

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Limestone County, Alabama

Af - Abernathy Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Asu - Abernathy Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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Asv - Abernathy Silt Loam Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Bdh - Bodine Cherty Silt Loam Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-43 These deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately steep and steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have cherty, loamy surface layers and subsoil. The root zone usually can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4f3. Soils in this group are somewhat excessively drained with a cherty silt loam surface layer and a cherty silt loam to a cherty silty clay loam subsoil. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 35 to 60 percent. The site class for loblolly pine is 70. These soils have severe management problems for erosion hazards and equipment limitations while seedling mortality is moderate. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially loblolly pines.

Bdl - Bodine Cherty Silt Loam Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-43 These deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately steep and steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have cherty, loamy surface layers and subsoil. The root zone usually can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4f3. Soils in this group are somewhat excessively drained with a cherty silt loam surface layer and a cherty silt loam to a cherty silty clay loam subsoil. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 35 to 60 percent. The site class for loblolly pine is 70. These soils have severe management problems for erosion hazards and equipment limitations while seedling mortality is moderate. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially loblolly pines.

Bf - Bruno Fine Sandy Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-44 These deep, excessively drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have sandy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to small grains and row crops. They are moderately well suited to other hay and pasture plants. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought during most years. However, during late winter and early spring they are subject to occasional flooding. Also, crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles mainly during the spring. The erosion hazard is moderate and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed and should be carefully selected 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-2s8. Soils in this group are deep, excessively drained soils which occur on flood plains along streams. They occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 5 percent. The site class on these soils is high and is 90 for water oak and loblolly pine. Management problems are moderate for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either hardwoods or pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

Bse - Baxter Cherty Silt Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Bsf - Baxter Cherty Silt Loam Eroded Steep Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-41 These deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 25 percent slopes) are on uplands and foot slopes. They have loamy surface soils and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops and small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Bsh - Baxter Cherty Silt Loam Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-41 These deep, well drained, dominantly steep soils (15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains and hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Bsl - Baxter Cherty Silt Loam Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-41 These deep, well drained, dominantly steep soils (15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains and hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Bsn - Baxter Cherty Silt Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-41 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops, well suited to small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Bso - Baxter Cherty Silt Loam Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-41 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops, well suited to small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

Bsu - Baxter Cherty Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are an upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Bsz - Baxter Cherty Silt Loam Steep Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-41 These deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 25 percent slopes) are on uplands and foot slopes. They have loamy surface soils and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops and small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Bxd - Baxter Cherty Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Bxr - Baxter Cherty Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-411 These deep, well drained, moderately steep soils (15 to 25 percent slopes except Maury ranges from 10 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Ccd - Cookeville Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-421 These deep, well drained, sloping soils are on uplands and foot slopes. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the loamy subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well to poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associate with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

Cde - Cumberland Clay Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-411 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and upper part of the clayey subsoils. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops. The soil surface should be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associate with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Cfu - Cumberland Fine Sandy Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Iie-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are an upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Cgn - Cumberland Gravelly Silty Clay Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Cke - Cookeville Silt Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

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

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Ckn - Cookeville Silt Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-42 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and well suited to small grains, hay crops and pastures. Erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

Cku - Cookeville Silt Loam Undulating Phase

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

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

C1 - Capshaw Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT II2w-45 These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. 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, however, scouring may occur on some areas. 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 planting. 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-3o7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associate with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Cmd - Cumberland Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Cme - Cumberland Silty Clay Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-411 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and upper part of the clayey subsoils. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops. The soil surface should be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Cmn - Cumberland Silty Clay Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Csu - Cumberland Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are an upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Csv - Cumberland Silt Loam Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-41 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grain, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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

Dce - Dickson Cherty Silt Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-49 These deep moderately well drained soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands, foot slopes and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth. Also, a compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and well suited to small grains, hay crops and pastures. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Dcn - Dickson Cherty Silt Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-49 These deep, moderately well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. A compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains and moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. 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. 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 needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Dco - Dickson Cherty Silt Loam Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-49 These deep, moderately well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. A compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains and moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. 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. 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 needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

