Prime and other Important Farmlands

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands

Prime and other Important Farmlands–Walton County, Florida		
Map Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Farmland Classification**
1	Albany-Pactolus loamy sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
2	Bonifay loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
3	Bonifay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
4	Chipley sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
5	Chipley sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
6	Escambia sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
8	Dorovan-Pamlico association, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
9	Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
10	Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
11	Dothan loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
12	Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
13	Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
14	Fuquay loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
15	Kinston-Johnston-Bibb complex, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
16	Kureb sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
17	Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
18	Lakeland sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
19	Lakeland sand, 12 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
20	Leefield-Stilson loamy sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
21	Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
22	Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
23	Lucy loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
25	Orangeburg sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands–Walton County, Florida		
Map Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Farmland Classification**
26	Orangeburg sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
27	Rutlege fine sand	Not prime farmland
28	Tifton fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
29	Tifton fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
30	Tifton fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
31	Troup sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
32	Troup sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
33	Troup sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
34	Troup sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
35	Troup-Orangeburg-Cowarts loamy sands, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
36	Pits	Not prime farmland
37	Angie sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
38	Bonneau-Norfolk-Angie complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
39	Pantego loam, depressional	Not prime farmland
40	Escambia sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
41	Maurepas muck, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
42	Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
43	Kinston-Bibb association, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
44	Lakeland-Troup-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
45	Dirego muck, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
46	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
47	Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
48	Yemassee-Garcon-Bigbee complex, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland
49	Eglin sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
50	Mandarin sand	Not prime farmland
51	Bigbee loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland
52	Yemassee fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
53	Arents, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
54	Newhan-Corolla sands, rolling	Not prime farmland
55	Beaches	Not prime farmland
56	Kureb sand, hilly	Not prime farmland
57	Hurricane sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance
58	Duckston muck, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
59	Malbis fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
60	Malbis fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
61	Malbis fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
62	Resota sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
63	Pickney sand, depressional	Not prime farmland

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Map Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Farmland Classification**
64	Pamlico muck	Not prime farmland
65	Garcon loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland
66	Kenansville loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
68	Florala loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
69	Florala loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
70	Shubuta fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
71	Shubuta fine sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
72	Osier fine sand	Not prime farmland
73	Albany loamy sand	Not prime farmland
99	Water	Not prime farmland
100	Waters of the Gulf of Mexico	Not prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Walton County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Dec 27, 2013