

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

### Pike County, Alabama

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#### ArE - Arundel-Luverne-Troup Complex, 8 To 25 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-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.

#### BnB - Bonifay Loamy Sand, 1 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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Pike County, Alabama

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### BoB - Bonneau-Eunola, Occasionally Flooded Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-16. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep and 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 pastures. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles in the spring. 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.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIs-14a. 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 or clayey 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 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. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. 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.

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.

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

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.

## Pike County, Alabama

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### CmB - Compass Loamy Sand, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIE-13a These deep, moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soils are on uplands and stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone is deep and 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, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. Poarch soils are somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. These soils are wet during winter and spring months. Wetness may restrict growth of some cool season plants and often delays tillage of the Escambia soils. 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.

### CnC2 - Conecuh Sandy Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-181. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained and poorly 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 clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is 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 for hay crops. The soils 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.

### CoC - Cowarts Sandy Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

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.

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### CtE - Cowarts-Troup Complex, 8 To 20 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 VIIs-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 13 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. They are not suited to row crops and small grains and poorly suited to hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to deep rooting pasture plants such as bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. They 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-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.

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.

### DoB - Dothan Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 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.

### EuA - Eunola Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-16. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep and 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 pastures. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles in the spring. 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-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.

## Pike County, Alabama

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### FaB - Fuquay Loamy Sand, 1 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.

### FtC - Fuquay-Bonifay Complex, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14b. These deep, well drained, sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over a loamy or clayey 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 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. The erosion hazard is moderate to 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 are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

CAPABILITY UNIT IVs-14d. These deep, well and moderately well drained, 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 poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately 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 fertilizer are required for maximum yields. 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. A cropping system that includes sod and close-growing crops should be used 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.

### FuC - Fuquay-Urban Land Complex, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14b. These deep, well drained, sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over a loamy or clayey 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 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. The erosion hazard is moderate to 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 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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Pike County, Alabama

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### GrB2 - Greenville Sandy Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-111. These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent and 2 to 6 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 can be penetrated by plant roots. 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. 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. The soil surface should be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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.

### LcB - Lucy Loamy Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIs-14a. 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 or clayey 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 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. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. 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-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.

### LcC - Lucy Loamy Sand, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14b. These deep, well drained, sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over a loamy or clayey 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 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. The erosion hazard is moderate to 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 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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### LdC - Lucy-Urban Land Complex, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14b. These deep, well drained, sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over a loamy or clayey 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 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. The erosion hazard is moderate to 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 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.

### LeE - Luverne Sandy Loam, 8 To 20 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-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.

### LnC2 - Luverne Clay Loam, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-151. These moderately deep and deep, well drained, gently sloping soils are on uplands. Most areas have been eroded and the present surface layer is a mixture of the original surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is moderately deep or deep, but root growth may be limited by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are 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 crops. Conservation tillage and a cropping system that includes sod and close-growing crops should be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface should be protected between crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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.

## Pike County, Alabama

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### LrC - Luverne-Arundel Complex, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-151. These moderately deep and deep, well drained, gently sloping soils are on uplands. Most areas have been eroded and the present surface layer is a mixture of the original surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is moderately deep or deep, but root growth may be limited by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are 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 crops. Conservation tillage and a cropping system that includes sod and close-growing crops should be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface should be protected between crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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-Springhill Complex, 10 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.

### MAA - Mantachie, Kinston, And Iuka Soils, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

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-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.

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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Pike County, Alabama

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### NaE - Nankin Flaggy Loamy Sand, 15 To 25 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-11. 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 clayey subsoils. The root zone can be 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.

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 longleaf pine.

### NeC2 - Nankin-Greenville Complex, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-111. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping and 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 clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are 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. 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-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 longleaf pine.

### OkC2 - Oktibbeha Clay, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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.

### OrB - Orangeburg Loamy Sand, 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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Pike County, Alabama

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### SpC2 - Springhill Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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.

### SuC - Springhill-Urban Land Complex, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

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.

### TaE - Troup Loamy Sand, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 13 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. They soils are not suited to row crops and small grains and poorly suited to hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to deep rooting pasture plants such as bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. They 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.

## Pike County, Alabama

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### TgC - Troup-Alaga Complex, 2 To 8 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.

CAPABILITY UNIT IVs-14d. These deep, well and moderately well drained, 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 poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately 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 fertilizer are required for maximum yields. 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. A cropping system that includes sod and close-growing crops should be used 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.

### TvE - Troup-Luverne Complex, 8 To 20 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 VIIs-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 13 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. They are not suited to row crops and small grains and poorly suited to hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to deep rooting pasture plants such as bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. They 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 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.