Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Lee County, Alabama

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2 - Appling Sandy Loam, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-31. These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

3 - Appling Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-31. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 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 moderately well suited to row crops an small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivate fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

4 - Blanton Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

5 - Blanton Loamy Sand, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVs-14d. These deep, well and moderately well drained, sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over a loamy subsoil. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizer are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. A cropping system that includes sod and close-growing crops should be used if cultivated crops are grown.

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

6 - Cartecay Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-33. These deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers an loamy subsoils that are 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. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, sorghum, an potatoes and poorly suited to most other commonly grown crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. In addition, these soils are subject to flooding. These hazards can be partially overcome by extensive surface and/or subsurface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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.

7 - Cecil Sandy Loam, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-31. These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

8 - Cecil Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-31. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 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 moderately well suited to row crops an small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivate fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

9 - Cecil Sandy Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-31. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal when these soils are used for cultivated crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in rotation if cultivated crops are grown.

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

10 - Cecil Cobbly Loam, 10 To 25 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-31. These deep, well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (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, small grains, or hay crops. They are poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3r8. Soils in this group are well drained and have a loamy surface layer with a predominantly clayey subsoil. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 15 to 40 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. Moderate erosion hazards and equipment limitations occur on these soils due to steep slopes. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are yellow poplar and loblolly pine.

11 - Cowarts Loamy Sand, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

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

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

12 - Cowarts Loamy Sand, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

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

13 - Cowarts Loamy Sand, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Theses 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 sued 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-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

14 - Durham Sandy Loam, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-36a. These deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are well suited to row crops, moderately well suited to small grains, and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

15 - Enoree Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-33. These deep, moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, most hay crops or 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 surface and/or subsurface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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.

16 - Gwinnett Sandy Loam, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-36. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

17 - Gwinnett Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 percent) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

18 - Gwinnett Sandy Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops an pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal when these soils are used for cultivate crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in rotation if cultivated crops are grown.

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

19 - Hiwassee Sandy Loam, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-31. These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

20 - Hiwassee Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-31. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 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 moderately well suited to row crops an small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivate fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

21 - Kinston Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-12. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. 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 drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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

22 - Louisburg Sandy Loam, 10 To 25 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-37. These shallow and moderately deep, well drained to excessively drained, strongly sloping soils (10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils containing many rock fragments. Rock is at a depth of 40 inches or less. The depth to rock restricts the root zone and limits plant root penetration. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains or hay crops. They are poorly suited to pasture plants. Also, they have low available water capacity and pasture plants suffer from drought during most years. The erosion hazard is very severe. Conservation practices are needed and should be carefully selected to help control erosion and reduce runoff.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3r8. Soils in this group are well drained and have a loamy surface layer with a predominantly clayey subsoil. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 15 to 40 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. Moderate erosion hazards and equipment limitations occur on these soils due to steep slopes. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are yellow poplar and loblolly pine.

23 - Marlboro Loamy Sand, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

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

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

24 - Marvyn Loamy Sand, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-16 These deep, 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. Pikeville soils have gravel in the lower part of the subsoil.

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

25 - Marvyn Loamy Sand, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15. These deep, moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping soils (1 to 4 or 2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

26 - Marvyn-Urban Land Complex, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-16. 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 or sandy surface layers and loamy 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. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

27 - Mecklenburg Silt Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 percent) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

28 - Orangeburg Loamy Sand, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

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

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

29 - Orangeburg Loamy Sand, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

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

30 - Orangeburg Complex, 10 To 20 Percent Slopes

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

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

31 - Pacolet Sandy Loam, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-36. These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

32 - Pacolet Sandy Loam, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 percent) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

33 - Pacolet Sandy Loam, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops an pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal when these soils are used for cultivate crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in rotation if cultivated crops are grown.

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

34 - Pacolet-Urban Land Complex, 1 To 10 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 percent) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

36 - Sacul Loamy Sand, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

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 an clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, an longleaf pine.

37 - Sacul Loamy Sand, 6 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

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

38 - Sacul Silt Loam, 1 To 4 Percent

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 an clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, an longleaf pine.

39 - Toccoa Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-33. These deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers an loamy subsoils that are 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. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, sorghum, an potatoes and poorly suited to most other commonly grown crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. In addition, these soils are subject to flooding. These hazards can be partially overcome by extensive surface and/or subsurface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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 rained. 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.

40 - Uchee Loamy Sand, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

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

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

41 - Uchee Loamy Sand, 6 To 10 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 soils 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.

42 - Uchee Loamy Sand, 10 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVs-14b. These deep, well drained, strongly 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 poorly suited to crops and small grains. They are moderately well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. The erosion hazard is severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. A cropping system that includes sod and close growing crops should be used if cultivated crops are grown.

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