sales of unimproved agri-  
cultural land (Table 1) provide basic data to which  
data on soils and productivity can be related. The  
three kinds of soils and yield data available on a coun-  
ty basis to relate to land sale figures include: (1) the  
County Soil Map (Figure 1); (2) The County Land  
Inventory (Table 3); and (3) The Crop and Grass  
Yields (Table 5).

## THE LAND SALE FIGURES

The sale figures for unimproved agricultural land  
in the county for the years 1967, 1968, and 1969 sup-  
plied the basic data, along with climate and agro-  
nomic data, for the Soil Map Area values given in  
Table 1. The procedure was to group the sales for each  
map area of Figure 1. The resulting values, which are  
shown in Table 1, then represent the average sale  
price of all farms or ranches in each of these map areas  
for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969.

The data are from bona fide transactions repre-  
senting voluntary sales at market value. All sales cov-  
ered by warranty deeds and contracts for warranty  
deeds meeting the "willing buyer, willing seller" con-  
cept were used except the following:

1. Sales between members of the immediate family and/or  
where the stated consideration includes the words "love and

## BUFFALO COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA



affection," interpretation of the words "immediate family"  
shall be from grantor or grantee to father, mother, brother,  
sister, son, daughter, nephew, niece or grandchild.

2. Sales between affiliated companies or corporations and  
to or from an officer of said company or corporation.

3. Sales by sheriff or other court officials which includes  
forced sales, auction sales (10-6-33), foreclosures, bankruptcies  
and condemnations.

4. Sales of cemetery lots.

5. Sales where life estates are retained.

6. Sales of minerals or timber *only*, or right to mine or cut.

7. Sales which include release of damage or satisfaction of  
indebtedness as part of the recited consideration.

8. Sales involving a trade or exchange of property.

9. Sales including personal property unless value can be  
determined and subtracted from selling price.

10. Sales to or from the United States of America or any  
federal agency, *except* sales by Veterans Administration and  
Federal Housing Authority or Farmers Home Administra-  
tion.

11. Sales to or from any state, county, city, town, school  
district, special improvement district or other municipal body,  
or any other political subdivision or agency of either.

