

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Monroe County, Alabama

ArF - Arundel Loam, 8 To 35 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-151. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, strongly sloping to steep soils (more than 12 percent and more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layer and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. The erosion hazard is very severe. The soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture.

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.

AtA - Atmore Silt 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.

BaB - Bama Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Monroe County, Alabama

BaC - Bama Sandy Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

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

BbC - Bama-Urban Land Complex, 1 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

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

BeB - Beatrice Silt Loam, 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-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.

Monroe County, Alabama

BeC - Beatrice Silt Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

BnB - Benndale Sandy Loam, 1 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.

BrA - Bibb Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

Monroe County, Alabama

BsB - Bigbee 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.

CaA - Cahaba Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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 Silt Loam, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes, occasionally Flooded

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-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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Monroe County, Alabama

CnB - Congaree Loam, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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

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

EcA - Escambia Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 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.

EsC - Esto Sandy Loam, 3 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Monroe County, Alabama

GdA - Grady Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

GrB - Greenville 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-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.

GrC - Greenville Sandy Loam, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

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

HaB - Halso Sandy Loam, 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-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.

Monroe County, Alabama

HaC - Halso Sandy Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

ImA - Iuka And Mantachie Soils, 0 To 2 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.

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.

IrB - Izagora Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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-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.

LaA - Lenoir Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-11. These deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on low stream terraces. 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. 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 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.

Monroe County, Alabama

LcA - Lucedale Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

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

LcB - Lucedale Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

LnB - Lucy Loamy Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

LnC - Lucy Loamy Sand, 5 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIIs-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-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.

Monroe County, Alabama

LtE - Lucy-Troup Loamy Sands, 8 To 25 Percent Slopes

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.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14a. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (12 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over loamy of clayey subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains or hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. 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.

LvC - Luverne Sandy Loam, 5 To 10 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 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.

LvE - Luverne Sandy Loam, 10 To 25 Percent Slopes

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

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

MaA - Malbis Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

Monroe County, Alabama

MaB - Malbis Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

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

MaC - Malbis Fine 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.

PoA - Poarch Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 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.

PrD - Prim Very Cobbly Loam, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIX VIIs-57. These shallow, well drained, moderately steep or steep soils (slopes are more than 15 percent) are on uplands. They have stony loam surface layers and loamy subsoils. The shallow depth to rock limits plant root penetration and steep complex slopes limit use of tillage implements. These soils are not suited for row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3d3. Soils in this group are shallow, well drained soils over soft limestone or chalk. These soils have clay loam and sandy loam surface layers underlain by chalk and occur on slopes ranging from 4 to 40 percent. The site class for eastern redcedar is 50. These soils are best suited for growing eastern redcedar and have severe ratings for erosion hazard, equipment limitations and seedling mortality because of clayey surface layers, slope and depth of soil. Species suitable for planting is eastern redcedar.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Monroe County, Alabama

SfC - Saffell Very Gravelly 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-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravelly loamy sand or gravelly 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.

SfD - Saffell Very Gravelly Sandy Loam, 8 To 15 Percent Slope

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-13. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping and moderately steep soils (12 to 17 and 15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils that are low in clay. The root zone is deep and can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. They are somewhat droughty during periods of low rainfall. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravelly loamy sand or gravelly 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.

SgF - Saffell-Lucy Complex, 15 To 35 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14a. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping soils (12 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over loamy of clayey subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains or hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. The erosion hazard is very severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated. CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-13. 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-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravelly loamy sand or gravelly 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.

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.

Monroe County, Alabama

SmA - Smithton Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

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.

StA - Stough Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 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-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.

UdC - Udorthents, Loamy, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

UnA - Una Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Ponded

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-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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Monroe County, Alabama

UrA - Urbo Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently 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-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.