

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Montgomery County, Alabama

Aa - Altavista Very Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-12 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

AbA - Amite Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and high stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

AbB2 - Amite Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

AbC2 - Amite Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and sandy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

AbD2 - Amite Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

AcC3 - Amite Sandy Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-121. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the loamy subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

AcD3 - Amite Sandy Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-121. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 17 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the loamy subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited for hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

AcE3 - Amite Sandy Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Strongly Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-121. These deep, well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 12 percent and more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layer and the upper part of the loamy subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and it increases runoff. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. The erosion hazard is very severe. The soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

Ad - Augusta Silt Loam And Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-12. These deep, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, sorghum and potatoes and poorly suited to most other commonly grown crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. This can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

Ba - Bibb Soils Local, Alluvium Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-13. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains and low stream terraces. They have loamy surface layer and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, sorghum and potatoes and poorly suited to most other commonly grown crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. In addition, the Bibb soils are subject to occasional flooding. These hazards can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

BbB3 - Boswell Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-18. These deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent or 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy or sandy surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted because of the clayey subsoil. These soils are difficult to till because of the high clay content in the upper subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, an longleaf pine.

BbC3 - Boswell Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-18. These deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent or 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy or sandy surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted because of the clayey subsoil. These soils are difficult to till because of the high clay content in the upper subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, an longleaf pine.

BbD3 - Boswell Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-18. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, an longleaf pine.

BbE3 - Boswell Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-18. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, moderately steep and steep soils (more than 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, an longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

BcB2 - Boswell Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-18. These deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent or 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy or sandy surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted because of the clayey subsoil. These soils are difficult to till because of the high clay content in the upper subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and a clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and a longleaf pine.

BcC2 - Boswell Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-18. These deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent or 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy or sandy surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted because of the clayey subsoil. These soils are difficult to till because of the high clay content in the upper subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and a clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and a longleaf pine.

BcD2 - Boswell Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-18. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent or 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and a clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and a longleaf pine.

BdA - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and high stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind-blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

BdB - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

BdB2 - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

BdC2 - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and sandy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

BeB2 - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping, Thin Solum Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

BeC2 - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam Eroded, Gently Sloping Thin Solum Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and sandy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

Bf - Byars And Myatt Soils

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-12. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

CaA - Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-16 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep and can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o7. Soils in this group are well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, black walnut, and sycamore.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

CaB2 - Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-16 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. Pikeville soils have gravel in the lower part of the subsoil.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o7. Soils in this group are well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, black walnut, and sycamore.

CaC2 - Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-16. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy or sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o7. Soils in this group are well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, black walnut, and sycamore.

Cb - Catalpa Clay

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to occasional flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w5. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 3 percent with occasional flooding. This causes moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are cottonwood, sweetgum, sycamore, yellow-poplar, green ash, and water oak.

Cc - Chastain Soils

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-11. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces, and flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Some of these soils are subject to flooding in the winter and early spring. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Cd - Chewacla Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-12. These deep, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, sorghum and potatoes and poorly suited to most other commonly grown crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. This can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w8. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine and sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent and have occasional flooding. This creates moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, sycamore, water oak, and slash pine.

Ce - Congaree Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-12a These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months, and some are subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate subsurface and/or surface drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1o7. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. These soils are loamy and are either well drained or moderately well drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. They are subject to occasional brief flooding. No significant management problems are associated with these soils and they are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, black walnut, yellow-poplar, sweetgum, sycamore, cottonwood, and water oak.

Cf - Congaree Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-12a These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months, and some are subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate subsurface and/or surface drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1o7. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. These soils are loamy and are either well drained or moderately well drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. They are subject to occasional brief flooding. No significant management problems are associated with these soils and they are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, black walnut, yellow-poplar, sweetgum, sycamore, cottonwood, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

CgC2 - Cuthbert Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. they have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes an clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, an longleaf pine.