12. Sales to or from any railroad, telephone, electric, gas,  
pipeline or other utility company.

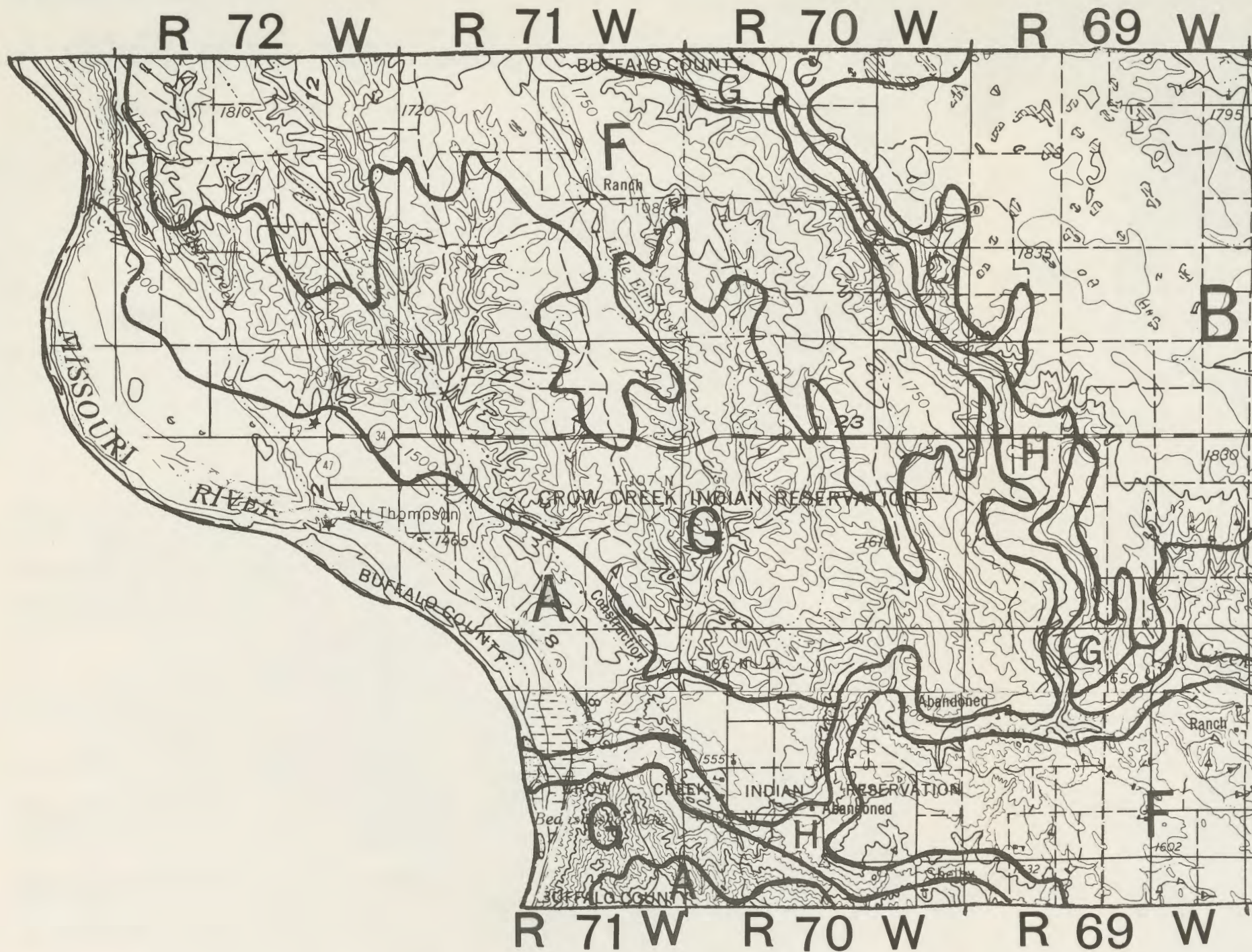
13. Sales to or from any church, lodge, parochial school,  
benevolent, fraternal, educational institution or any other  
legal tax exempt organization.

14. Sales to or by administrator. Sales can be used in some  
instances with written authorization from Department of  
Revenue. Executors, guardians, receivers or trustees in bank-  
ruptcy, decrees and referees.

15. Sales conveying an unspecified, undivided or fractional  
interest in property.

16. Transactions involving the consummation of contracts  
executed prior to the study period. Sales to be used will be  
from the three (3) years preceding the legal assessment date  
from each study.

