1) Projecting raster data alters its display

2) Raster data is a bit more computationally complex that vector data, which can cause distortion. In general, raster data is specific, held in grid cells that define exact information about location. Changing the projection alters these data are stored, which can distort the projection.

3) Vector data is points, lines, and polygons, which are easier to reproject than the cells in a grid format of raster data. It is therefore computationally simpler to reproject.

4) No, the file itself does not have lat, long location values. As well, the extent shows the values to go way beyond the range of GCS expected values, indicating it is a PCS.

5) Looks like the native system is WGS 1984 -GCS

6) Zone 18.

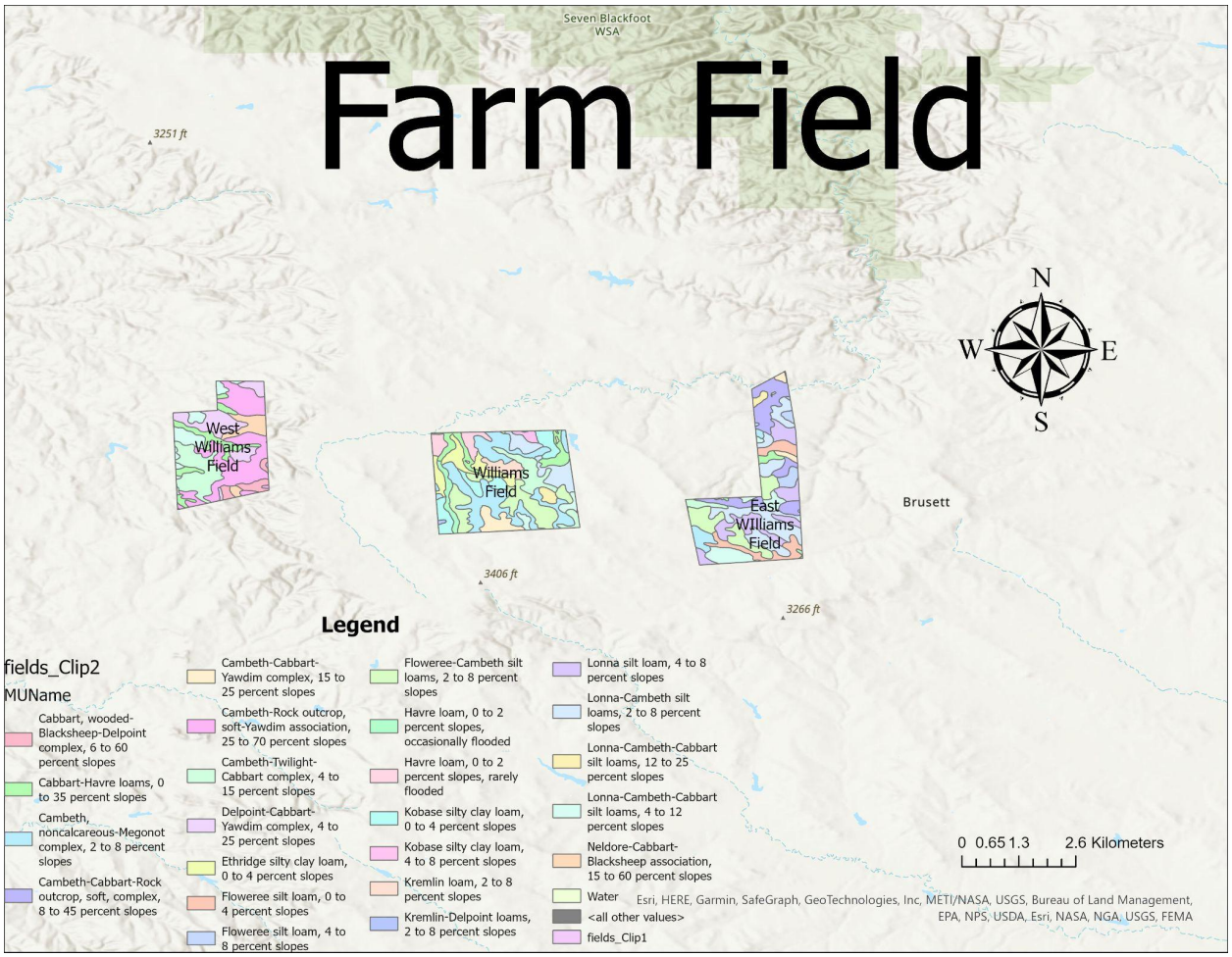
7) Looks like its zone 35

8) Major: 6378206.4 Minor: 6356583.7, each datum or system pulls from different information, coordinates, and systems that will change the display and values. As such, you can pull from a system like Uranus, which will had different axes, coordinates, and measurements.

9) Cambeth Rock Outcrop, Lonna-Cambeth-Cabbart silt loams, Cabbart-Havre loams, Delpoint-Cabbart-Yawdim complex, Neldore-Cabbart-Blacksheep association, Cabbart, wooded-Blacksheep-Delpoint complex, Cambeth-Twilight-Cabbart complex,

10) 3,994,428.6 sq m

11) I selected by attributes to identify the areas I wanted to select (i.e. west williams field and soil type. I exported those layers to isolate those specific features. For the soil types, I had also merged the soil data with the names data, prior to attribute selection, so that the names merged with the soil data. I had clipped the soil data to the west field export data to isolate those soils to that area, and pulled the names from there. I added a sq meters field to the isolated soil data to get a total sq m.


Farm Field
Seven Blackfoot WSA
3251 ft
West Williams Field
Williams Field
East WIlliams Field
Brusett
3406 ft
3266 ft
N
W
E
S
Legend
fields_Clip2
MUName
Cabbart, wooded-Blacksheep-Delpoint complex, 6 to 60 percent slopes
Cabbart-Havre loams, 0 to 35 percent slopes
Cambeth, noncalcareous-Megonot complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes
Cambeth-Cabbart-Rock outcrop, soft, complex, 8 to 45 percent slopes
Cambeth-Cabbart-Yawdim complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
Cambeth-Rock outcrop, soft-Yawdim association, 25 to 70 percent slopes
Cambeth-Twilight-Cabbart complex, 4 to 15 percent slopes
Delpoint-Cabbart-Yawdim complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes
Ethridge silty clay loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
Floweree silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
Floweree silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes
Floweree-Cambeth silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes
Havre loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
Havre loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Kobase silty clay loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
Kobase silty clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes
Kremlin loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
Kremlin-Delpoint loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes
Lonna silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes
Lonna-Cambeth silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes
Lonna-Cambeth-Cabbart silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes
Lonna-Cambeth-Cabbart silt loams, 4 to 12 percent slopes
Neldore-Cabbart-Blacksheep association, 15 to 60 percent slopes
Water
<all other values>
fields_Clip1
0 0.65 1.3 2.6 Kilometers
Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA