

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Marengo County, Alabama

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### BaA - Bama Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and high stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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

### BaB - Bama Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### BbA - Bibb-Iuka Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-13 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

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.

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.

### BgB - Bigbee Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### BnB - Bonneau Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

### BoB - Boykin Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

### BpE - Boykin-Wadley Complex, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### BrC - Brantley Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 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-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.

### BrD2 - Brantley Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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-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.

### BsF2 - Brantley-Okeelala Complex, 15 To 35 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

### CbA - Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### CcB - Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

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-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.

### ChB - Chrysler-Lenoir Complex, Gently Undulating, Occasionally Flooded

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.

### CoA - Consul Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### DeD2 - Demopolis Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 8 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-4d3. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained loamy soils that are shallow to rock. Slopes range from 2 to 45 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils have moderate to severe management problems for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality. Blackbelt soils such as Binnsville, Demopolis, and Watsonia are not suited for growing pines, but are suited for growing eastern redcedar. Other soils which are not calcareous are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

### DuD - Demopolis-Urban Land Complex, 0 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-4d3. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained loamy soils that are shallow to rock. Slopes range from 2 to 45 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils have moderate to severe management problems for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality. Blackbelt soils such as Binnsville, Demopolis, and Watsonia are not suited for growing pines, but are suited for growing eastern redcedar. Other soils which are not calcareous are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

### FnB - Faunsdale Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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-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.

### FnC - Faunsdale Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-28. These deep, well drained, gently sloping, alkaline soils (3 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky and plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to soybeans and okra 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-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 Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### FsB - Freest Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 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.

### GdE3 - Gullied Land-Demopolis Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes, Severely 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-4d3. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained loamy soils that are shallow to rock. Slopes range from 2 to 45 percent. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils have moderate to severe management problems for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality. Blackbelt soils such as Binnsville, Demopolis, and Watsonia are not suited for growing pines, but are suited for growing eastern redcedar. Other soils which are not calcareous are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

### HaB - Halso Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are use for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crop 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.

### HaD2 - Halso Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. they have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### HbA - Harleston-Bigbee Complex, Gently Undulating, Rarely Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIE-13a These deep, moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soils are on uplands and stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone is deep and is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. Poor soils are somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. These soils are wet during winter and spring months. Wetness may restrict growth of some cool season plants and often delays tillage of the Escambia soils. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIE-16a These deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping (2 to 5 and 2 to 6 percent slopes) soils are on stream terraces. They have loamy and 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 well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. 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-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

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

### HoA - Houlka Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

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-2w6. Soils in this group have a high site index. The site class is 90 for water oak and sweetgum. The soils have a silty clay surface layer and clay subsoil. These soils occur on flood plains of streams with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to a high water table and frequent flooding and are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### IzA - Izagora Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

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.

### KpC - Kipling Clay Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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.

### KuC - Kipling-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### LaA - Lucedale Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and high stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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

### LvB - Luverne Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

### LvD2 - Luverne Sandy Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe15. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

### MiA - Minter Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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 Soil Descriptions, cont.

### Marengo County, Alabama

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MKA - Mooreville, Mantachie, And Kinston Soils, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-12. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, and poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on low terraces and on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, most hay crops, and pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. They are moderately well suited to water tolerant pasture plants. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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-1w9. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes of 0 to 2 percent and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, loblolly pine, green ash, water oak, and slash pine.

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.

OkC - Oktibbeha Clay Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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.

OtD2 - Oktibbeha Clay, 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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### Pt - Pits

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIIs-571. These miscellaneous areas are on uplands and terraces throughout Alabama. Slopes range from 0 to more than 45 percent. Included are borrow pits, gravel pits, sand pits, and areas mined for different types of rock and ore. They are open excavations from which soil and part of the underlying material have been moved for use at another location. Some areas are reopened each year and the adjacent soil material removed. These areas are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4s3. This group consists of remnants from open excavations from which soil and part of the underlying material have been moved for use at another location. Included are borrow pits, gravel pits, sand pits, and areas mined for different types of rock and ore. Slopes range from 0 to more than 45 percent. Some areas are reopened each year and the adjacent soil material removed. These areas have severe ratings for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the different types of material. The site index ranges from 60 to 80 for loblolly pine.