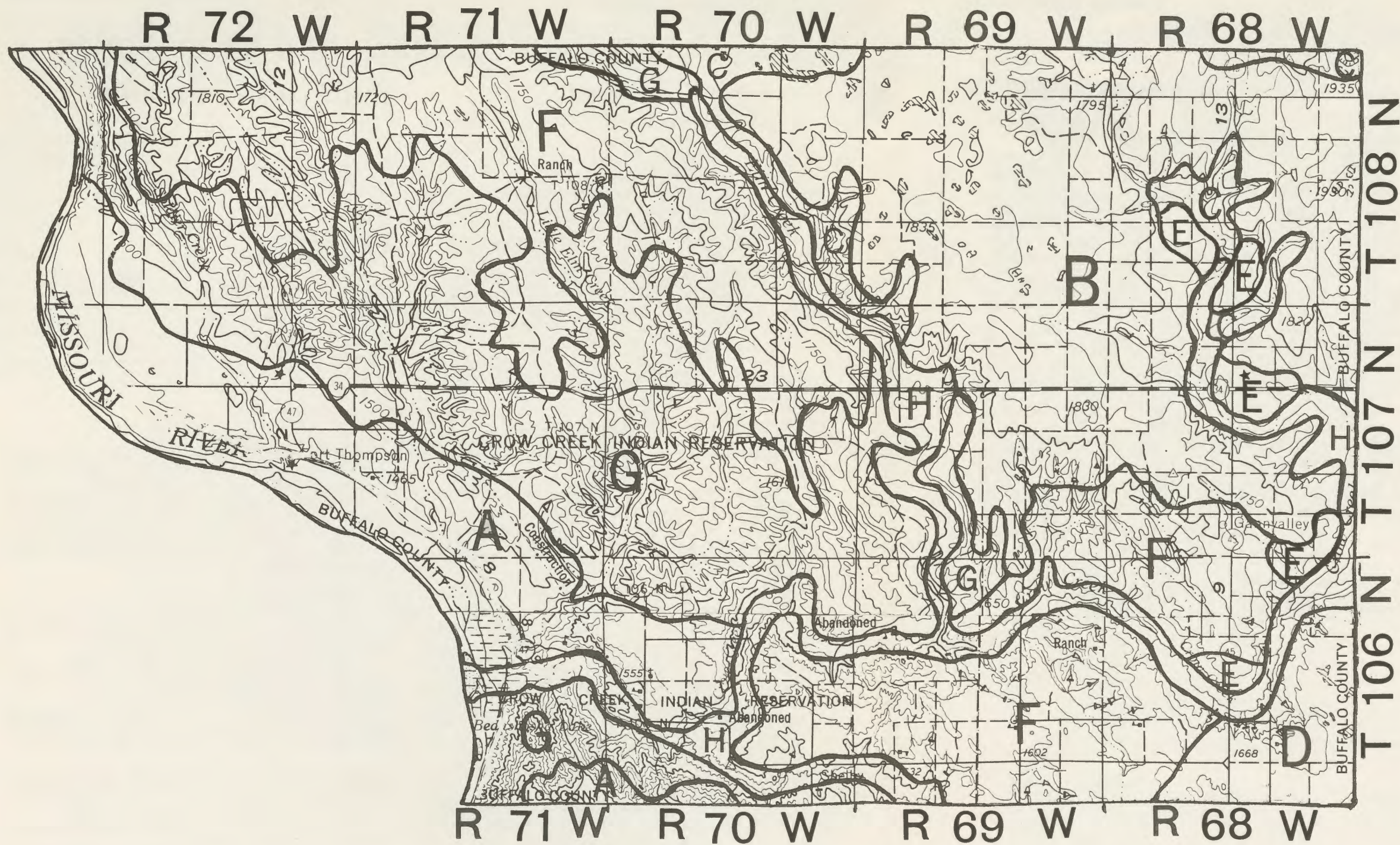
17. Conveyances made to correct deeds previously executed  
unless the correcting deed makes a change in the legal descrip-  
tion.



#### **BUFFALO COUNTY**

- A. Deep very silty loess soils on nearly level to gently undulating slopes.
- B. Deep clay loam soils on gently undulating to undulating glacial plain.
- C. Deep clay loam soils on undulating to rolling upland slopes.
- D. Deep loamy soils on nearly level to undulating slopes.

- E. Loamy soils with gravelly and sandy subsoils on nearly level to undulating upland terraces.
- F. Clayey soils underlain with shale at 20 to 40 inches and deep clay soils on nearly level to sloping topography.
- G. Shallow clay soils underlain with shale on rolling and steep slopes.
- H. Clayey bottomland soils often poorly drained and saline.



**BUFFALO COUNTY**

- A. Deep very silty loess soils on nearly level to gently undulating slopes.
- B. Deep clay loam soils on gently undulating to undulating glacial plain.
- C. Deep clay loam soils on undulating to rolling upland slopes.
- D. Deep loamy soils on nearly level to undulating slopes.

- E. Loamy soils with gravelly and sandy subsoils on nearly level to undulating upland terraces.
- F. Clayey soils underlain with shale at 20 to 40 inches and deep clay soils on nearly level to sloping topography.
- G. Shallow clay soils underlain with shale on rolling and steep slopes.
- H. Clayey bottomland soils often poorly drained and saline.

