

Nontechnical Descriptions

Covington County, Alabama

ArE - Arundel Loamy Fine Sand, 8 To 25 Percent Slopes

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

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.

BgA - Bigbee Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

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

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

BnB - Blanton Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Covington County, Alabama

BnC - Blanton Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 12 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.

BoB - Bonifay Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

BoC - Bonifay Loamy Fine Sand, 5 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.

Covington County, Alabama

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

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

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

CdB - Cowarts-Dothan Complex, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight 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.

CdC - Cowarts-Dothan Complex, 5 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.

Covington County, Alabama

CuC - Cowarts-Urban Land Complex, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

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.

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.

DaA - Dorovan Muck, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-11. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy and clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root development is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4w9. Soils in this group are very poorly drained soils formed in black highly decomposed acid-organic materials. These soils occur on flood plains of tributaries of major streams and on slopes of less than 1 percent. The site class is 70 for blackgum and baldcypress. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality because of the extremely wet conditions that exist. These soils are suitable for hardwoods, cypress, and pines. Drainage is needed for the establishment of pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and baldcypress.

DmA - Dothan And Malbis Sandy Loams, 0 To 1 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.

DmB - Dothan And Malbis Sandy Loams, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

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DuC - Dothan-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

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

EsC - Esto Sandy Loam, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-11a. These deep, well drained and moderately 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 is somewhat restricted to penetration 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-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.

EuA - Eunola Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-16. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pastures. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles in the spring. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Covington County, Alabama

FoA - Florala Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 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.

FuB - Fuquay Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

GrA - Grady Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Ponded

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-5w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained with a sandy loam surface layer. The upper subsoil is sandy clay loam while the lower subsoil is clay. These soils are formed in clayey marine sediment in saucer shaped depressions. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. The site class is 60 for baldcypress and blackgum. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality because of the extremely wet conditions that exist. These soils are suitable for hardwoods, baldcypress, and pines. Drainage is needed for the establishment of pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine and loblolly pine.

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Covington County, Alabama

IbA - Iuka-Bibb Sandy Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

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.

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

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

KaA - Kalmia Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

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

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

LuB - Lucy Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Covington County, Alabama

LyA - Lynchburg Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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

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

MaA - Maxton Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

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

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

MBA - Muckalee, Bibb, And Osier Soils, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

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-3w3. Soils in this group are poorly drained and are sandy throughout. They occur on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. The site class is 80 for slash and loblolly pines. Seasonally wet conditions and poor drainage cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine and loblolly pine.

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.

Covington County, Alabama

OrA - Orangeburg Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slope

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.

OrB - Orangeburg Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

OrC - Orangeburg Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

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

OrE - Orangeburg Sandy Loam, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes

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

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.

Covington County, Alabama

OuC - Orangeburg-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

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

RaA - Rains Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

RbA - Rains-Bethera Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

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

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.

Covington County, Alabama

RdB - Red Bay Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

SmE - Smithdale Sandy Loam, 15 To 35 Percent Slopes

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

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.

TrB - Troup Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

TrD - Troup Loamy Sand, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Covington County, Alabama

TUE - Troup-Luverne Association, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes

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

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14c. These deep, excessively drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have gravelly sandy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

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.