

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

### Perry County, Alabama

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#### AnA - Annemaine Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

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.

#### BaA - Bama Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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.

#### BaB - Bama Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

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.

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### CaA - Cahaba Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

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.

### GrA - Greenville Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-11 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. 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 erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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.

### GrB - Greenville Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-11 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 and 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy 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 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-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.

### LnB - Luverne Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### LsD - Luverne-Smithdale Complex, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-12. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping and moderately steep soils (12 to 17 and 15 to 25 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, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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.

### LsE - Luverne-Smithdale Complex, 15 To 35 Percent Slopes

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.

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-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-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.

### MyA - Myatt Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### OkB - Okolona Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

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.

### Pt - Pits

CAPABILITY UNIT VII-571. These miscellaneous areas are on uplands and terraces throughout Alabama. Slopes range from 0 to more than 45 percent. Included are borrow pits, gravel pits, sand pits, and areas mined for different types of rock and ore. They are open excavations from which soil and part of the underlying material have been moved for use at another location. Some areas are reopened each year and the adjacent soil material removed. These areas are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture.

### SaD - Saffell Gravelly Sandy Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VI-13. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping and moderately steep soils (12 to 17 and 15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone is deep and can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. They are somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravelly loamy sand or gravelly sandy loam that are excessively drained. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 35 percent. The site class for loblolly pine is 70. These soils have moderate management problems because of gravel, excessive drainage, and steep slopes. Soils in this group are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

### SbB - Saffell-Maubila Complex, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIE-13 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 and 2 to 6 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 easily 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. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall and crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. 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-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravelly loamy sand or gravelly sandy loam that are excessively drained. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 35 percent. The site class for loblolly pine is 70. These soils have moderate management problems because of gravel, excessive drainage, and steep slopes. Soils in this group are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Perry County, Alabama

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### ScB - Smithdale Sandy Loam, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

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.

### ScD - Smithdale Sandy Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

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.

### SdA - Subran Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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-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.

### SdB - Subran Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT Iie-11 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 and 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy 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 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-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.

## Perry County, Alabama

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### SmB - Sumter Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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.

### SnD2 - Sumter Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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.

### SoB2 - Sumter-Oktibbeha Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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 IVs-27. These shallow, well drained, gently sloping, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and loamy and clayey subsoils. The root zone is restricted by underlying chalk at depths of less than 20 inches. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains and only moderately well suited to pasture and hay crops because of droughtiness. The erosion hazard is moderate. If cultivated, a combination of several conservation practices is needed to control erosion and reduce runoff. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4d3. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained loamy soils that are shallow to rock. Slopes range from 2 to 45 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils have moderate to severe management problems for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality. Blackbelt soils such as Binnsville, Demopolis, and Watsonia are not suited for growing pines, but are suited for growing eastern redcedar. Other soils which are not calcareous are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

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.

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### SoD2 - Sumter-Oktibbeha Complex, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-27. These shallow, well drained, very gently sloping through steep soils (less than 2 percent) are on uplands. They have either clayey or loamy surface layers and thin clayey or loamy subsoils over soft chalk. The root zone is shallow and roots are somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil and depth to soft chalk. These soils are not suited to row crops and small grain and are poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is 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-4d3. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained loamy soils that are shallow to rock. Slopes range from 2 to 45 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils have moderate to severe management problems for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality. Blackbelt soils such as Binnsville, Demopolis, and Watsonia are not suited for growing pines, but are suited for growing eastern redcedar. Other soils which are not calcareous are best suited for growing pines. 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.

### VaA - Vaiden Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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 Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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.