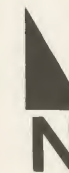
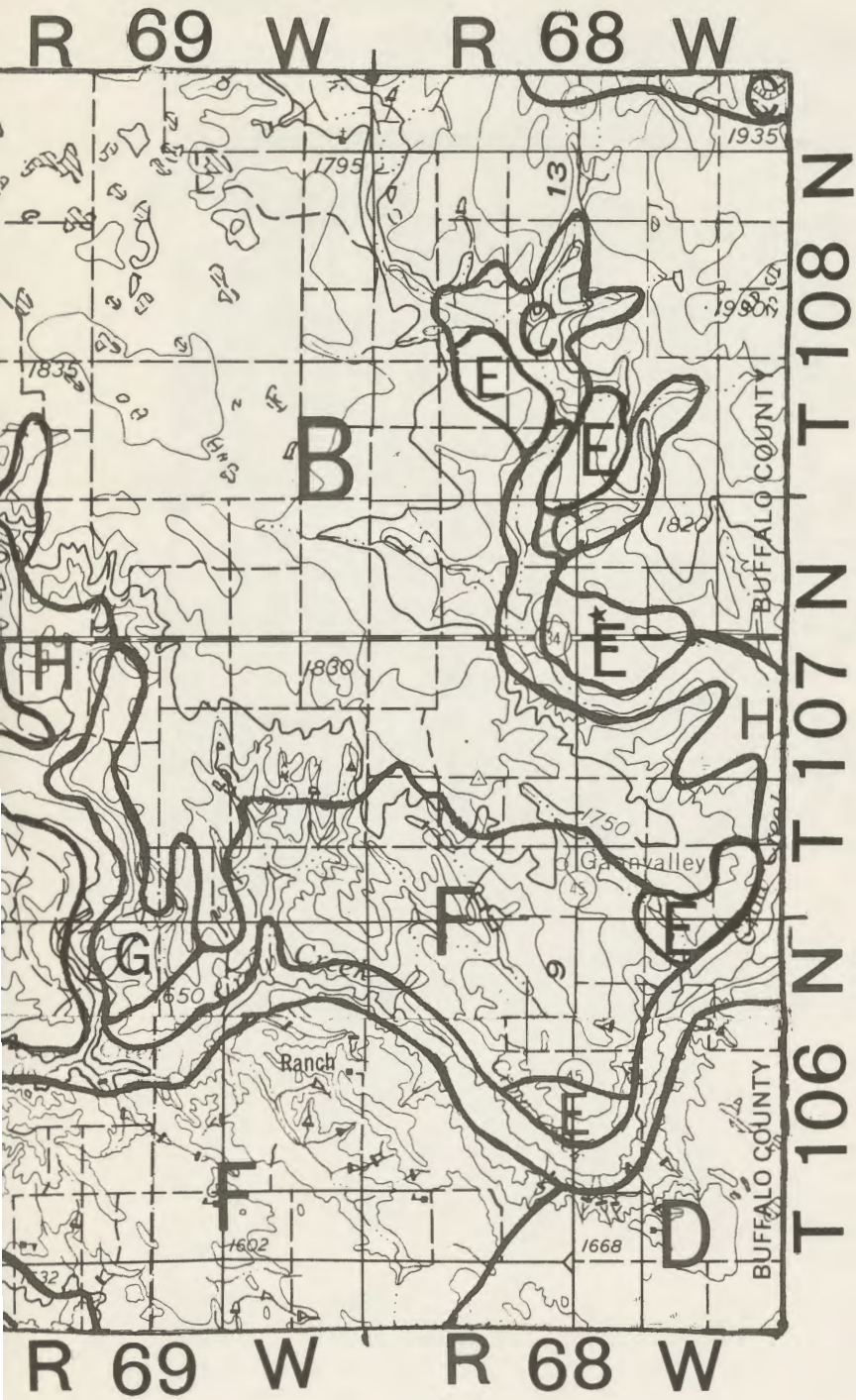


Figure 1. General Soil Map.



avelly and sandy subsoils on  
 ating upland terraces.  
 with shale at 20 to 40 inches  
 n nearly level to sloping to-  
 derlain with shale on rolling  
 oils often poorly drained and



Figure 1. General Soil Map.