ChE3 - Cuthbert Soils Severely, Eroded, 8 To 30 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-151. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping to steep soils (more than 12 percent and more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layer and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. The erosion hazard is very severe. The soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

CkD2 - Cuthbert, Lakeland, And Boswell Soils, Eroded, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. they have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-18. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14c. These deep, excessively drained, sloping to strongly sloping soils (5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains and are poorly suited to deep rooting pasture plants such as bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. These soils have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought during most years. Also, plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizer are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is very severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes an clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, an longleaf pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

CkE - Cuthbert, Lakeland, And Boswell Soils, 12 To 30 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-15. These moderately deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 12 percent or more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-18. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, moderately steep and steep soils (more than 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

CkE2 - Cuthbert, Lakeland, And Boswell Soils Eroded, 12 To 30 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-15. These moderately deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 12 percent or more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-18. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, moderately steep and steep soils (more than 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

CkE3 - Cuthbert, Lakeland, And Boswell Soils Severely Eroded, 12 To 30 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-18. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, moderately steep and steep soils (more than 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-151. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping to steep soils (more than 12 percent and more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layer and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. The erosion hazard is very severe. The soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

Ea - Eutaw Clay

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-28a. These deep and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, acid soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table and the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, most hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Eb - Eutaw Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-28a. These deep and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, acid soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table and the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, most hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

FaA - Flint Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-15. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but plant roots are usually restricted by the clayey subsoil. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

FaB2 - Flint Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15. These deep, moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping soils (1 to 4 or 2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

FaC2 - Flint Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-15a. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent an 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is moderately deep or deep but plant roots are usually restrict by the clayey subsoil. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

Ga - Geiger Silty Clay

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to occasional flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

Gb - Geiger Silty Clay, Overwash Variant

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to occasional flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Gc - Geiger Very Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to occasional flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

Gd - Gullied Land, Acid Materials

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-121. These deep, well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 12 percent and more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layer and the upper part of the loamy subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and it increases runoff. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. The erosion hazard is very severe. The soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Ge - Gullied Land, Calcareous Materials

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-28a. These deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep, acid soils (8 to 17 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

HaB2 - Houston Clay, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-28. These deep, well drained, gently sloping alkaline soils (1 to 3 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky and plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to soybeans, okra, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

HbB - Huckabee Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on flood plains, stream terraces, and uplands. They are sandy throughout. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are moderately well suited to small grains and to crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum. They are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2s2. Soils in this group are deep, excessively drained sandy soils which occur on low terraces along stream flood plains. They occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 5 percent. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly and slash pine. Management problems are moderate for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

IaB - Independence Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on flood plains, stream terraces, and uplands. They are sandy throughout. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are moderately well suited to small grains and to crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum. They are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2s2. Soils in this group are deep, excessively drained sandy soils which occur on low terraces along stream flood plains. They occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 5 percent. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly and slash pine. Management problems are moderate for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Ib - Iuka Soils

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-13 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w8. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine and sweetgum is 100. the soils are loamy and are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent and have occasional flooding. This creates moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, sycamore, water oak, and slash pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Ic - Iuka Soils, Local Alluvium Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-13 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w8. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine and sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent and have occasional flooding. This creates moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, sycamore, water oak, and slash pine.

IdA - Izagora Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-12 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

IdB - Izagora Fine Sandy Loam, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12a These deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, and to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and sometimes delays spring tillage. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

IdC2 - Izagora Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and sandy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

Ka - Kaufman Clay Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to occasional flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w6. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with 0 to 3 percent slopes and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing hardwood trees. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

Kb - Kipling Silty Clay

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-28a. These deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level acid soils (0 to 1 percent slopes) are on high terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are mostly sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, most hay crops and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet mostly during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants, often delays spring tillage and occasionally interferes with harvest operations. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if selection in row crops is practiced and an adequate surface drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2c8. Soils in this group are somewhat poorly drained soils occurring on uplands and stream terraces. The surface layer of these soils is silt loam and the subsoil is silty clay. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. These soils have moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to the clay content. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

KcA - Kipling Very Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-28a. These deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level acid soils (0 to 1 percent slopes) are on high terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are mostly sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, most hay crops and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet mostly during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants, often delays spring tillage and occasionally interferes with harvest operations. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if selection in row crops is practiced and an adequate surface drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2c8. Soils in this group are somewhat poorly drained soils occurring on uplands and stream terraces. The surface layer of these soils is silt loam and the subsoil is silty clay. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. These soils have moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to the clay content. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