Dcu - Dickson Cherty Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-49 These deep moderately well drained soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands, foot slopes and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth. Also, a compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and well suited to small grains, hay crops and pastures. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

DDR - Dewey-Decatur Silty Clay Loams Severely Eroded Hilly Phases

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-411 These deep, well drained, sloping and strongly sloping soils (6 to 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 layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small rains. The less sloping areas re moderately well suited for hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-49 These deep, moderately well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. A compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains and moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. 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. 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 needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Deh - Dellrose Cherty Silt Loam Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-46 These deep, well drained, moderately steep soils (15 to 25 or 12 to 30 percent slopes) are on foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains and hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2r8. Soils in this group are typically well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy to clayey subsoil. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 15 to 70 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. Moderate erosion hazards and equipment limitations occur on these soils due to steep slopes. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are yellow-poplar, loblolly pine, and water oak.

Del - Dellrose Cherty Silt Loam Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-46 These deep, well drained, moderately steep soils (15 to 25 or 12 to 30 percent slopes) are on foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains and hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2r8. Soils in this group are typically well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy to clayey subsoil. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 15 to 70 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. Moderate erosion hazards and equipment limitations occur on these soils due to steep slopes. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are yellow-poplar, loblolly pine, and water oak.

Dkd - Dickson Cherty Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-49 These deep, moderately well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. A compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains and moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. 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. 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 needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

Dle - Dickson Silt Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-49 These deep moderately well drained soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands, foot slopes and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth. Also, a compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and well suited to small grains, hay crops and pastures. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Dln - Dickson Silt Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-49 These deep, moderately well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. A compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and small grains and moderately well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. 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. 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 needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

Dlu - Dickson Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-49 These deep moderately well drained soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands, foot slopes and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth. Also, a compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and well suited to small grains, hay crops and pastures. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Dlv - Dickson Silt Loam Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-41 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grain, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Dmd - Decatur Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Dme - Decatur Silty Clay Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-411 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and upper part of the clayey subsoils. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops. The soil surface should be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Dmn - Decatur Silty Clay Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Drd - Dewey Cherty Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

Drh - Dewey Cherty Silty Clay Loam Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Vie-411 These deep, well drained, sloping and strongly sloping soils (6 to 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 layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited for hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Drn - Dewey Cherty Silty Clay Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c7. Soils in this group are usually well drained with a loamy surface layer and either a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sycamore.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Dst - Dewey Silt Loam Slightly Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are an upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Dsv - Dewey Silt Loam Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-41 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grain, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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

Dtt - Decatur Silt Loam Slightly Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are an upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Dtv - Decatur Silt Loam Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-41 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grain, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Dwd - Dewey Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Dwe - Dewey Silty Clay Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-411 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and upper part of the clayey subsoils. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops. The soil surface should be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Dwh - Dewey Silty Clay Loam Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-411 These deep, well drained, sloping and strongly sloping soils (6 to 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 layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited for hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Dwn - Dewey Silty Clay Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

El - Egam Silty Clay Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-41 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on upland depressions and stream terraces. They have loamy and clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. 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 planting. 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.

En - Ennis Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Ens - Ennis Silt Loam Shallow Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Er - Ennis Cherty Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Esu - Etowah Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are an upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Esv - Etowah Silt Loam Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT I-41 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grain, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

Ete - Etowah Silty Clay Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are an upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-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.

Gcu - Greendale Cherty Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

G1 - Guthrie Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-49 These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. A compact, brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months, and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains, and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to fescue and white clover in the northern 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.

Limestone County, Alabama

Gsu - Greendale Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Gsv - Greendale Silt Loam Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Hcv - Hollywood Silty Clay Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-48 These deep, moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy or clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. 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 planting. 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-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.

Limestone County, Alabama

H1 - Huntington Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Hmv - Humphreys Silt Loam Level Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-42 These deep, well to somewhat poorly drained, level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains, and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur on some areas. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months and subject to occasional flooding. This wetness and flooding causes restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface and/or subsurface drainage systems and flood control measures. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained. Ennis soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Hru - Humphreys Cherty Silt Loam Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-42 These deep, well drained to moderately well drained, nearly level cherty soils (0 to 2 percent slopes for Lobelville and Humphreys soils and 2 to 5 percent slopes for Ennis soils) are on flood plains and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. They may flood for short periods during the winter and early spring. Scouring may occur, especially on the Lobelville soils. The chert content reduces available water capacity and may interfere with some tillage operations. These soils are well to moderately well suited to most row crops, moderately well to poorly suited to small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

L - Limestone Rockland

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-47a These shallow, well drained to excessively drained, moderately steep and steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands and foot slopes. They have loamy and clayey surface soils and clayey subsoils. The root zone is restricted at a depth of 20 inches or less by limestone rock. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4x3. Soils in this group are well drained sandy loam soils with rock fragments occurring throughout the profile. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 35 to 45 percent. The site class for loblolly pine is 70. Management problems are severe for erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and moderate for seedling mortality because of slope, stones, and rooting depth. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

L1 - Lindside Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-42 These deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops, poorly suited to small grains, and moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness and flooding result in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. This can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems and flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur in some areas. Lee and Lobelville soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Ln - Lawrence Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-49 These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pas may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. A compact, brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter, early spring, and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans and sorghum 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-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.

Mch - Mimosa Cherty Silty Clay Loam Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-451 These moderately deep, well drained, moderately steep soils (15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

McN - Mimosa Cherty Silty Clay Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-411 These deep, well drained, sloping and strongly sloping soils (6 to 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 layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small rains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited for hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Mcr - Mimosa Cherty Silty Clay Loam Severely Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-451 These moderately deep, well drained, moderately steep soils (15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Ml - Melvin Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-42 These deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops, poorly suited to small grains, and moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness and flooding result in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. This can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems and flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur in some areas. Lee and Lobelville soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Mrd - Maury Clay Loam Severely Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT Ive-411 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well suited to small grains. They are well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown. The soil surface must be protected between successive crops with either cover crops or crop residue to reduce runoff and improve soil tilth.

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

Mrr - Maury Clay Loam Severely Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-411 These deep, well drained, sloping and strongly sloping soils (6 to 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 layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited for hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Mse - Maury Silt Loam Eroded Undulating Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-41 These deep, well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 6 percent slopes) are on upland, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep and can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

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

Msh - Maury Silt Loam Eroded Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-41 These deep, well drained, dominantly steep soils (15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains and hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Msn - Maury Silt Loam Eroded Rolling Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-41 These deep, well drained, sloping soils (6 to 10 or 5 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops, well suited to small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

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

Mtl - Mimosa Cherty Silt Loam Hilly Phase

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-45 These deep and moderately deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping and moderately steep soils (10 to 25 percent slopes except Conasauga ranges from 6 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and sticky and plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots, but it is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, and most hay crops. They are moderately well suited to sericea and poorly suited to other hay and pasture crops.

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

Os - Ooltewah Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-42 These deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops, poorly suited to small grains, and moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness and flooding result in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. This can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems and flood control measures. The erosion hazard is slight, however, scouring may occur in some areas. Lee and Lobelville soils are cherty throughout the profile.

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.

RgD - Rough Gullied Land Decatur Dewey Cumberland Soil Material

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-41 These deep, well drained, dominantly steep soils (15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains and hay crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

R1 - Robertsville Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IVw-49 These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. A compact, brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months, and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are poorly suited to row crops, small grains, and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. They are moderately well suited to fescue and white clover in the northern 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.

Ss - Sango Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-49 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands, stream terraces and foot slopes. They have loamy surface layers and loamy or clayey subsoils. A compact and brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter and spring months and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are 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 planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage and/or subsurface systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

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

Ts - Taft Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-49 These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. A compact, brittle layer in the subsoil restricts root growth of most annual plants and perches water during winter, early spring, and after other periods of high rainfall. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans and sorghum 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-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

Limestone County, Alabama

Ws - Wolftever Silt Loam

CAPABILITY UNIT II2w-45 These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. 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, however, scouring may occur on some areas. 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 planting. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

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