18. Transactions involving real estate in more than one county, unless values are listed separately for each property.

19. Quit claim deeds. However, these are good in some instances, namely: Lead, S.D.; tax deeds; mortgage releases; and deeds showing exactly the same name for grantor and grantee.

20. When property changes its classification because of its new use (Example: agricultural to residential), when two (2) or more classes of property were sold as one parcel and only one stated consideration was shown; when a small parcel was sold out of a larger parcel where only one assessment previously existed.

21. Sales of property with physical change necessitating change in assessed value should not be used. Lots shall be used for one (1) year if the improvement was made after the sale.

#### **THE SOIL MAP**

A general soil map of the county is shown in Figure 1. Each map area is identified by a letter symbol described in the accompanying legend. The map areas are called soil associations which means that usually several soils are grouped together to make up the map unit. The soil associations divide the county into major physiographic areas. The acreages of the Soil Map Areas are given in Table 2.

#### **THE LAND INVENTORY DATA**

The second kind of data relating to Land Sale Figures available on a county basis is the Land Inventory. In these data the individual soils have been grouped into higher categories called Land Use Capability Subclasses. The basis for grouping is the degree and kind of limitation the soil has for agriculture (Reference: Land Capability Classification, USDA Handbook 10, 1962). The acres of land in the capability subclasses are shown in Table 3.

The inventory data shown in Table 3 come from the Conservation Needs Inventory (Basic Statistics of the National Inventory of Soil and Water Conservation Needs 1962) or, if available, from the detailed county soil survey. The inventory acreage usually is less than the total county acreage, since water areas, urban areas, and Federal land are not included.

#### **THE CROP AND GRASS YIELDS**

Crop and grass yield predictions (for average management) made for the soils of South Dakota by state and federal agencies have been for many years part of the basic data for published soil surveys. The use of the computer has facilitated the grouping of these data into yields by capability subclasses. The procedure was to select the dominant crops for the area of the state represented by the county. Yields for the four or five principal crops for subclasses of the first four capability classes were summarized and a crop rating determined based on the relative ability of the soils in each subclass to produce crops. The land subclass having the highest yields of the important locally grown crops was given a rating of 100% and the other subclasses rated down from this. This is how the crop ratings of Table 5 were developed.

The next step was to develop pasture or range ratings for the non-crop subclasses of classes 5, 6 and 7.

Because class 8 is non-agricultural land no productivity ratings for it were developed. Land in class 4 is equally suited for crops or pasture so the crop rating and the grass yield for the subclasses of class 4 were used to derive a "balance point" ratio. For example, if the comparative crop rating for the subclasses of class 4 was 50 and the grass yield on these same subclasses was 5000 pounds, the ratio of  $50:5,000=.01$ . The grass yields of the subclasses of classes 5, 6 and 7 then were multiplied by this ratio to arrive at the ratings for these subclasses. These pasture or range ratings, shown in Table 5 are in balance with the crop ratings of the subclasses of the first four land classes.

#### **INTEGRATION OF LAND SALE FIGURES, SOIL MAP, LAND INVENTORY AND YIELD DATA**

The Land Sale figures (Table 1) multiplied by the acreages of the map areas (Table 2) results in a county value (Table 4). This value represents the conditions prevailing in 1967, 1968 and 1969 qualified by the statements discussed in the above paragraph on "Land Sale Figures."

The yield data on crops and grass were summarized by land subclass and put on a comparative rating basis for land subclasses (Table 5). Crop and grass yields were brought into balance by use of a "balance point factor."

