

Nontechnical Descriptions

Greene County, Alabama

AfB - Angie Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 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.

AfC2 - Angie Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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-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.

AgA - Angie Fine Sandy Loam, Terrace, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes (annemaine)

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

AgB - Angie Fine Sandy Loam, Terrace, 2 To 5 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-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.

AnD3 - Angie Sandy Clay Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-111. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, sloping to moderately steep soils (8 to 17, 5 to 12, or 10 to 25 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 to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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.

AS - Angie-Leaf Association

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 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-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.

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.

Greene County, Alabama

Bb - Bibb Silt Loam

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

BcC - Binnsville Clay, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-27. These shallow, well drained, very gently sloping through steep soils (less than 2 percent) are on uplands. They have either clayey or loamy surface layers and thin clayey or loamy subsoils over soft chalk. The root zone is shallow and roots are somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil and depth to soft chalk. These soils are not suited to row crops and small grain and are poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe.

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.

BeC3 - Boswell Clay Loam, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-181. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited for hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

BoB2 - Boswell Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

BoC2 - Boswell Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

CaB - Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2c7. Soils in this group are well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, black walnut, and sycamore.

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

Cc - Catalpa Clay

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

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

Ch - Chastain Clay

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

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

DuA - Dulac Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes (annemaine)

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

Eu - Eutaw Clay

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

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

Fa - Falaya Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-13a. These deep, well drained moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. 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 tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months because of occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if selection in row crops is practiced and an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

Fo - Forestdale Fine Sandy Loam

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

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

Ga - Garner Clay

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

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Gu - Gullied Land

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

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

K1A - Kipling Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

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

K1B2 - Kipling Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

K1C2 - Kipling Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

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K1D2 - Kipling Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

LaB - Lakeland Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes (bigbee)

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-4s2. Soils in this group are excessively drained deep sands that occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 30 percent. These soils have moderate ratings for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the sandy nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, longleaf pine, and loblolly pine.

Le - Leaf Silt Loam

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

LF - Leaf-Angie Association

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 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.

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.

Lp - Leeper Clay

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

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

MaD3 - Macon Clay Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

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-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.

Greene County, Alabama

McA - Macon 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-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.

McB2 - Macon Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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.

McC2 - Macon Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

MgA - Magnolia Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes (faceville)

CAPABILITY UNIT I-11 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Where tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

MgB2 - Magnolia Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded (faceville)

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-11 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 and 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

MgC2 - Magnolia Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded (faceville)

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-11. These deep, 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 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 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.

MgD2 - Magnolia Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes, Eroded (faceville)

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-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.

MnC3 - Magnolia Sandy Clay Loam, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded (faceville)

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-111. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping and sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

Mr - Marietta And Leeper Soils

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-22. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level, alkaline soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and 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 soybean and moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months because of a high water table and frequent flooding. This wetness and flooding results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if selection in row crops is practiced and an adequate drainage system and flood control measures are installed and maintained.

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

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

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

Ms - Mashulaville Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-19. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. A compact, brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months, and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains, 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-3w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained and occur on stream terraces and uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Soils in this group have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, loblolly pine, slash pine, and water oak.

My - Myatt Fine Sandy Loam

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

Greene County, Alabama

Oc - Ochlockonee Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-13a. These deep, well drained moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. 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 tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months because of occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if selection in row crops is practiced and an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

Oe - Ochlockonee Fine Sandy Loam, Local Alluvium

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-13a. These deep, well drained moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. 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 tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months because of occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if selection in row crops is practiced and an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

OhB2 - Oktibbeha Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

OkB2 - Oktibbeha Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

OoC2 - Oktibbeha Soils, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

OoD2 - Oktibbeha Soils, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

OrB2 - Ora Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 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-3o7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

RfB - Rumford Sandy Loam, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-13 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 and 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall and crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

RoE - Ruston Complex, 12 To 25 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-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.

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 be easily 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.

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

RsB - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes (bama)

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.

RsC2 - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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, 8 To 12 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.

RuB - Ruston Fine Sandy Loam, Terrace, 0 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-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.

Greene County, Alabama

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

SaB - Savannah Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 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. When 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-3o7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

SaC2 - Savannah Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 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-3o7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

SeA - Sawyer Fine 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.

SfA - Sequatchie Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIs-13. 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 that are low in clay. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall and crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles mainly during the spring. The erosion hazard is slight. 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.

SgC3 - Shubuta Clay Loam, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Erod Ed

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-111. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping and sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

ShA - Shubuta Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIs-11. These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on 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 hay crops and pasture. They have a moderate to low available water capacity. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices

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

ShB2 - Shubuta Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-11 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 and 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

ShC2 - Shubuta Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-111. These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent and 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops. The soil surface should be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

SmD2 - Shubuta-Boswell Complex, 8 To 12 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 a clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

SmD3 - Shubuta-Boswell Complex, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-111. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, sloping to moderately steep soils (8 to 17, 5 to 12, or 10 to 25 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 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.

SNE - Shubuta-Magnolia-Falaya Association, Hilly

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-13a. These deep, well drained, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. Spring planting of some crops is usually delayed because of flooding. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness and flooding. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and early spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-11. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping and moderately steep soils (12 to 17 and 15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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-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.

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

Greene County, Alabama

St - Stough Fine Sandy Loam

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

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

SuB2 - Sumter Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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.

SuC2 - Sumter Silty Clay, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

SuD2 - Sumter Silty Clay, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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.

SwB2 - Sumter-Watsonia Complex, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

SwE2 - Sumter-Watsonia Complex, 5 To 17 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-27. These shallow, well drained, very gently sloping through steep soils (less than 2 percent) are on uplands. They have either clayey or loamy surface layers and thin clayey or loamy subsoils over soft chalk. The root zone is shallow and roots are somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil and depth to soft chalk. These soils are not suited to row crops and small grain and are poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe.

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.

Tr - Trinity Clay

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

TuE - Troup-Lucy Complex, 8 To 25 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14a. These deep, somewhat excessively drained to excessively drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 12 percent) are on uplands. They have 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. CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, nearly level to steep soils (0 to 30 percent slopes) are on undulating ridges and short side slopes on uplands. They have sandy surface layers and underlying material. 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.

VaA - Vaiden Silty Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

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

VaB2 - Vaiden Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

VaC2 - Vaiden Silty Clay, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

Nontechnical Descriptions, cont.

Greene County, Alabama

WaB - Wagram Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes (bonneau)

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.

WaC - Wagram Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14b. These deep, well drained, sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over a loamy or clayey subsoil. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are moderately well suited to small grains and to crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum. They are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close-growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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