

## Nontechnical Descriptions

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### AaA - Altavista Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-36. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, moderately well suited to small grains, and well suited to 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 planting. 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.

#### AwA - Angie-Wickham Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-11 These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 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 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-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.

#### AwB - Angie-Wickham Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 and 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can 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 most 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 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 Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### Bb - Bibb Soils

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-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.

#### BdC - Bodine Cherty Silt Loam, 2 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVs-43 These deep, somewhat excessively drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping soils are on uplands. They are loamy throughout and contain chert gravel in all layers. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to fescue, white clover, sericea lespedeza, and bermudagrass. They have a low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. The erosion hazard is severe. 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-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravely loamy sand or gravely 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.

#### BoC - Bodine Complex, 2 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVs-43 These deep, somewhat excessively drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping soils are on uplands. They are loamy throughout and contain chert gravel in all layers. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to fescue, white clover, sericea lespedeza, and bermudagrass. They have a low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. The erosion hazard is severe. 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-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravely loamy sand or gravely 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.

#### BoE - Bodine Complex, 10 To 25 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-43 These deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately steep and steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have cherty, loamy surface layers and subsoil. The root zone usually can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravely loamy sand or gravely 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 Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### BwA - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes (dothan)

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.

#### BwB - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes (dothan)

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.

#### BwC - Bowie Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes (dothan)

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 Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### Co - Congaree Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-32. These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional or frequent flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome with flood control measures. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of other conservation practices.

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.

#### EuB - Eustis Loamy Sand, 2 To 6 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-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.

#### EuD - Eustis Loamy Sand, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent and 10 to 15 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 Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### GbC - Guin And Bowie Soils, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVs-14f. These deep, excessively drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping soils are on uplands. They have gravelly surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is penetrated with difficulty by plant roots. 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. 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.

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-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.

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.

#### GbE - Guin And Bowie Soils, 10 To 25 Percent Slopes

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-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.

#### Gu - Gullied Land

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.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### HaA - Harleston Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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-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.

#### HaB - Harleston Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 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-4o1. Soils in this group are well drained and generally loamy throughout. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially the loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems.

#### HeB - Hartsells Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes (nauvoo)

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-56. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots, but it is restricted by either underlying sandstone or shale. When tilled, plow pans may 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. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4o1. Soils in this group are well drained and generally loamy throughout. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially the loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems.

#### HeC - Hartsells Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes (nauvoo)

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-56. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots, but it is somewhat restricted by the underlying shale or sandstone. 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. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4o1. Soils in this group are well drained and generally loamy throughout. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially the loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### HsB2 - Hiwassee Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-311. These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (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 upper part of the clayey subsoils. 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 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. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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.

#### HsC2 - Hiwassee Clay Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-311. These deep, well drained, sloping soils 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. 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-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.

#### HsD2 - Hiwassee Clay Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-311. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping to steep soils (more than 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 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 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.

#### IwA - Iredell-Wilkes Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-38. These moderately deep, moderately well drained, to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and sticky and plastic clayey subsoils. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops, small grains, 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 planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage system. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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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.

#### IwC - Iredell-Wilkes Complex, 2 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-38. These deep and moderately deep, moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and sticky and plastic clayey subsoils. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains. They are 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. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-37. These shallow and moderately deep, well drained to excessively drained, gently to strongly sloping soils (0 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils containing many rock fragments. Soft or hard rock is at a depth of 40 inches or less. The depth to rock restricts the root zone and limits plant root penetration. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains and only moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought during most years. The erosion hazard is moderate. If used for row crops, cropping systems should include sod crops 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.

#### LeB - Linker Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-56. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots, but it is restricted by either underlying sandstone or shale. When tilled, plow pans may 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. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4o1. Soils in this group are well drained and generally loamy throughout. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially the loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems.

#### LgC - Linker Gravelly Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-56. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots, but it is somewhat restricted by the underlying shale or sandstone. 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. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4o1. Soils in this group are well drained and generally loamy throughout. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially the loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### LkD - Linker Cobbly Sandy Loam, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-56. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots but it is restricted by underlying sandstone and shale. When tilled, plow pans form and further restrict root growth of some annual plants. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grain. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A combination of several conservation practices is essential to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal when they are used for cultivated crops. Cropping systems that include sod crops are needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4o1. Soils in this group are well drained and generally loamy throughout. They occur on slopes raging from 2 to 15 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially the loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems.

#### LuA - Lucedale 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.

#### LuB - Lucedale Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 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.

#### LuC - Lucedale Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 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 Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### LvB - Luverne Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 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.

#### LvB2 - Luverne Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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.

#### LvC - Luverne Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

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.

#### LvC2 - Luverne Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### LvD2 - Luverne Fine Sandy Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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.

#### LwC2 - Luverne-Boswell Complex, 2 To 10 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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-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.

#### LwD2 - Luverne-Boswell Complex, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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-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.

#### LwF - Luverne-Boswell Complex, 15 To 45 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-4r2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained with loamy surface layers and loamy to clayey subsoil. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 15 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 70 for loblolly pine and are best suited for growing pines, especially the loblolly pines. They have moderate management problems for erosion hazards and equipment limitations because of slope.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### McB - McLaurin Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 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-3o1. Soils in this group are well rained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy an 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.

#### McC - McLaurin Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-13. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 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 is deep and can be 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. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is moderate 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. 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 rained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy an 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.