A dollar rating called a **Conceptual Dollar Value (CDV)** can be calculated for the land subclasses, Table 5. The CDVs are so-called because these are dollar values for the land subclasses which are conceptual units of classification. The CDVs are a reflection both of the Land Sales Figures and the Crop and Grass yielding abilities of the land. They were determined for the county as follows: The land subclass with a 100% crop or grass rating was called "x." A computer then solved for "x" so that the sum of the products of the land subclasses and "x" or a percentage of "x" (depending upon the yield rating) equalled the county value as determined by the Land Sale Figures.

The CDVs actually apply best for the central part of a county. The CDV's are based in part on land sale figures which reflect climate and climate changes gradually rather than abruptly at county lines. Therefore, the CDVs of adjacent counties should be noted to achieve smooth value transitions. The range of the CDVs in Table 5 represents the range of township CDVs in the county, which permits smooth transitions with adjoining counties.

#### **USING CDVs AS A GUIDE FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION**

Soil types making up a farm or ranch are placed into the appropriate land subclass. The acreages of each of the land subclasses then are multiplied by the CDV of the subclass to arrive at a dollar value for each subclass. These values are totaled for a first approximation value of the farm or ranch.

The accompanying state map shows the relationship of agricultural regions and land sales figures.

Buffalo County, South Dakota

Table 1. Map Area Values From Land Sale Figures

Map Area	Dollars Per Acre	Map Area	Dollars Per Acre
A	70	E	56
B	63	F	54
C	56	G	45
D	56	H	43

Table 2. Acreages of Map Areas

Map Area	Acres
A	25,600
B	65,920
C	6,400
D	8,320
E	4,480
F	83,647
G	71,680
H	17,280

Table 3. County Land Inventory

Land Sub-class	Acres	Land Sub-class	Acres
1	-	4e	21,367
2c	23,146	4w	-
2e	39,171	4s	-
2w	-	5w	8,013
2s	-	6e	23,592
3c	-	6s	62,318
3e	35,834	7e	-
3w	-	7s	17,583
3s	52,303	8*	-

\*Class 8 land is included in land inventory but, since it is essentially non-agricultural land, no yields are shown for it in Table 5.

Table 4. County Value from Land Sale Figures

Map Area	Acreage	Sale Figure Value Dollars/Acre	County Value (Dollars)
A	25,600	70	1,792,000
B	65,920	63	4,152,960
C	6,400	56	358,400
D	8,320	56	465,920
E	4,480	56	250,880
F	83,647	54	4,516,938
G	71,680	45	3,225,600
H	17,280	43	743,040
Total			15,505,738

Table 5. Comparative Crop and Grass Ratings\* and Conceptual Dollar Values (CDVs)

Land Sub-class	Crop Rating %	Grass Rating %	Conceptual Dollar Values and Range**	
1	-	-	-	-
2c	91	-	89	(86-91)
2e	83	-	81	(79-83)
2w	90	-	88	(86-90)
2s	100	-	97	(95-100)
3c	-	-	-	-
3e	70	-	68	(67-70)
3w	74	-	72	(70-74)
3s	83	-	81	(79-83)
4e	57	57	55	(54-57)
4w+	50	50	49	(48-50)
4s	51	51	50	(48-51)
5w+	-	58	56	(55-58)
6e	-	24	23	(23-24)
6s	-	18	18	(17-18)
7e	-	20	19	(19-20)
7s	-	20	19	(19-20)

