

Prime and other Important Farmlands

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies.

Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands

Prime and other Important Farmlands—Carroll County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
AoC2	Aaron silty clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
BkB	Berks shaly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
BkC	Berks shaly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
BkD	Berks shaly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
BkE	Berks shaly silt loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BkF	Berks shaly silt loam, 40 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BnD	Bethesda channery clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BnF	Bethesda channery clay loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BoF	Bethesda channery silty clay loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BrA	Boyer loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BsB	Berks channery silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BsC	Berks channery silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BsD	Berks channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BsE	Berks channery silt loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CeA	Chili loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CeB	Chili loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CfB	Chili gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CgC2	Chili gravelly loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland
ChA	Chili silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ChB	Chili silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ChC	Chili silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CkA	Chili silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CkB	Chili silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

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Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
CkC	Chili silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CmB	Chili-Urban land complex, undulating	Not prime farmland
CnB	Coshocton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CoB	Coshocton-Keene silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
CpB	Coshocton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CpC	Coshocton silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CpD	Coshocton silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CsC	Coshocton-Guernsey silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CsD	Coshocton-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CtD	Coshocton-Guernsey very stony silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CuB	Culleoka silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
DkB	Dekalb sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
DkC	Dekalb sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
EbB	Elba silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
EbC2	Elba silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
EcD2	Elba-Upshur silty clay loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
Ek	Elkinsville silt loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
FaD	Fairpoint channery clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FaF	Fairpoint channery clay loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FbA	Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FbB	Fitchville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FbC	Fitchville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FcA	Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
FcB	Fitchville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
FpB	Fairpoint silty clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FrD	Fairpoint very channery silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
FrF	Fairpoint very channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GbC	Germano fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GdB	Gilpin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GdC	Gilpin silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GeB	Glenford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GeC	Glenford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GfB	Glenford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GfC	Glenford silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GhC	Glenford silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GkC	Gilpin-Coshocton complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GkD	Gilpin-Coshocton complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Carroll County, Ohio		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
GnC	Guernsey silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GuB	Guernsey silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
GuC2	Guernsey silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
HaC	Hazleton channery loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HaD	Hazleton channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HaE	Hazleton channery loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HeB	Hazleton loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HeC	Hazleton loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
HeD	Hazleton loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HeE	Hazleton loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
HkA	Holly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Ho	Holly silt loam, ponded	Farmland of local importance
HzB	Hazleton channery loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HzC	Hazleton channery loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
JwA	Jimtown silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
KeB	Keene silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
LbB	Library Variant silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
Lo	Lorain silty clay loam, silty substratum	Prime farmland if drained
MrD	Morristown shaly silty clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
OmB	Omulga silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OmC	Omulga silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Or	Orrville silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
OsB	Oshtemo sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OtB	Oshtemo sandy loam, loamy substratum, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OvA	Orrville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Pe	Peoga silt loam, rarely flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Pg	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
ReD	Rigley loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ReE	Rigley loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
RgB	Rigley sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
RgC	Rigley sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RgD	Rigley sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
RgE	Rigley sandy loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Sb	Sebring silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
Sg	Sebring-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland
Ta	Tioga loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Tg	Tioga silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland

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Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Uc	Udorthents-Pits complex, 0 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ud	Udorthents	Not prime farmland
UpC2	Upshur silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of local importance
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WhB	Wellston silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WkC	Westmoreland silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WkD	Westmoreland silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WkE	Westmoreland silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WIA	Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WmC	Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
WmD	Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
WpA	Wheeling silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WpB	Wheeling silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WrC	Westmoreland silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Carroll County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 11, Dec 19, 2013