#### McD - McLaurin Sandy Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-13. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. 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. They are somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. 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 rained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy an 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.

#### MdB2 - Madison Gravelly Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-36. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. 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 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 associate with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### MdC2 - Madison Gravelly Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping soils ( 6 to 10 percent) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains. They are 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. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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 associate with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

#### MdD2 - Madison Gravelly Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (10 to 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 poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops an pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal when these soils are used for cultivate crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in rotation 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 associate with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

#### MsA - Masada Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-36. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, moderately well suited to small grains, and well suited to 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 planting. 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-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 associate with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

#### Mt - Myatt 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-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 Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### OrA - Ora Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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-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.

#### OrB - Ora Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

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-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.

#### OrB2 - Ora Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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-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.

#### OrC - Ora Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-19. These deep, moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is deep, but a compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and early spring months. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth. 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.

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 Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### OrC2 - Ora Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-19. These deep, moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is deep, but a compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and early spring months. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth. 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.

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.

#### Ro - Rock Land

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-37. These shallow and moderately deep, well drained or excessively drained, strongly sloping to steep soils (more than 10 to more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have stony, loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils containing many rock fragments. Soft or hard rock is at a depth of 40 inches or less. The depth to rock restricts the root zone and limits plant root penetration. These soils are not suited for row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4d2. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained loamy soils that are shallow to rock. Slopes range from 2 to 35 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 70 for eastern redcedar. These soils have moderate management problems for erosion hazard, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality because of the shallow nature of these soils and steep slopes. These soils, with the exception of Barfield, are best suited for pines, while Barfield would be best suited for eastern redcedar, since it occurs over limestone and is a residuum of weathered limestone. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

#### RsA - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes (bama)

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-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.

#### RsB - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 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.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### RsC - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 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-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.

#### RsC2 - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 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-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.

#### RsD2 - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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.

#### RTE - Ruston-Shubuta-Troup Association, Hilly

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-351. These moderately deep, well drained, moderately steep and steep soils (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 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 not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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-11. These deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 17 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.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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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-3o1. Soils in this group are well rained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy an 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.

#### RTF - Ruston-Shubuta-Troup Association, Steep

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-31. These deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 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, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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-11. These deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 17 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 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-3o1. Soils in this group are well rained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy an 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.

#### SaB - Saffell Gravelly Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 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 o;f 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.

#### SaC - Saffell Gravelly Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-13. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 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 is deep and can be 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. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is moderate 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. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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 Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### SaD - Saffell Gravelly Sandy Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-13. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. 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. They are somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. 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-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.

#### ShD2 - Shubuta Sandy Loam, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-11. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent and 10 to 15 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.

#### TaD - Talladega Channery Silt Loam, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-37. These moderately deep and shallow, well drained, gently sloping to sloping soils (2 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have stony, loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. These soils have shallow to moderately deep root zones. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains or hay crops. They are poorly suited to pasture plants. Also, they have low available water capacity and pasture plants suffer from drought during most years. The erosion hazard is severe. Conservation practices are needed and should be carefully selected to help control erosion and reduce runoff.

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.

#### TaF - Talladega Channery Silt Loam, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-37. These shallow and moderately deep, well drained or excessively drained, strongly sloping to steep soils (more than 10 to more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have stony, loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils containing many rock fragments. Soft or hard rock is at a depth of 40 inches or less. The depth to rock restricts the root zone and limits plant root penetration. These soils are not suited for row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4r2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained with loamy surface layers and loamy to clayey subsoil. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 15 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 70 for loblolly pine and are best suited for growing pines, especially the loblolly pines. They have moderate management problems for erosion hazards and equipment limitations because of slope.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### TmF - Tallapoosa-Madison Association, Steep

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 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, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-37. These shallow and moderately deep, well drained or excessively drained, moderately steep or steep soils (10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils containing many rock fragments. Soft or hard rock is at a depth of 40 inches or less. The depth of rock restricts the root zone and limits plant root penetration. These soils are not suited for row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3r2. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are typically loamy throughout. They occur on slopes ranging from 15 to 35 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine. Management problems are moderate due to excessive drainage and steep slopes. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting is loblolly 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.

#### TnB - Tatum Gravelly Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-36. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. 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 crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3r2. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are typically loamy throughout. They occur on slopes ranging from 15 to 35 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine. Management problems are moderate due to excessive drainage and steep slopes. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting is loblolly pine.

#### TnD - Tatum Gravelly Loam, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 percent) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains. They are 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. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3r2. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are typically loamy throughout. They occur on slopes ranging from 15 to 35 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine. Management problems are moderate due to excessive drainage and steep slopes. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting is loblolly pine.

#### To - Toccoa Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-33. These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome with flood control measures. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of other conservation practices.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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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.

#### Tr - Toccoa Soils, Local Alluvium

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-33. These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome with flood control measures. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of other conservation practices.

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.

#### TuB - Troup Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 6 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.

#### TuC - Troup Loamy Fine Sand, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

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.

## Nontechnical Descriptions (cont.)

### Chilton County, Alabama

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#### TuD - Troup Loamy Fine Sand, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VI<sub>s</sub>-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.

#### We - Wehadkee Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IV<sub>w</sub>-32. These deep, somewhat poorly and poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form a 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 because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to pasture. These soils are subject to common flooding. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface and/or subsurface 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.