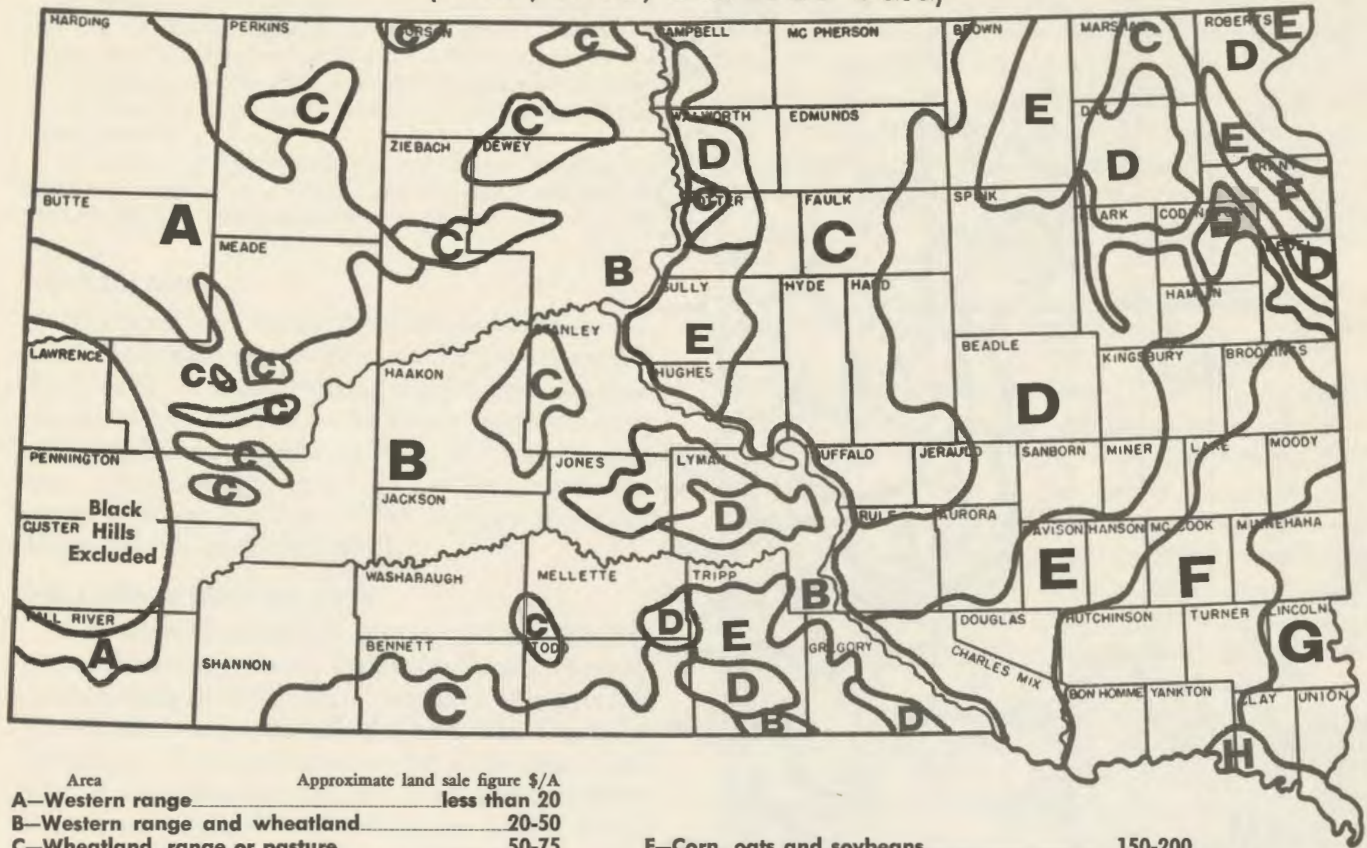
\*Yield data were from soil series. Data were summarized for land subclass by computer.

+Although these wetlands are productive for grass, seasonal inaccessibility of sites and stock trampling may reduce ratings.

\*\*Range represents the range of township CDVs in the county calculated to permit smooth value transitions with adjoining eastern South Dakota counties.

# Agricultural Areas and Land Sales Figures, Generalized.

(1967, 1968, and 1969 Data)



Area	Approximate land sale figure \$/A
A—Western range	less than 20
B—Western range and wheatland	20-50
C—Wheatland, range or pasture	50-75
D—Mixed grains and general	75-100
E—General agriculture	100-150

F—Corn, oats and soybeans	150-200
G—Corn, soybeans	more than 200
H—Missouri River bottomland	200-500