### Qu - Quarry

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIIs-571. These miscellaneous areas are on uplands and terraces throughout Alabama. Slopes range from 0 to more than 45 percent. Included are borrow pits, gravel pits, sand pits, and areas mined for different types of rock and ore. They are open excavations from which soil and part of the underlying material have been moved for use at another location. Some areas are reopened each year and the adjacent soil material removed. These areas are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4s3. This group consists of remnants from open excavations from which soil and part of the underlying material have been moved for use at another location. Included are borrow pits, gravel pits, sand pits, and areas mined for different types of rock and ore. Slopes range from 0 to more than 45 percent. Some areas are reopened each year and the adjacent soil material removed. These areas have severe ratings for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the different types of material. The site index ranges from 60 to 80 for loblolly pine.

### RvA - Riverview Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1o7. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. These soils are loamy and are either well drained or moderately well drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. They are subject to occasional brief flooding. No significant management problems are associated with these soils and they are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, black walnut, yellow-poplar, sweetgum, sycamore, cottonwood, and water oak.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### 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-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.

### ScC2 - Searcy Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15b. These deep, well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent or 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. 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-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.

### SdC - Smithdale Loamy Sand, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

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

### SdD - Smithdale Loamy Sand, 8 To 15 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-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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SmF - Smithdale-Boykin-Luverne Complex, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes

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

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

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### SnA - Steens-Yonges-Harleston Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-13 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

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-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.

### SrB - Subran Loam, 2 To 5 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-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.

### StA - Sucarnoochee Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### SuE2 - Sumter Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 12 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.

### SwB - Sumter-Watsonia Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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.

### SwC2 - Sumter-Watsonia Complex, 3 To 8 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 Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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TsA - Tuscumbia Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

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-2w6. Soils in this group have a high site index. The site class is 90 for water oak and sweetgum. The soils have a silty clay surface layer and clay subsoil. These soils occur on flood plains of streams with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to a high water table and frequent flooding and are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

UnA - Una Silty Clay, Ponded

CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-28a. These deep, poorly drained, level to nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent) are on flood plains and low stream terraces. 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 and the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to soybeans, small grains, and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. These soils are subject to flooding. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w6. Soils in this group have a high site index. The site class is 90 for water oak and sweetgum. The soils have a silty clay surface layer and clay subsoil. These soils occur on flood plains of streams with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to a high water table and frequent flooding and are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

### Marengo County, Alabama

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#### UuB - Urbo-Mooreville-Una Complex, Gently Undulating, Frequently Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-28a. These deep, poorly drained, level to nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent) are on flood plains and low stream terraces. 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 and the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to soybeans, small grains, and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. These soils are subject to flooding. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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

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-2w6. Soils in this group have a high site index. The site class is 90 for water oak and sweetgum. The soils have a silty clay surface layer and clay subsoil. These soils occur on flood plains of streams with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to a high water table and frequent flooding and are best suited for growing hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, water oak, and green ash.

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.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w9. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes of 0 to 2 percent and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, loblolly pine, green ash, water oak, and slash pine.

#### VdA - Vaiden Silty Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Marengo County, Alabama

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### WdD - Wadley Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 13 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. They soils are not suited to row crops and small grains and poorly suited to hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to deep rooting pasture plants such as bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. They soils have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought during most years. Also, plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent light applications of fertilizer are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is very severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated.

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

### WxB - Wilcox Clay, 1 To 5 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 and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

### WxD2 - Wilcox Clay, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

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

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Marengo County, Alabama

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YoA - Yonges Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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-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.