KcB2 - Kipling Very Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2c8. Soils in this group are somewhat poorly drained soils occurring on uplands and stream terraces. The surface layer of these soils is silt loam and the subsoil is silty clay. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. These soils have moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to the clay content. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

KdB - Klej Loamy Fine Sand, Compact Substratum, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIs-14. These deep, well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over a loamy subsoil that contains plinthite. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are well suited to row crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum; and small grains, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to corn and soybeans. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young crops may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

KdC - Klej Loamy Fine Sand, Compact Substratum, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVs-14. These deep, excessively drained, sloping soils are on uplands. They are sandy throughout. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have a low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. The erosion hazard is severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops should be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

LaB - Lakeland Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14c. These deep, well and moderately well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over a loamy subsoil. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is moderate and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water flow is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

LaC - Lakeland Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14c. These deep, excessively drained, sloping to strongly sloping soils (5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains and are poorly suited to deep rooting pasture plants such as bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. These soils have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought during most years. Also, plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizer are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is very severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

LaE - Lakeland Loamy Fine Sand, 12 To 20 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

Lb - Leaf Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-11. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces, and flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Some of these soils are subject to flooding in the winter and early spring. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

Lc - Leeper Silty Clay

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybean and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w6. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with 0 to 3 percent slopes and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing hardwood trees. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

Ma - Mantachie Soils

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-12. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Mb - Mixed Alluvial Land

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-22 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level, alkaline (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months because of a high water table and occasional flooding. The wetness and flooding results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if selection in row crops is practiced and an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w5. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 3 percent with occasional flooding. This causes moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are cottonwood, sweetgum, sycamore, yellow-poplar, green ash, and water oak.

Mc - Mixed Local Alluvial Land

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-22 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level, alkaline (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months because of a high water table and occasional flooding. The wetness and flooding results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if selection in row crops is practiced and an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w5. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 3 percent with occasional flooding. This causes moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are cottonwood, sweetgum, sycamore, yellow-poplar, green ash, and water oak.

Oa - Ochlockonee Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-13 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1o7. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. These soils are loamy and are either well drained or moderately well drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. They are subject to occasional brief flooding. No significant management problems are associated with these soils and they are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, black walnut, yellow-poplar, sweetgum, sycamore, cottonwood, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

ObB2 - Oktibbeha Clay, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-28a These deep to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid (1 to 3 percent slopes) soils are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. The Oktibbeha and Kipling soils have thin loamy surface layers in some places.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

ObC2 - Oktibbeha Clay, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

ObC3 - Oktibbeha Clay, Severely Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

ObD2 - Oktibbeha Clay, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

ObD3 - Oktibbeha Clay, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-28a. These deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep, acid soils (8 to 17 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

ObE3 - Oktibbeha Clay, Severely Eroded, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-28a. These deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep, acid soils (8 to 17 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

OcB2 - Oktibbeha Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-28a. These deep to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid (1 to 3 percent slopes) soils are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. The Oktibbeha and Kipling soils have thin loamy surface layers in some places.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

OcC2 - Oktibbeha Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

OcD2 - Oktibbeha Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

OcE2 - Oktibbeha Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-28a. These deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep, acid soils (8 to 17 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Pa - Pheba Very Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-19. These deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) with fragipans are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. A compact, brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter, early spring, and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, sorghum and potatoes and poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. This can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

PbA - Prentiss Very Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-19. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep, but a compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants. Also, when tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o7. Soils in this group are well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, black walnut, and sycamore.

PbB2 - Prentiss Very Fine Sandy Loam Eroded Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-19 These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soils (0 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. A compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water mostly during winter and early spring months. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth. These soils are well to moderately well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o7. Soils in this group are well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, black walnut, and sycamore.

