

PRIME FARMLAND
Logan County, North Dakota

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It 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 qualities, 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. It 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.

A recent trend in land use in some parts of the survey area 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.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland are listed in the following table. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, 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. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in the "Acres and Proportionate Extent of Soils" table. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described in other tables in this document."

PRIME FARMLAND--Continued
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Map symbol	Mapunit name	Farmland Classification
118	Barnes-buse loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
156	Barnes-svea loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
727	Fordville loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1374	Nutley silty clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1375	Nutley silty clay, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1762	Svea-barnes loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
2254	Overly silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
2263	Sinai silty clay	All areas are prime farmland
450	Colvin silt loam	Prime farmland if drained
883	Hamerly-tonka-parnell complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
1267	Marysland loam	Prime farmland if drained
30	Amor-arnegard loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
40	Amor-werner-farnuf loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
511	Divide loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
674	Farnuf loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
712	Flaxton-williams complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
863	Hamerly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
1437	Parshall fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
1676	Wildrose silty clay	Farmland of statewide importance
1898	Vebar fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2006	Williams loam, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2014	Williams-bowbells loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2015	Williams-bowbells loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2234	Amor-werner loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2235	Arnegard loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2241	Bryant loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2246	Grail silty clay loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2249	Makoti silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2253	Mondamin silty clay, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2255	Overly-rusklyn silty clay loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2257	Reeder-arnegard loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
2258	Regent-savage silty clay loams, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance

