

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

### Mobile County, Alabama

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#### 2 - Alaga-Harleston Association, Undulating

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 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-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-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.

#### 3 - Axis Mucky Sandy Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-13. These deep, very poorly drained, level and nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent) are on flood plains and coastal marsh. They have mucky and loamy surface layers over sandy and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root development is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. The erosion hazard is slight.

#### 4 - Bama 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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### 5 - Bama 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.

### 6 - Bama Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### 7 - Bayou-Escambia Association, Gently Undulating

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 IVw-13. These deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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

### 9 - Benndale Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-13 These deep well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can 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 these soils tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall and 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 amount of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2c1. 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.

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### 10 - Benndale Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

### 11 - Benndale Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-13. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is moderate and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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 - Benndale-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-13. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is moderate and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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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#### 13 - Dorovan-Bibb Association, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-10a. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level organic soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on level and nearly level areas. They have thick muck or mucky peat surface and subsurface layers that are 40 to 80 inches thick. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. There is no erosion hazard.

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

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.

#### 14 - Dorovan-Levy Association, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-10a. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level organic soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on level and nearly level areas. They have thick muck or mucky peat surface and subsurface layers that are 40 to 80 inches thick. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. There is no erosion hazard.

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained and occur on stream terraces and uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Soils in this group have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, loblolly pine, slash pine, and water oak.

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 15 - Duckston Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-14. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soil (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root development is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. The erosion hazard is slight.

### 16 - Escambia Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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

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

### 17 - Escambia-Urban Land 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.

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.

### 18 - Fripp Sand, Rolling

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, nearly level to steep soils (0 to 30 percent slopes) are on undulating ridges and short side slopes on uplands. They have sandy surface layers and underlying material. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### 19 - Grady Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

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

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

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

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

### 21 - Harleston-Urban Land 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.

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### 22 - Heidel Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-13 These deep well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can 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 these soils tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall and 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 amount 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.

### 23 - Heidel Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

### 24 - Heidel Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-13. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is moderate and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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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#### 25 - Izagora-Annemaine Association, Moderately Undulating

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.

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

#### 26 - Izagora-Bethera Association, Gently Undulating

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 27 - Johnston-Pamlico Association, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-13. These deep, very poorly drained, level and nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent) are on flood plains and coastal marsh. They have mucky and loamy surface layers over sandy and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root development is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. The erosion hazard is slight.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-10. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level organic soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on level and nearly level areas. They have organic muck surface layers that are 16 to 40 inches thick over loamy and sandy subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root development is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and their hazard of flooding. There is not erosion hazard.

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

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.

### 28 - Lafitte Muck, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIIw-10a. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level organic soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on level areas. They have thick muck or mucky peat surface and subsurface layers that are 40 to 80 inches thick over clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. There is no erosion hazard.

### 29 - Lucedale 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.

### 30 - Malbis 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.

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

### Mobile County, Alabama

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#### 31 - Malbis 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.

#### 32 - Notcher 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.

#### 33 - Notcher 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.

#### 34 - Notcher Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

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

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

### Mobile County, Alabama

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#### 35 - Osier Loamy Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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

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

#### 36 - Pactolus Loamy Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on 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 peanuts. They are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. Young plants may be damaged by wind-blown soil particles. 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-3w2. Soils in this group are somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained and occur on stream terraces and uplands and have slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a loamy subsoil. The site class is 80 for loblolly and slash pine. Soils in this group have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine and loblolly pine.

#### 37 - Pamlico-Bibb Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIw-10. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level organic soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on level and nearly level areas. They have organic muck surface layers that are 16 to 40 inches thick over loamy and sandy subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root development is restricted by a high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and their hazard of flooding. There is not erosion hazard.

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 38 - Pits

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-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-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravely loamy sand or gravely sandy loam that are excessively drained. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 35 percent. The site class for loblolly pine is 70. These soils have moderate management problems because of gravel, excessive drainage, and steep slopes. Soils in this group are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

### 39 - Poarch Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-13 These deep well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can 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 these soils tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall and 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 amount 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.

### 40 - Psamments

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-14. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers and sandy and loamy subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. These soils are usually saturated with water in the winter, spring and intermittently in the summer. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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.

### 41 - Robertsdale Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 42 - Saucier Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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

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

### 43 - Shubuta Sandy 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-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.

### 44 - Shubuta-Troup Association, Rolling

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.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-11. These deep, well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 45 - Smithton Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-13. These deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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

### 46 - Smithton-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-13. These deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 47 - Smithton-Benndale Association, Undulating

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-13. These deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-13. These deep, well drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. They tend to be somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is moderate and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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-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.

### 48 - Suffolk-Smithton Association, Gently Undulating

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-13. These deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils that are loamy and low in clay. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to Argentine bahiagrass in the southern part of the state. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

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-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-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.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 49 - Susquehanna-Harleston Association, Moderately Undulating

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-18a. These deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent or 2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping system that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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-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.

### 50 - Troup Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 51 - Troup Loamy Sand, 5 To 8 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.

### 52 - Troup-Heidel Complex, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-13. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. They are somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

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.

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.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 53 - Troup-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 8 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.

### 54 - Troup-Urban Land Complex, 8 To 12 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.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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55 - Troup-Benndale Association, Rolling

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

CAPABILITY UNIT IV<sub>e</sub>-13. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. They are somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

## Mobile County, Alabama

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### 56 - Troup-Heidel Association, Undulating

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.

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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-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.