Ra - Rains Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-12. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w3. Soils in this group are poorly drained and have a sandy surface layer with a loamy subsoil. They occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent and along drainageways and in depressions. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly and slash pine. Seasonally wet conditions and poor drainage cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine and loblolly pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Rb - Roanoke Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-11. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on low stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root growth is often restricted by a seasonally high water table and the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. They are moderately well suited to water tolerant pasture plants. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

RcB2 - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o1. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy and occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

RcC2 - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and sandy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o1. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy and occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

RcD2 - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o1. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy and occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Sa - Sandy Alluvial Land, Somewhat Poorly Drained

CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-12. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, and poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on low terraces and on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, most hay crops, and pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. They are moderately well suited to water tolerant pasture plants. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w9. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes of 0 to 2 percent and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, loblolly pine, green ash, water oak, and slash pine.

SbB - Sawyer Fine Sandy Loam, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12a These deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, and to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and sometimes delays spring tillage. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

SbB2 - Sawyer Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12a These deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, and to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and sometimes delays spring tillage. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SbC2 - Sawyer Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and sandy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

SbD2 - Sawyer Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

ScC3 - Sawyer Sandy Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and sandy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

ScD3 - Sawyer Sandy Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-151. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, sloping to strongly sloping soils (5 to 12 and 6 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is moderately deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited to hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

SdC3 - Shubuta Sandy Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-151. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, sloping to strongly sloping soils (5 to 12 and 6 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is moderately deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited to hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

SdD3 - Shubuta Sandy Clay Loam, Severely Eroded, Sloping Phase

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SeB - Shubuta Very Fine Sandy Loam, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15. These deep, moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping soils (1 to 4 or 2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

SeB2 - Shubuta Very Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15. These deep, moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping soils (1 to 4 or 2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

SeC2 - Shubuta Very Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

SeD2 - Shubuta Very Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SfE - Shubuta-Cuthbert Complex, Eroded, 12 To 30 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-15. These moderately deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 12 percent or more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

SgB2 - Shubuta-Cuthbert Fine Sandy Loams, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15. These deep, moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping soils (1 to 4 or 2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

SgC2 - Shubuta-Cuthbert Fine Sandy Loams, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are use for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crop are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SgD2 - Shubuta-Cuthbert Fine Sandy Loams, Eroded, Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. they have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

ShC3 - Shubuta-Cuthbert Sandy Clay Loams, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-151. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, sloping to strongly sloping soils (5 to 12 and 6 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is moderately deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suite to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited to hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

ShD3 - Shubuta-Cuthbert Sandy Clay Loams, Severely Eroded, Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-151. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, sloping to strongly sloping soils (5 to 12 and 6 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is moderately deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suite to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited to hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Sk - Stough Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-19. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep, but a compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants. Also, when tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

SmB2 - Sumter Clay, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-22 These moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping alkaline soils (1 to 3 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

SmB3 - Sumter Clay, Severely Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-22 These moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping alkaline soils (1 to 3 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SmC2 - Sumter Clay, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-22. These moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping alkaline soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

SmC3 - Sumter Clay, Severely Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-22. These moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping alkaline soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

SmD2 - Sumter Clay, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-22. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping alkaline soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SmD3 - Sumter Clay, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-22. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping alkaline soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

SnB2 - Sumter-Oktibbeha-Vaiden Clays, Eroded, Nearly Level

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-22 These moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping alkaline soils (1 to 3 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-28a These deep to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid (1 to 3 percent slopes) soils are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. The Oktibbeha and Kipling soils have thin loamy surface layers in some places.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SnC2 - Sumter-Oktibbeha-Vaiden Clays, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-22. These moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping alkaline soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SnC3 - Sumter-Oktibbeha-Vaiden Clays, Severely Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-22. These moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping alkaline soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SnD2 - Sumter-Oktibbeha-Vaiden Clays, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-22. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping alkaline soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SnD3 - Sumter-Oktibbeha-Vaiden Clays, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-22. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping alkaline soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-28a. These deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep, acid soils (8 to 17 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SnE3 - Sumter-Oktibbeha-Vaiden Clays, Severely Eroded, Sloping Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-22. These moderately deep, well drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep, alkaline soils (more than 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, or small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-28a. These deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep, acid soils (8 to 17 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

SoB2 - Susquehanna Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-18. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent or 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

SoC2 - Susquehanna Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-18. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

SoD2 - Susquehanna Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-18. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Sp - Swamp

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-12. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

Ta - Terrace Escarpments

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-12. These deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 17 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o1. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy and occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Tb - Tuscumbia Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybean and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w6. Soils in this group have a high site index. The site class is 90 for water oak and sweetgum. The soils have a silty clay surface layer and clay subsoil. These soils occur on flood plains of streams with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to a high water table and frequent flooding and are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

Tc - Tuscumbia Silty Clay

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybean and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w6. Soils in this group have a high site index. The site class is 90 for water oak and sweetgum. The soils have a silty clay surface layer and clay subsoil. These soils occur on flood plains of streams with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to a high water table and frequent flooding and are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

Ua - Una Clay

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybean and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w6. Soils in this group have a high site index. The site class is 90 for water oak and sweetgum. The soils have a silty clay surface layer and clay subsoil. These soils occur on flood plains of streams with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to a high water table and frequent flooding and are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

VaA - Vaiden Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-28a. These deep and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, acid soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table and the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, most hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VaB - Vaiden Fine Sandy Loam, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Iie-28a. These deep to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid (1 to 3 percent slopes) soils are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. The Oktibbeha and Kipling soils have thin loamy surface layers in some places.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

VaB2 - Vaiden Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-28a These deep to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid (1 to 3 percent slopes) soils are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. The Oktibbeha and Kipling soils have thin loamy surface layers in some places.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VaC2 - Vaiden Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VaD2 - Vaiden Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

VaE2 - Vaiden Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-28a. These deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep, acid soils (8 to 17 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VbA - Vaiden Silty Clay, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-28a. These deep and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, acid soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table and the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, most hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VbB - Vaiden Silty Clay, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-28a These deep to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid (1 to 3 percent slopes) soils are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. The Oktibbeha and Kipling soils have thin loamy surface layers in some places.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VbB2 - Vaiden Silty Clay, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-28a These deep to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid (1 to 3 percent slopes) soils are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. The Oktibbeha and Kipling soils have thin loamy surface layers in some places.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

VbC2 - Vaiden Silty Clay, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VbC3 - Vaiden Silty Clay, Severely Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VbD2 - Vaiden Silty Clay, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

VbD3 - Vaiden Silty Clay, Severely Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

WaA - Waugh Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-15. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but plant roots are usually restricted by the clayey subsoil. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

WaB2 - Waugh Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15. These deep, moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping soils (1 to 4 or 2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

Wb - Wehadkee Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-13. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and sandy. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. They are moderately well suited to water tolerant pasture plants. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w8. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine and sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent and have occasional flooding. This creates moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, sycamore, water oak, and slash pine.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

WcA - West Point Clay, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to occasional flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w6. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with 0 to 3 percent slopes and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing hardwood trees. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

WcB - West Point Clay, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-28. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding and wetness. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and most hay crops and pasture. These soils are subject to occasional flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w6. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with 0 to 3 percent slopes and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing hardwood trees. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

WdA - Wickham Fine Sandy Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-15 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. Canton Bend and McQueen soils are subject to occasional brief flooding mostly during the winter. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum amount of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

WdB2 - Wickham Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Very Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-15 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The Canton Bend and McQueen soils are subject to rare, brief flooding during periods of unusually high rainfall. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Montgomery County, Alabama

WdC2 - Wickham Fine Sandy Loam, Eroded, Gently Sloping Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15. These deep, moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping soils (1 to 4 or 2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

We - Wickham Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT I-15 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. Canton Bend and McQueen soils are subject to occasional brief flooding mostly during the winter. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum amount of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

WfA - Wilcox Clay Loam, Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-18. These deep, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root growth is often restricted by a seasonally high water table and the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, sorghum and potatoes and poorly suited to most other commonly grown crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. This can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

WfB2 - Wilcox Clay Loam, Eroded, Nearly Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-18. These deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent or 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy or sandy surface layers and sticky, plastic, clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted because of the clayey subsoil. These soils are difficult to till because of the high clay content in the upper subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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